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The Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy.

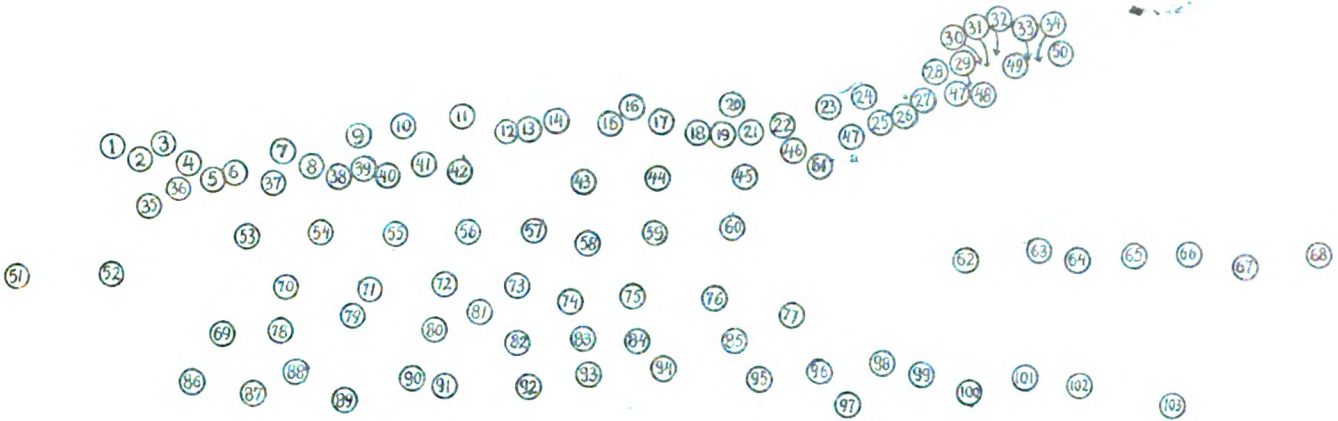


Annual Reunion

June 12th, 1911.

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GROUP OF GRADUATES WHO ATTENDED MEETING. (Taken at north end of new chapel.)



1 Willcox '85
2 Braden '69
3 Robinson '87
4 Carson '85
5 Winans '91
6 Mearns '92
7 Longan '97
8 Fuller '91
9 Richardson '04
10 Bryden '04
11 Glassford '04
12 Hine '91
13 Bethel '89
14 McIndoe '91
15 Gaillard '84
16 Jewett '01
17 Goethals '80
18 Long '99
19 Lemly '72
20 Shinkle '01
21 Gordon '77
22 McCloskey '98
23 Youngsberg '00
24 Lasseigne '86
25 Brigham '01
26 Carleton '81
27 Bomus '70
28 Smith, W. D. '01
29 Maybach '01
30 Guthrie '01
31

32 Nesbitt '98
33 Mitchell, H. E. '02
34 Williams '01
35 Morton '69
36 Tillman '69
37 Donworth '91
38 Ruggles '90
39 Wilhelm '06
40 Wheeler '75
41 Mettler '06
42 Rodgers '75
43 Quinn '66
44 Foster '76
45 Godfrey '67
46 Fountain '70
47 Baker '72
47a Bettison '01
48 Blunt '81
49 Lyman '86
50 McMahon '86
51 Cowles '73
52 Fiebeger '79
53 Martin '68
54 Sears '67
55 Porter '60
56 Wilson, J. M. '60
57 Lodor '56
58 Kent (May) '61
59 Barlow (May) '61
60 Jones '67
61 Howes '67
62 Burt '96
63 Lewis '96
64 Moss '94
65 Kelly '96
66 Callan '96
67 Kessler '96
68 Newell '96
69 Clayton '86
70 Crabbs '91
71 Schoeffel '91
72 Lewis '86
73 Hay '86
74 Byron '86
75 Clark '91
76 Simpson '84
77 Davis '90
78 Piper '89
79 Pitman '67
80 Andrews '86
81 Darrow '86
82 Williams '86
83 Walker '92
84 Echols '91
85 Graff '91
86 Stewart '86
87 Sladen '90
88 Rhodes '89
89 Traub '86
90 Wise '04
91 Baker '86

92 Barry '77
93 Carter '86
94 Metcalfe '68
95 Scherer '91
96 Tinker '91
97 Fleming '91
98 Horney '91
99 Glasgow '91
100 Saltz '96
101 Tchappatt '96
102 Hagood '96
103 Miller '96

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FORTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REUNION

OF THE

ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES

OF THE

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

JUNE 12th, 1911.

SAGINAW, MICH.
SEEMANN & PETERS, INC., PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1911.

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Mrs. W. E. Craighill
U
410
K1
U5
42nd-44th

Annual Reunion, June 12th, 1911.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

West Point, N. Y., June 12, 1911.

The business meeting of the Association was held in the Chapel at West Point, at 2:30 p. m., General J. Ford Kent, Class of 1861, (May), President of the Association, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Edward S. Travis, Chaplain, U. S. Military Academy.

The roll call was dispensed with.

The names of the graduates who had died during the past year were read by the Lieut., H. E. Mitchell, the members present standing.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The members whose names are marked with an asterisk were present:

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

1844

SIMON B. BUCKNER.

1846

FRANCIS T. BRYAN.
HENRY A. EHNINGER.

1847

HORATIO G. GIBSON.

1849

JOHN C. MOORE.

1851

ALEXANDER J. PERRY.

1852

JAMES VAN VOAST.
JAMES W. ROBINSON.
JOHN P. HAWKINS.

1853

WILLIAM R. BOGGS.
WILLIAM S. SMITH.
GEORGE R. BISSELL.
THOMAS M. JONES.

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1854

G. W. CUSTIS LEE.
HENRY L. ABBOT.
HENRY W. CLOSSON.
MICHAEL R. MORGAN.
ALFRED B. CHAPMAN.
CHARLES G. SAWTELLE.

1855

SAMUEL BRECK.
DAVID McM. GREGG.
FRANCIS R. T. NICHOLLS.
HENRY M. LAZELLE.

1856

*RICHARD LODOR.

1857

HENRY M. ROBERT.
SAMUEL W. FERGUSON.
MANNING M. KIMMEL.

1858

THOMAS R. TANNATT.
ASA B. CAREY.

1859

FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.
MARTIN D. HARDIN.
CALEB H. CARLTON.

1860

*HORACE PORTER.
JAMES H. WILSON.
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE.
*JOHN M. WILSON.
EDWARD R. HOPKINS.
ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.
ROBERT H. HALL.
EDWARD B. D. RILEY.

1861, May.

HENRY A. du PONT.
ADELBERT AMES.
ADELBERT R. BUFFINGTON.
*JOHN W. BARLOW.
*J. FORD KENT.
EUGENE B. BEAUMONT.
WRIGHT RIVES.
CHARLES H. GIBSON.

1861, June.

ALFRED MORDECAI.
PETER C. HAINS.
JOSEPH P. FARLEY.
HENRY E. NOYES.

1862

GEORGE L. GILLESPIE, JR.
CHARLES R. SUTER.
SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD.
MORRIS SCHAFF.
JASPER MYERS.
TULLY McCREA.
JOHN H. CALEF.

1863

JOHN R. McGINNESS.
FRANK H. PHIPPS.
THOMAS WARD.
JOHN G. BUTLER.
JAMES R. REID.

1864

GARRETT J. LYDECKER.
ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.
OSWALD H. ERNST.
WILLIAM A. JONES.
CHARLES J. ALLEN.

1865

CHARLES W. RAYMOND.
WILLIAM R. LIVERMORE.
DAVID W. PAYNE.
WILLIAM H. HEUER.
WILLIAM S. STANTON.
THOMAS H. HANDBURY.

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1865—Continued.

HENRY B. LEDYARD.
JOHN P. STORY.
APPLETON D. PALMER.
WM. H. McLAUGHLIN.
SENECA H. NORTON.
GEORGE H. BURTON.
JAMES M. MARSHALL.
EDWARD HUNTER.
ALEXANDER W. HOFFMAN.
EDGAR C. BOWEN.
GEORGE G. GREENOUGH.
WARREN C. BEACH.
P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.
CHARLES A. DEMPSEY.

1866

CHARLES E. L. B. DAVIS.
*JAMES B. QUINN.
FRANK SOULE.
HIERO B. HERR.
JAMES O'HARA.
ABNER H. MERRILL.
HENRY H. C. DUNWOODY.
ROBERT CRAIG.
CHARLES KING.
WILLIAM H. UPHAM.
FRANCIS L. HILLS.
JOHN F. STRETCH.

1867

JOHN C. MALLERY.
*CLINTON B. SEARS.
WILLIAM E. ROGERS.
LEWIS M. HAUPT.
*JOHN PITMAN.
FREDERICK A. MAHAN.
FREDERICK A. HINMAN.
CHARLES SHALER.
CROSBY P. MILLER.
JOHN McCLELLAN.
*SAMUEL R. JONES.
SEDGWICK PRATT.
GEORGE A. GARRETSON.
*LEANDER T. HOWES.
WALTER HOWE.
EDWARD DAVIS.
*EDWARD S. GODFREY.
WILLIAM J. ROE.
GILBERT P. COTTON.
JOHN H. GILFORD.

1868

ALBERT H. PAYSON.
EDGAR W. BASS.
JOSEPH H. WILLARD.
*HENRY METCALFE.
ROBERT FLETCHER.
CLARENCE O. HOWARD.
DAVID D. JOHNSON.
EUGENE O. FECHET.
CHARLES W. WHIPPLE.
ALEXANDER L. MORTON.
WILLIAM P. HALL.
JAMES H. JONES.
RICHARD E. THOMPSON.
JOHN D. C. HOSKINS.
JAMES W. POPE.
*CHANCELLOR MARTIN.
FRANK W. RUSSELL.
*LOYALL FARRAGUT.
CHARLES F. ROE.
DELANCEY A. KANE.

1869

ERIC BERGLAND.
*SAMUEL E. TILLMAN.
WILLIAM P. DUVALL.
HENRY L. HARRIS.
ARTHUR S. HARDY.
DAVID A. LYLE.
WORTH OSGOOD.
R. H. LINDSEY.
*CHARLES BRADEN.
JOHN W. PULLMAN.
*CHARLES MORTON.
HENRY P. PERRINE.
WILLIAM GERHARD.

1870

FRANCIS V. GREENE.
WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN.
*EDWARD S. HOLDEN.
CARL F. PALFREY.
EDWARD E. WOOD.
CHARLES W. BURROWS.
WILLIAM E. BIRKHIMER.
WALTER S. SCHUYLER.
ALEXANDER O. BRODIE.
CHARLES W. LARNED.
EDWARD A. GODWIN.
*SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.
FREDERICK K. WARD.
*PETER S. BOMUS.
EDWARD J. McCLERNAND.
FREDERICK E. PHELPS.

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1870—Continued.

ROBERT G. CARTER.
DEXTER W. PARKER.
JERAULD A. OLMSTED.
OTTO L. HEIN.
WINFIELD S. EDGERLY.
JOHN P. KERR.
CLARENCE A. STEDMAN.
ISAIAH H. McDONALD.
JOHN CONLINE.
LOVELL H. JEROME.
LEVI P. HUNT.

1871

EDGAR Z. STEEVER.
ANDREW H. RUSSELL.
GEORGE S. ANDERSON.
GEORGE B. DAVIS.
CHARLES A. WOODRUFF.
WALTER S. WYATT.
WALLACE MOTT.
RICHARD H. POILLON.
JAMES N. ALLISON.
JAMES B. HICKEY.
GEORGE F. CHASE.
ULYSSES S. G. WHITE.
FRANCIS W. MANSFIELD.
HENRY E. ROBINSON.
DANIEL H. BRUSH.
JOHN McA. WEBSTER.
FREDERICK D. GRANT.

1872

ROGERS BIRNIE.
STANHOPE E. BLUNT.
*FRANK BAKER.
FRANK O. BRIGGS.
WILLIAM ABBOT.
*HENRY R. LEMLY.
CHARLES D. PARKHURST.
JOHN T. VAN ORSDALE.
GEORGE RUHLEN.
FRANK WEST.
RICHARD T. YEATMAN.
JACOB R. RIBLETT.
ADDIS M. HENRY.
THOMAS C. WOODBURY.
RALPH W. HOYT.
CHARLES H. WATTS.
JAMES ALLEN.
WILLIAM B. WETMORE.
WILLIAM H. MILLER.
GEO. LeR. BROWN.
HERBERT E. TUTHERLY.
HENRY WYGANT.
WILLIAM H. W. JAMES.
HENRY H. LANDON.

1873

WILLIAM H. BIXBY.
JOHN A. LUNDEEN.
JACOB E. BLOOM.
WILLIAM H. COFFIN.
ALBERT S. CUMMINS.
JOSEPH GARRARD.
EZRA B. FULLER.
FREDERICK A. SMITH.
*CALVIN D. COWLES.
DILLARD H. CLARK.
CHARLES M. O'CONNOR.
WILLIAM H. CARTER.
HUGH T. REED.
QUINCY O'M. GILLMORE.
JOSEPH F. HUSTON.

1874

ARTHUR MURRAY.
HENRY M. ANDREWS.
MONTGOMERY M. MACOMB.
GEORGE L. ANDERSON.
JOHN P. WISSER.
EDGAR B. ROBERTSON.
RUSSELL THAYER.
GEORGE R. CECIL.
FREDERICK W. SIBLEY.
CHARLES E. S. WOOD.
LUTHER R. HARE.
WILLIS WITTICH.
EDWARD E. HARDIN.
MARION P. MAUS.
CHARLES F. LLOYD.
THEODORE H. ECKERSON.
WILLIAM H. WHEELER.

1875

DAN C. KINGMAN.
WILLARD YOUNG.
LOTUS NILES.
WILLIAM A. SIMPSON.
TASKER H. BLISS.
CHARLES H. CLARK.
JOHN P. JEFFERSON.
*ELBERT WHEELER.
ERASMUS M. WEAVER.
ELI D. HOYLE.
WILLIAM N. DYKMAN.
WILLIAM A. MANN.
WILLIAM BAIRD.
*ALEXANDER RODGERS.

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1875—Continued.

GEORGE R. SMITH.
GEORGE L. SCOTT.
THOMAS F. DAVIS.
EDWIN B. BOLTON.
THOMAS S. McCALEB.
ROBERT K. EVANS.

1876

JOHN R. WILLIAMS.
HEMAN DOWD.
LAWRENCE L. BRUFF.
ALEXANDER S. BACON.
WILLIAM CROZIER.
HENRY H. LUDLOW.
LEONARD A. LOVERING.
WILLIAM R. HAMILTON.
GRANGER ADAMS.
EDWARD E. DRAVO.
*HERBERT S. FOSTER.
OSCAR F. LONG.
CARVER HOWLAND.
EDWARD S. FARROW.
ERNEST A. GARLINGTON.
JAMES PARKER.
HARRY L. BAILEY.
GEORGE ANDREWS.
HUGH L. SCOTT.
LLOYD S. McCORMICK.
CHARLES L. HAMMOND.
JOHN PITCHER.
GEORGE PALMER.
HAMILTON ROWAN.

1877

WILLIAM M. BLACK.
WALTER L. FISK.
ALBERT TODD.
*WILLIAM B. GORDON.
CHARLES G. WOODWARD.
JOHN V. WHITE.
FREDERICK MARSH.
FRANCIS P. BLAIR.
FRED W. FOSTER.
JACOB G. GALBRAITH.
CALVIN ESTERLY.
HENRY J. GOLDMAN.
HENRY KIRBY.
*THOMAS H. BARRY.
WILLIAM C. BROWN.
CHARLES J. CRANE.
JOHN BIGELOW, JR.
GEORGE W. BAXTER.
ROBERT T. EMMET.
ROBERT D. READ.

1877—Continued.

STEPHEN C. MILLS.
MILLARD F. EGGLESTON.
HEBER M. CREEL.
JAMES B. JACKSON.
ALEXANDER M. PATCH.
GEORGE K. HUNTER.
JOHN F. C. HEGEWALD.

1878

GEORGE McC. DERBY.
GEORGE P. SCRIVEN.
DOUGLAS A. HOWARD.
JOHN R. TOTTEN.
WILLIAM P. EVANS.
LEWIS D. GREENE.
JOHN T. BARNETT.
ABNER PICKERING.
JOHN C. F. TILLSON.
J. F. REYNOLDS LANDIS.
FRANK deL. CARRINGTON.
CHARLES G. STARR.
BALDWIN D. SPILMAN.
HENRY O. S. HEISTAND.
ELIJAH H. MERRILL.
ROBERT N. GETTY.
WILLIAM J. ELLIOT.
JAMES F. BELL.
ABIEL L. SMITH.

1879

FREDERICK V. ABBOT.
THOMAS L. CASEY.
THEODORE A. BINGHAM.
CURTIS McD. TOWNSEND.
*GUSTAV J. FIEBEGER.
WILLIAM W. GIBSON.
JAMES E. RUNCIE.
GEORGE H. G. GALE.
FRANCIS H. FRENCH.
FREDERICK S. FOLTZ
HENRY A. GREENE.
FRANK L. DODDS.
EDWIN P. PENDLETON.
JOHN A. JOHNSTON.
WILLIAM D. BEACH.
THOMAS CRUSE.
ALEXANDER McC. OGLE.
CHARLES R. NOYES.
CHARLES H. GRIERSON.
CHARLES M. TRUITT.
ALBERT L. MILLS.
CHARLES P. STIVERS.
HUNTER LIGGETT.
THOMAS J. LEWIS.

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1879—Continued.

WALTER L. FINLEY.
ROBERT W. DOWDY.
JAMES A. IRONS.
CHARLES McCLURE.
JOHN S. MALLORY.
WILL T. MAY.
SAMUEL W. MILLER.
CHARLES W. TAYLOR.
PERCY PARKER.
NATH'L. J. WHITEHEAD.
GUY R. BEARDSLEE.

1880

*GEORGE W. GOETHALS.
CHARLES S. BURT.
HENRY A. SCHROEDER.
FREDERICK S. STRONG.
DAVID J. RUMBOUGH.
MILLARD F. HARMON.
CHARLES H. HUNTER.
JAMES B. ALESHIRE.
SAMUEL W. DUNNING.
CHARLES E. HEWITT.
GEORGE L. CONVERSE.
GEORGE H. MORGAN.
J. WALKER BENET.
JAMES S. ROGERS.
HARRIS L. ROBERTS.
GEORGE BELL, JR.
CHARLES B. VOGDES.
GEORGE H. SANDS.
HENRY C. SHARPE.
GEORGE W. GOODE.
CHARLES STEWART.
JAMES W. WATSON.
PERCY E. TRIPPE.

1881

JOHN BIDDLE.
EDWARD O. BROWN.
HARRY F. HODGES.
JAMES G. WARREN.
EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE.
SAMUEL E. ALLEN.
DANIEL H. BOUGHTON.
GEORGE T. BARTLETT.
*ALBERT C. BLUNT.
JOSEPH A. GASTON.
*GUY CARLETON.
JOHN F. MORRISON.
JAMES T. KERR.
DANIEL E. McCARTHY.

1881—Continued.

ENOCH H. CROWDER.
CHARLES H. BARTH.
FREDERICK G. HODGSON.
PARKER W. WEST.
BRITTON DAVIS.
WALTER R. STOLL.
LYMAN W. V. KENNON.

1882

EDWARD BURR.
OSCAR T. CROSBY.
GRAHAM D. FITCH.
EUGENE J. SPENCER.
WARREN P. NEWCOMB.
HARRY C. BENSON.
ORMOND M. LISSAK.
GEORGE F. BARNEY.
JOHN T. THOMPSON.
EDWARD A. MILLAR.
CHARLES G. TREAT.
RICHARD W. YOUNG.
SAMUEL RODMAN.
BENJAMIN ALVORD.
GEORGE W. McIVER.
HENRY T. ALLEN.
WILLIAM W. FORSYTH.
GEORGE H. PATTEN.
JOHN H. BEACOM.
CHARLES P. ELLIOTT.
CHARLES J. STEVENS.
BLANTON C. WELSH.
JAMES A. GOODIN.

1883

GEORGE A. ZINN.
WILLIAM C. LANGFIT.
BEVERLY W. DUNN.
THOMAS RIDGEWAY.
WILLOUGHBY WALKE.
CHASE W. KENNEDY.
GODFREY H. MACDONALD.
HERBERT H. SARGENT.
EDWIN A. ROOT.
ISAAC W. LITTELL.
GEORGE H. CAMERON.
WALTER K. WRIGHT.
HARRY C. HALE.
ALFRED HASBROUCK.
HENRY C. CABELL.
THOMAS W. GRIFFITH.
LAURENCE D. TYSON.
CLARENCE R. EDWARDS.

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1884

IRVING HALE.
*DAVID DuB. GAILLARD.
HARRY TAYLOR.
WILLIAM L. SIBERT.
STEPHEN M. FOOTE.
ISAAC N. LEWIS.
EUGENE F. LADD.
FREDERICK L. PALMER.
JAMES A. COLE.
EDWIN B. BABBITT.
WILDS P. RICHARDSON.
JOHN B. BELLLINGER.
ROBERT H. NOBLE.
JOHN T. KNIGHT.

1885

JOSEPH E. KUHN.
WILLIAM E. CRAIGHILL.
*CORNELIS DeW. WILLCOX.
CHARLES H. MUIR.
JOHN D. BARRETTE.
ROBERT A. BROWN.
LORENZO P. DAVISON.
JOHN M. CARSON.
ALMON L. PARMERTER.
WILLARD A. HOLBROOK.
HENRY P. McCAIN.
WILLIAM S. BIDDLE.
LOUIS M. KOEHLER.
ROBERT E. L. MICHIE.
SAMUEL E. SMILEY.
GEORGE I. PUTMAN.

1886

*HENRY C. NEWCOMER.
*ROBERT L. HIRST.
LUCIEN G. BERRY.
*JOHN E. McMAHON.
*WALTER N. P. DARROW.
*AVERY D. ANDREWS.
*CECIL STEWART.
CHARLES T. MENOHER.
JOHN T. NANCE.
CHARLES C. WALCUTT.
DAVID J. BAKER.
*PETER E. TRAUB.
T. BENTLEY MOTT.
GUSTAVE W. S. STEVENS.
*JOSEPH C. BYRON.
*JESSE McI. CARTER.
*CHAUNCEY B. BAKER.
MALVERN-HILL BARNUM.
*BERTRAM T. CLAYTON.
WALTER H. GORDON.
JAMES L. DRUIEN.

1886—Continued.

*ARMAND I. LASSEIGNE.
JAMES H. FRIER.
*CHARLES G. LYMAN.
FRANK L. WINN.
CHARLES C. BALLOU.
ERNESTE V. SMITH.
GEORGE B. DUNCAN.
ROBERT C. WILLIAMS.
CHARLES G. DWYER.
JULIUS A. PENN, JR.
*EDWARD M. LEWIS.
EDWARD N. JONES.
DWIGHT E. HOLLEY.

1887

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.
EUGENE W. VAN C. LUCAS.
CHARLES B. WHEELER.
EDWARD C. YOUNG.
RICHMOND P. DAVIS.
GEORGE O. SQUIER.
ERNEST HINDS.
*WIRT ROBINSON.
JOHN M. JENKINS.
EDGAR RUSSELL.
GEO. F. LANDERS.
HARRY E. WILKINS.
OSCAR I. STRAUB.
ALFRED M. HUNTER.
CHARLES H. MARTIN.
P. D. LOCHRIDGE.
THOMAS H. SLAVENS.
NATHANIEL F. McCLURE.
WILLIAM C. RIVERS.
HERMAN C. SCHUMM.
WILLIAM WEIGEL.
ELLWOOD W. EVANS.
ROBERT G. PAXTON.
THOMAS Q. DONALDSON.
GEO. McK. WILLIAMSON.
FRANCIS H. BEACH.
AMBROSE I. MORIARTY.
ALONZO GRAY.
HERMAN HALL.
ARTHUR B. FOSTER.
MARCUS D. CRONIN.
CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH.
CHARLES GERHARDT.
SAMUEL SEAY.
JAMES T. DEAN.
ULYSSES G. McALEXANDER.
EDMUND WITTENMYER.
MICHAEL J. LENIHAN.
MARK L. HERSEY.
SAMUEL A. SMOKE.
FRANK H. ALBRIGHT.

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1888

CHARLES H. McKINSTRY.
WILLIAM V. JUDSON.
SOLOMAN P. VESTAL.
JOHN S. GRISARD.
CHAS. W. FENTON.
JOHN D. L. HARTMAN.
ROBERT L. HOWZE.
EDWIN M. SUPLEE.
ANDREW G. C. QUAY.
JOHN P. RYAN.
PETER C. HARRIS.
MUNROE McFARLAND.
WILLIAM T. WILDER.
WILLIAM R. DASHIELL.
ELI A. HELMICK.
WILLIAM T. LITTLEBRANT.
CHARLES G. FRENCH.
MATTHEW C. BUTLER.

1889

EBEN E. WINSLOW.
CLEMENT A. F. FLAGLER.
CHESTER HARDING.
EDMUND M. BLAKE.
FRANCIS W. WILLCOX.
WILLIAM L. KENLY, JR.
SIDNEY S. JORDAN.
*WALTER A. BETHEL.
BEN JOHNSON.
RALPH HARRISON.
JOHN P. HAINS.
WILLIAM LASSITER.
*CHARLES D. RHODES.
HARRY R. LEE.
*ALEXANDER R. PIPER.
EDWARD T. WINSTON.
GEORGE T. LANGHORNE.
WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS.
JOHN R. M. TAYLOR.
FRANCIS E. LACEY.
CHARLES CRAWFORD.
WILLIAM S. GRAVES.
FRANK D. WEBSTER.
JAMES E. NORMOYLE.
EDWARD V. STOCKHAM.

1890

CHARLES KELLER.
HERBERT DEAKYNE.
JAMES HAMILTON.
THOMAS W. WINSTON.

1890—Continued.

GEORGE MONTGOMERY.
WILLIAM C. DAVIS.
HIRAM McL. POWELL.
FRANCIS C. MARSHALL.
FRANK G. MAULDIN.
*MILTON F. DAVIS.
THOMAS B. LAMOREUX.
*FRED W. SLADEN.
HARRY H. BANDHOLTZ.
HENRY G. LEARNARD.
SAMUEL G. JONES.
JAMES M. ANDREWS.
HENRY G. LYON.
GEORGE D. MOORE.
FRANK B. KEECH.

1891

SPENCER COSBY.
JOHN S. SEWALL.
*CHARLES P. ECHOLS.
*JAMES F. McINDOE.
JAY J. MORROW.
TIEMANN N. HORN.
GEORGE P. WHITE.
*LAWSON M. FULLER.
*LOUIS C. SHERER.
JOHN W. FURLONG.
RICHARD L. LIVERMORE.
*ROBERT J. FLEMING.
*EDWIN B. WINANS, JR.
*FRANCIS H. SCHOEFFEL.
HAROLD P. HOWARD.
WILLIAM H. BERTSCH.
ELMER LINDSLEY.
*JOSEPH T. CRABBS.
JOHN W. HEAVY.
HARRY J. HIRSCH.
*CHARLES DeL. HINE.
JOSEPH FRAZIER.
ROBERT L. HAMILTON.
*HOLLIS C. CLARK.
GEORGE C. SAFFARRANS.
PALMER E. PIERCE.
WILLIAM P. JACKSON.
*ALBERT B. DONWORTH.
GORDON VOORHEIS.
WALTER M. WHITMAN.
JOHN J. BRADLEY.
*HERBERT O. WILLIAMS.
HERBERT N. ROYDEN.
LEWIS S. SORLEY.

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1892

JAMES B. CAVANAUGH.
JAMES P. JERVEY.
FRANK E. HARRIS.
GEORGE BLAKELY.
FRANK W. COE.
WILLIAM R. SMITH.
HENRY H. WHITNEY.
SAMUEL A. KEPHART.
CHARLES C. JAMIESON.
JAMES A. SHIPTON.
WILLIAM CHAMBERLAINE.
S. BENJAMIN ARNOLD.
GEORGE McD. WEEKS.
JOHN McA. PALMER.
CHARLES P. SUMMERALL.
JAMES H. REEVES.
*KIRBY WALKER.
ALEXANDER M. DAVIS.
EDMUND M. LEARY.
JULIUS T. CONRAD.
WILLIAM NEWMAN.
FRANK A. WILCOX.
HENRY G. COLE.
HANSFORD L. THRELKELD.
WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.
PETER W. DAVISON.
SAM'L McP. RUTHERFORD.
JOHN E. WOODWARD.
*ROBERT W. MEARNS.

1893

CHARLES W. KUTZ.
MERIWETHER L. WALKER.
WILLIAM M. CRUIKSHANK.
GORDON G. HEINER.
DAVID M. KING.
WILLIAM R. SMEDBERG.
ROBERTSON HONEY.
ELMER W. CLARK.
JOHN M. MORGAN.
AMOS H. MARTIN.
WALTER C. BABCOCK.
BUELL B. BASSETTE.
EDWARD B. CASSATT.
KENZIE W. WALKER.
ARTHUR M. EDWARDS.
HOWARD R. PERRY.
GEORGE H. JAMERSON.

1894

WILLIAM J. BARDEN.
JAMES M. WILLIAMS.
JOHN W. JOYES.
EDWARD P. O'HERN.

1894—Continued.

CHARLES W. CASTLE.
FRANCIS LeJ. PARKER.
DWIGHT E. AULTMAN.
ALSTON HAMILTON.
PAUL B. MALONE.
JOHN W. CRAIG.
JOHN C. GILMORE.
ALBERT E. SAXTON.
HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.
BUTLER AMES.
CHARLES F. CRAIN.
FRANK S. COCHEU.
JOHN C. McARTHUR.
FRANK D. ELY.
EDWIN BELL.
GEORGE H. ESTES.
CHARLES L. BENT.
CHARLES C. SMITH.
FRANK L. WELLS.
BRIANT H. WELLS.
JOHN W. BARKER.
JAMES P. HARBESON.
HUGH D. WISE.
*JAMES A. MOSS.

1895

EDWARD H. SCHULZ.
HARRY BURGESS.
JENS BUGGE, JR.
HARRY H. STOUT.
JOSEPH L. KNOWLTON.
CHARLES H. PAINE.
NATHAN K. AVERILL.
JOSEPH WHEELER.
BROOKE PAYNE.
WILLIAM G. SILLS.
AUGUST C. NISSEN.
PERRY L. MILES.
CLYDE E. HAWKINS.
LORRAIN T. RICHARDSON.
JAMES S. PARKER.
MORTON-FITZ SMITH.
FRANKLIN S. HUTTON.
JOSEPH S. HERRON.
ALBERT S. BROOKES.
GEO. B. PRITCHARD.
THOMAS F. DWYER.
FINE W. SMITH.
DAVID S. STANLEY.
BENJAMIN T. SIMMONS.
GIRARD STURTEVANT.
FRANK B. WATSON.
OSCAR J. CHARLES.

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1896

HARRY F. JACKSON.
*ROBERT E. CALLAN.
WILLIAM S. GUIGNARD.
EDWIN LANDON.
JOHN B. CHRISTIAN.
LE ROY ELTINGE.
LLOYD ENGLAND.
JAMES W. HINKLEY.
GEORGE W. MOSES.
*PERCY M. KESSLER.
CHARLES E. STODTER.
*JOHNSON HAGOOD.
*ALEX. M. MILLER, JR.
CHARLES B. DRAKE.
*CHARLES M. K. SALTZMAN.
LUCIUS R. HOLBROOK.
GEORGE H. SHELTON.
*ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD.
ELVIN R. HEIBERG.
S. M. KOCHERSPERGER.
OLA W. BELL.
ABRAHAM G. LOTT.
FRANK H. WHITMAN.
*FREDERICK W. LEWIS.
DENNIS E. NOLAN.
WILLIAM A. BURNSIDE.
*REYNOLDS J. BURT.
*WILLIAM KELLY, JR.
RUSSELL C. LANGDON.
GEORGE T. SUMMERLIN.
HARRY H. TEBBETTS.
CHARLES T. BOYD.
HOUSTON V. EVANS.
HENRY C. WHITEHEAD.
GEORGE S. GOODALE.
FRANK C. BOLLES.

1897

JOHN C. OAKES.
SHERWOOD A. CHENEY.
FRED W. ALTSTAETTER.
HARLEY B. FERGUSON.
CHARLES D. ROBERTS.
ROBERT S. ABERNETHY.
FRANCIS H. POPE.
EDWIN O. SARRATT.
ALBERT J. BOWLEY.
MATTHEW E. HANNA.
LAWRENCE S. MILLER.
WINFIELD S. OVERTON.
FREDERICK T. ARNOLD.
FREDERICK E. JOHNSTON.
CLAUDE H. MILLER.

1897—Continued.

ROY B. HARPER.
JOHN H. HUGHES.
FRANK R. McCOY.
GEORGE W. HELMS.
RUFUS E. LONGAN.
HENRY M. DICHMANN.
HALSTEAD DOREY.
SETH M. MILLIKEN.
EDGAR T. CONLEY.
THOMAS Q. ASHBURN.
JOHN G. WORKIZER.
WILLARD D. NEWBILL.

1898

WILLIAM P. WOOTEN.
AMOS A. FRIES.
*MANUS McCLOSKEY.
JOHN E. STEPHENS.
THOMAS E. MERRILL.
MONROE C. KEITH.
GEORGE A. NUGENT.
LAMBERT W. JORDAN.
JACOB C. JOHNSON.
HENRY L. NEWBOLD.
*WILLIAM F. NESBITT.
HARVEY W. MILLER.
RALPH E. INGRAM.
*ROBERT C. DAVIS.
CHARLES W. EXTON.
GUY V. HENRY.
EDGAR RIDENOUR.
JOSEPH F. GOHN.
JAMES H. BRADFORD.
WALLACE B. SCALES.

1899

JAMES A. WOODRUFF.
WILLIAM KELLY.
HORTON W. STICKLE.
LEWIS H. RAND.
ALFRED B. PUTNAM.
GEORGE W. BUNNELL.
ALBERT E. WALDRON.
FRANK C. JEWELL.
CHARLES B. CLARK.
HERMAN W. SCHULL.
HENRY B. FARRAR.
LEON B. KROMER.
HENRY B. CLARK.
SAMUEL T. ANSELL.

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1899—Continued.

ROBERT H. PECK.
HALSEY E. YATES.
CLEMENT A. TROTT.
GEORGE V. H. MOSELEY
WILSON B. BURTT.
CHARLES M. BUNDEL.
STUART HEINTZELMAN.
FRED'K W. VAN DUYNE.
*JOHN D. LONG.
GRAYSON V. HEIDT.
JAMES HANSON.
FRED. R. BROWN.
FREDERICK B. KERR.
WILLIAM T. MERRY.
LAWRENCE D. CABELL.
CLYFFARD GAME.
GEORGE W. STUART.
ROBERT C. FOY.
DUNCAN K. MAJOR.
ARTHUR S. COWAN.

1900

GUSTAVE R. LUKESH.
FRANCIS A. POPE.
*GILBERT A. YOUNGBERG.
FRANK O. WHITLOCK.
WILLIS V. MORRIS.
WALTER S. GRANT.
RAYMOND H. FENNER.
MORTON C. MUMMA.
ARTHUR P. S. HYDE.
JULIAN A. BENJAMIN.
FRANK S. BOWEN.
ROBERT F. JACKSON.
GEORGE T. PERKINS.
GEORGE B. COMLY.
CHARLES G. HARVEY.

1901

CLARENCE O. SHERRILL.
GEORGE R. SPAULDING.
WILLIAM G. CAPLES.
*HENRY C. JEWETT.
*ARTHUR WILLIAMS.
WILLIAM L. GUTHRIE.
CLARENCE H. KNIGHT.
*WALTER D. SMITH.
WILLIAM P. ENNIS.

1901—Continued.

FRANK P. LAHM.
GUY E. CARLETON.
CREED F. COX.
GEO. M. RUSSELL.
*WILLIAM R. BETTISON.
JEROME G. PILLOW.
RALPH N. HAYDEN.
JOHN A. BERRY.
*KERR T. RIGGS.
PRINCE A. OLIVER.
CHARLES BURNETT.
ARTHUR J. LYNCH.
CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM.
JOHN SYMINGTON.
WALTER H. SMITH.
WILLIAM TIDBALL.
GEORGE H. BAIRD.
WILLIAM N. HASKELL.
JAMES PRENTICE.
HENRY A. MEYER, JR.
FRANK KELLER.
COPLEY ENOS.

1902

WARREN T. HANNUM.
ROBERT R. RALSTON.
GILBERT H. STEWART.
FRED W. HINRICHS.
SAMUEL FRANKENBERGER.
STEPHEN ABBOT.
JOHN C. PEGRAM.
EDWARD J. MORAN.
WILLIAM F. MORRISON.
RIGBY D. VALLIANT.
WALTER K. WILSON.
JOHN P. TERRELL.
WILLIAM L. STEVENSON.
*HENRY E. MITCHELL.
EDMUND L. ZANE.
WILLIAM H. COWLES.
*HENRY M. NELLY.
FREDERICK F. BLACK.
DAVID H. BOWER.
BENJAMIN T. MILLER.

1903

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.
CHARLES T. LEEDS.
MAX C. TYLER.
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
OWEN G. COLLINS.

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1903—Continued.

RICHARD C. MOORE.
EMIL P. LAURSON.
GEORGE W. COCHEU.
*CHARLES H. PATTERSON.
CLIFFORD JONES.
WILFORD J. HAWKINS.
HENNING F. COLLEY.
PAUL D. BUNKER.
JAMES A. MARS.
REYNOLDS J. POWERS.
SAMUEL M. PARKER.
ROBERT M. LYON.
JOHN C. MONTGOMERY.
JAMES S. JONES.
WILLIAM M. COLVIN.
FRANCIS H. FARNUM.
DORSEY R. RODNEY.
ALEXANDER M. MILTON.
CAMPBELL B. HODGES.
JACOB W. S. WUEST.
STEPHEN W. WINFREE.
CLIFTON M. BUTLER.
*E. LLEWELLYN BULL.
CHARLES F. SEVERSON.
CHARLES B. MOORE.
CORNELIUS S. BENDEL.
BURT W. PHILLIPS.
BEN F. RISTINE.
ALBERT GILMOR.
STUART A. HOWARD.
JOHN S. UPHAM.
ELLERY FARMER.
HOMER N. PRESTON.
EDWARD A. BROWN.

1904

CHARLES R. PETTIS.
WILLIAM D. A. ANDERSON.
RALPH T. WARD.
ROBERT P. HOWELL, JR.
HENRY H. ROBERT.
THOMAS M. ROBINS.
ROGER D. BLACK.
THEODORE H. DILLON.
JAMES G. McILROY.
VAUGHN W. COOPER.
CHAUNCEY L. FENTON.
*PELHAM D. GLASSFORD.
*WILLIAM BRYDEN.
DONALD C. McDONALD.
FULTON Q. C. GARDNER.
*FRANCIS M. HONEYCUTT.
JOHN W. McKIE.
JAY L. BENEDICT.
PHILLIP H. WORCESTER.
GEORGE V. STRONG.
CHARLES S. BLAKELY.
CHARLES T. SMART.

1904—Continued.

GEORGE B. HUNTER.
JOSEPH W. STILWELL.
ROBERT M. DANFORD.
JAMES B. DILLARD.
LEO P. QUINN.
ARTHUR W. COPP.
QUINCY A. GILLMORE.
JAMES K. CRAIN.
CARR W. WALLER.
RICHARD J. HERMAN.
DAVID McC. McKELL.
MATTHEW A. CROSS.
EDWARD L. HOOPER.
ALBERT H. BARKLEY.
STANLEY KOCH.
CARROLL W. NEAL.
HARRY S. BERRY.
WILBER A. BLAIN.
WALTER SINGLES.
WILLIAM V. CARTER.
GORDON R. CATTS.
HENRY C. PRATT.
CHRISTOPHER JENSVOLD.
URSA M. DILLER.
ROLLO F. ANDERSON.
EDWIN BUTCHER.
RUSSELL V. VENABLE.
ARTHUR J. DAVIS.
*MARTIN C. WISE.
WALTER S. DRYSDALE.
RALPH DICKINSON.
MATTHEW H. TOMLINSON.
HORATIO B. HACKETT.
JOSEPH A. ATKINS.
CHARLES F. THOMPSON.
ERLE M. WILSON.
MERRILL E. SPALDING.
JOSEPH J. GRACE.
ROY W. HOLDERNESS.
JOHN D. BURNETT, JR.
JOSEPH A. McANDREW.
ROBERT B. HEWITT.
WILLIAM F. L. SIMPSON.
MERRILL D. WHEELER.
LOWE A. McCLURE.
JAMES S. GREENE.
CHARLES F. CONRY.
CLEMENT H. WRIGHT.
WILLIAM R. SCOTT.
HARRY L. SIMPSON.
GEORGE C. LAWRASON.
ROBERT P. HARBOLD.
JAMES B. WOOLNOUGH.
INNIS P. SWIFT.
JOSEPH D. PARK.
WALTER S. FULTON.
HARRY HAWLEY.
HUGH L. WALTHALL.

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1905

DeWITT C. JONES.
ALVIN B. BARBER.
WILLIAM F. ENDRESS.
LOUIS H. McKINLAY.
ROLLAND W. CASE.
NORMAN F. RAMSEY.
JAMES F. CURLEY.
THOMAS D. OSBORNE.
JOHN de B. W. GARDINER.
GEORGE DILLMAN.
JULIUS C. PETERSON.
NATHAN HOROWITZ.
KARL D. KLEMM.
ELLERY W. NILES.
ADELNO GIBSON.
CHARLES L. SCOTT.
JAMES S. DUSENBURY.
FRANCIS B. UPHAM.
FREDERICK W. MANLEY.
ARTHUR C. TIPTON.
OWEN S. ALBRIGHT.
FRED H. BAIRD.
HUGH H. BROADHURST.
CLIFFORD C. EARLY.
HARRY T. HERRING.
JOHN P. BUBB.
PAUL H. CLARK.
JAMES W. H. REISINGER, JR.
RUPERT A. DUNFORD.

1906

HAROLD S. HETRICK.
WILLIAM A. JOHNSON.
FREDERICK B. DOWNING.
HENRY A. FINCH.
EDWARD D. ARDERY.
FREDERIC E. HUMPHREYS.
CHARLES K. ROCKWELL.
GEORGE M. MORROW, JR.
RICHARD C. BURLESON.
JAMES W. RILEY.
LLOYD P. HORSFALL.
*CHARLES G. METTLER.
CHARLES B. GATEWOOD.
MORGAN L. BRETT.
ARTHUR D. MINICK.
HENRY W. TORNEY.
FORREST E. WILLIFORD.
EARL McFARLAND.
JOSEPH A. GREEN.
ALEXANDER G. PENDELTON, JR.

1906—Continued.

JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT.
FREDERICK T. DICKMAN.
WALTER S. STURGILL.
JOHN C. HENDERSON.
HAROLD W. HUNTLEY.
*WALTER M. WILHELM.
PAUL R. MANCHESTER.
ALEXANDER G. GILLESPIE.
*GEORGE W. DeARMOND.
JOHN G. QUEKEMEYER.
OSCAR WESTOVER.
HARRY D. R. ZIMMERMAN.
EDWIN de L. SMITH.
JOHN S. PRATT.
JOSEPH C. KING.
WILLIAM E. LANE, JR.
RALPH McT. PENNELL.
GEORGE G. BARTLETT.
HENRY B. CLAGETT.
CLYDE R. ABRAHAM.
PIERRE V. KIEFFER.
GEORGE L. CONVERSE, JR.
HARRY A. SCHWABE.
GEORGE H. PAINE.
DONALD A. ROBINSON.
RENE E. DeR. HOYLE.
GEORGE E. TURNER.
PHILIP MATHEWS.
RICHARD H. JACOB.
RALPH A. JONES.
CALVERT J. DAVENPORT.
HORACE F. SPURGIN.
ROBERT N. CAMPBELL.
HOWARD K. LOUGHRY.
MAX A. ELSER.
WILLIAM T. MacMILLAN.
MARCELLUS H. THOMPSON.
WILLIAM W. ROSE.

1907

JAMES G. STEESE.
JOHN B. ROSE.
NATHANIEL P. ROGERS, JR.
EDWIN E. PRITCHETT.
ROY B. STAVER.
FRED T. CRUSE.
ROBERT ARTHUR.
ROBERT P. GLASSBURN.
HENRY L. WATSON.
WALDO C. POTTER.
CLYDE L. EASTMAN.
WILEY E. DAWSON.
DONALD J. McLACHLAN.

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1907—Continued.

WARREN LOTT, JR.
ELMER F. RICE.
EDWIN C. McNEIL.
WILLIAM D. GEARY.
EMIL P. PIERSON.
JOHN W. LANG.
HENRY H. ARNOLD.
WALTER R. WHEELER.
ARTHUR W. HANSON.
WILLIAM E. SELBIE.
CHARLES H. WHITE.
JOHN S. SULLIVAN.
HERBERT HAYDEN.
PAUL A. LARNED.
JAMES H. LAUBACH.
RALPH W. DUSENBURY.
THROOP M. WILDER

1908

GLENN E. EDGERTON.
CHARLES L. HALL.
GEORGE R. GOETHALS.
THOMAS J. SMITH.
ROGER S. PARROTT.
HARVEY D. HIGLEY.
ALBERT L. LOUSTALOT.
LOUIS L. PENDLETON.
JOHN F. CURRY.
THOMAS A. TERRY.
CARL C. OAKES.
RAY L. AVERY.
ROBERT E. O'BRIEN.
YOUIR M. MARKS.
FRANCIS L. SWARD.
EDWARD S. HAYES.
JOHN K. BROWN.
THOMAS J. JOHNSON.
ROBERT H. FLETCHER, JR.
ROBERT C. COTTON.
HENRY J. WEEKS.

1909.

JOHN D. MATHESON.
WILLIAM H. SAGE, JR
EDWIN H. MARKS.
EARL WORTH.
ALBERT H. ACHER.
LINDSAY C. HERKNESS.
CLARENCE E. PARTRIDGE.
HOMER R. OLDFIELD.
HERMAN ERLENKOTTER.
CLAUDE B. THUMMEL.

1909—Continued.

WILLIAM C. WHITAKER.
N. BUTLER BRISCOE.
DANA H. CRISSY.
EDWARD A. EVERTS.
ROBERT B. PARKER.
EDWIN St. J. GREBLE, JR.
JACOB L. DEVERS.
FRANZ A. DONIAT.
CARL A. BAEHR.
GEORGE S. PATTON, JR.
EDWARD L. KELLY.
THRUSTON HUGHES.
CHARLES B. MEYER.
DELOS C. EMMONS.
ARNOLD N. KROGSTAD.
ELEY P. DENSON.
PHILIP S. GAGE.
STANLEY M. RUMBOUGH.
EDWIN F. HARDING.
JOSEPH C. MORROW, JR.
HUGH H. McGEE.
THEODORE M. CHASE.
WARDER H. ROBERTS.
RAYMOND D. SMITH.
YING H. WEN.
CHESTER P. MILLS.
WILLIAM H. ANDERSON
LEE D. DAVIS.
CARLIN C. STOKELY.
LOUIS P. FORD.
MANTON C. MITCHELL
TING C. CHEN.

1910.

CRESWELL GARLINGTON.
CARY H. BROWN.
DONALD H. CONNOLLY.
RAYMOND F. FOWLER.
EDGAR W. TAULBEE.
HERBERT R. ODELL.
JOHN J. WATERMAN.
MARTIN H. RAY.
DURWARD C. WILSON.
PARKER C. KALLOCH.
MAURICE D. WELTY.
JOSEPH E. CARBERRY.
JACK W. HEARD.
CHARLES M. HAVERKAMP.
THOMAS S. BRIDGES.
ROGER H. WILLIAMS.
JASPER A. DAVIES.
JOSEPH P. ALESHIRE.
HARDING POLK.
CHESTER P. BARNETT.
CALVIN McC. SMITH.

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1911.

PHILIP BRACKEN FLEMING.
JOHN WESLEY STEWART.
JOSEPH COWLES MEHAFFEY.
PAUL SORG REINECKE.
RAYMOND ALBERT WHEELER.
WILLIAM B. HARDIGG.
CURTIS HOPPIN NANCE.
HARRY RUSSELL KUTZ.
CHARLES A. SCHIMELFENIG.
THOMPSON LAWRENCE.
FREEMAN WATE BOWLEY.
CHARLES REUBEN BAXTER.
GUSTAV HENRY FRANKE.
JOHN C. BEATTY.
HUBERT GREGORY STANTON.
CHARLES A. WALKER, JR.
BETHEL WOOD SIMPSON.
NEIL GRAHAM FINCH.
JOHN EVERARD HATCH.
HARRY JAMES KEELEY.
CHARLES PHILIP HALL.
ALEXANDER DAY SURLES.
WILLIAM EDMUND LARNED.
FRANKLIN KEMBLE.
ALFRED JOHN BETCHER.
CHARLES LAURENCE BYRNE.
PHILIP JAMES KIEFFER.
KARL SLAUGHTER BRADFORD
HERBERT ARTHUR DARGUE.
FREDERICK GILBREATH.
JAS. BLANCHARD CRAWFORD.

1911—Continued.

HAIG SHEKERJIAN.
CHARLES SEA FLOYD.
BENJAMIN C. LOCKWOOD, JR.
HARRISON H. C. RICHARDS.
CARROLL A. BAGBY.
FREDERICK G. DILLMAN.
GREGORY HOISINGTON.
ZIBA LLOYD DROLLINGER.
PAUL WILLIAM BAADE.
JOSEPH LAURA WIER.
FRANK HALL HICKS.
JAMES R. N. WEAVER.
EMANUEL VILLARD HEIDT.
JOHN PORTER LUCAS.
SIDNEY HERBERT FOSTER.
CARL FISH McKINNEY.
ROSCOE CONKLING BATSON.
ALLEN RUSSELL KIMBALL.
ALAN CROSBY SANDEFORD.
WILLIAM JAY CALVERT.
WILLIAM BURRUS McLAURIN.
IRA THOMAS WYCHE.
JAMES C. R. SCHWENCK.
ROBERT CLYDE GILDART.
THOMAS J. J. CHRISTIAN.
FRANK LAZELL VAN HORN.
GEORGE DERBY HOLLAND.
HOWELL MARION ESTES
MAX STANLEY MURRAY.
LEO GERALD HEFFERNAN.
EDWIN NOEL HARDY.

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MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Annual Report of Treasurer, Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy, June 12, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand last report, cash	$ 3,074.99	
New York City bonds	10,000.00	
		$ 13,074.99
Interest on bonds and deposits		507.18
Life membership fees		290.00
Initiation fees and annual dues		172.00
Sale of annuals		16.00
Clerk hire and stationery from window fund		80.00
		$ 14,140.17

EXPENDITURES.

Salary of Secretary		$ 120.00
Printing of annuals		678.62
Stationery, postage, etc		132.61
Balance on hand—		
Bonds	$ 10,000.00	
Deposits	2,773.00	
Cash	435.94	
	$ 13,208.94	
		$ 14,140.17

MEMORIAL WINDOW FUND RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 1, 1910	$ 6,928.52
Contributions June 1, 1910 to June 1, 1911	725.60
Interest on deposits	141.28
	$ 7,795.40

EXPENDITURES.

Judges in competition	21.36
Stationery expenses and sundries	184.68
Final payment on large window	6,799.98
Balance in bank	789.38
	$ 7,795.40

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,
Treasurer Association of Graduates.

Audited and found correct:

(Signed) G. J. FIEBEGER,
Professor of Engineering.

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REMOVAL OF CHAPEL.

Colonel John M. Carson, Quartermaster of the Academy during the past nine years, submitted the following, for which, on motion of Captain Henry Metcalfe, the thanks of the Association were tendered:

General Kent and Members of the Alumni Association:

A few days ago the Secretary of the Association suggested to me that he thought a few remarks about the removal and rebuilding of the Old Cadet Chapel would be interesting to you, and requested me to be prepared in case I was called upon. I have jotted down a few notes covering such data as I thought would be of interest to you.

The removal of the Old Chapel to its present location in the cemetery has been a work that has given me a great deal of pleasure and in which I have been intensely interested. I was aware of the great interest in the old building, and from many of the graduates had heard apprehension expressed of the possibility of some of its noted features being lost or destroyed in the proposed transfer. This apprehension and the strong desire manifested by many of the older graduates that every effort should be made to keep the building intact, supplemented by my own interest in it and its contents, were strong incentives to make every effort and spare no pains to accomplish the transfer of the Old Chapel in a way that would be entirely satisfactory to all Alumni with whose careers as graduates this dignified and venerable building has been so closely associated.

The removal of the Old Chapel was decided upon, when, after a long consideration, it was found that the ground it occupied was necessary for the location of a new academic building. At the same time it was determined that efforts should be made to retain the old building, place it upon another site in the cemetery and provide it with a basement in which could be placed a crypt for the reception of the remains that would be received here during the winter for interment, when weather conditions would make such interment impracticable or very difficult.

This arrangement was finally fixed when the Secretary of War approved the general scheme for improvements in January, 1904.

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An effort was made to obtain plans of the Chapel, but a thorough search of the records of the Military Academy and inquiries of the War Department failed to locate them. I, therefore, put a competent draftsman at work and had the building carefully measured and plans drawn showing it as it stood. From these plans a new set was made for the removal and re-erection of the old building.

The excavation for the cellar and the foundation walls were completed during the year 1909. In order to rebuild the Chapel exactly as it was, very careful measurements were made of every feature about it and photographs taken of both interior and exterior. On these photographs the exact location of every tablet and ornamental feature of the interior was marked and the exact measurements taken and recorded on the new plans. A similar method was followed for the exterior walls—even the stones being numbered, so that they could be exactly put where they formerly were.

In taking down the walls, careful search was made for a corner stone, but none was found. Search, however, was continued, and finally, at the very bottom of the northeast corner, resting upon the subsoil, was found a flat stone about 12 inches by 30 inches, on which had been cut "November 1, 1834," evidently the date on which the first stone was set for the foundation walls. On top of this stone was found a piece of sheet lead protecting the inscription, on the underside of which had been scratched, apparently with a chisel, "Charles Lamb mason." The sheet of lead has been deposited in the Ordnance Museum with suitable description.

The corner stone has been placed in the front of the building immediately below the sill of the niche on the left or south side of the entrance. In order to complete the story of the removal of the building, a similar stone has been placed in the wall immediately beneath the sill of the niche on the north side of the entrance, on which has been inscribed, "August 25, 1910," the date on which the re-erection of the superstructure began.

Every care was taken to utilize the old material. The roof rafters were found in poor condition and had to be largely replaced; also the floor joists. The cores of the columns, however, were found to be of squared pine timber in very good condition and were retained.

The noted painting over the pulpit, by Professor Weir, is on canvas, and was carefully taken down. The stretcher was so badly rotted that it had to be renewed. The picture was carefuly rolled

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up and packed away, and when the time arrived to replace it, Mr. Arthur Dawson, of New York, a well known artist, and expert in repairing old paintings, was engaged to restretch the picture, to repair and re-varnish and supervise its re-hanging. His work has been well done, and is very satisfactory. In fact, with the coat of elastic varnish which he put over the picture, it is in better condition than ever before.

I desire to take advantage of this opportunity to correct what I believe to be an erroneous belief many graduates have about the stars in the picture. So far as I can ascertain, they were put in by Professor Weir when he painted it.

The Vocalian Organ, purchased and installed in 1895, from an appropriation of $2,000.00, was carefully taken down by expert mechanics obtained from New York, and re-erected and repaired by them when the building was ready to receive it.

The greatest care was observed in taking down and packing away the memorial tablets, and accurate measurements and data taken so that they could be replaced exactly where they formerly were. I am happy to state that none of them were damaged—not even scratched—and that they are now precisely where they were placed during Colonel Delafield's time, and those of later date, where they were located by the donors.

As the new site of the building is remote from the main portion of the post, and since the structure is not absolutely fireproof, it was thought advisable not to exhibit in it the two British and three German flags that were captured during the Revolutionary War, the history of which will be found in Bulletin No. 2 of the Association of Graduates. They are to be exhibited in the Ordnance Museum where they will be perfectly safe. They are too priceless to be subjected to any risk from theft or fire.

The Mexican flags, of which forty-five were found in the case on the east side of the building as it originally stood, have been distributed between the two cases. These flags were removed in July, 1910, photographs were taken of all of them, and where the reverse was different from the obverse, it was also photographed. Advantage was also taken of this opportunity to make a careful record of all inscriptions, notations, or other data found upon the flags. This information will undoubtedly be deposited in proper shape in the library.

It may be of interest to members of the Association to hear the following data about these flags:

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Flag No. 1. Reverse side blank. Label reads: "Captured in the storming of Molino del Rey, on the 8th of Sept., 1847, by Private William E. Carter (ink on label is faded and name private is uncertain) of Company D, 6th Regiment of Infantry."

Flag No. 2. Reverse side blank. No label.

Flag No. 3. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 4. Reverse side blank. Label reads: "Captured at Fort Churubudes, Mexico, on the 20th of August, 1847, by James E. Smith, Captain 3rd Infantry." This label is numbered 15. (Label on reverse side).

Flag No. 5. Reverse side blank. No label.

Flag No. 6. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 7. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 8. Reverse side blank. No label.

Flag No. 9. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 10. Reverse side blank. No label.

Flag No. 11. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 12. Reverse side blank. Label reads: "Taken from the storming of the Height of Cerro Gordo, by the U. S. 7th Regiment of Infantry, April 18th, 1847. Reg. August 5, 1847, in A. G. Office."

Flag No. 13. Reverse side same. Label reads: "Taken by Company C, 2nd Infantry, at Cheputiper." (Probably intended for Chapultepec).

Flag No. 14. Reverse side same. Label reads: "Taken at the Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847. Reg. August 5, 1847, A. G. Office."

Flag No. 15. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 16. Reverse side blank. No label.

Flag No. 17. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 18. Reverse side same. Label reads: "Captured at Fort Churubusco, Mexico, on the 20th of August, 1847, by (label missing here), Captain 3rd Infantry." Marked No. 10.

Flag No. 19. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 20. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 21. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 22. Reverse side blank. Label reads: "Taken at the storming of the Height of Cerro Gordo, by the U. S. 7th Regiment of Infantry, April 18, 1847. Reg. August 5, 1847 (?)."

Flag No. 23. Reverse side blank. Label nearly destroyed, but seems to be from Cerro Gordo, on April 18, 1847 (?).

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Flag No. 24. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 25. Reverse side same. No label or staff.

Flag No. 26. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 27. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 28. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 29. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 30. Reverse side same. Label reads: "Taken at La Paz, Serveria, (?) California." (The label is badly torn. Flag is on staff upside down).

Flag No. 31. Reverse side same.
Flag No. 32. Reverse side blank. } Both on same staff; no label.

Flag No. 33. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 34. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 35. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 36. Obverse side. Label reads: "This writing below was made by myself at San Angel during the armistice on August 18th (?), and I certify I had observed the flag in the hands of a private of the 7th Infantry immediately after the battle of the 20th of August, and that I received from him on the 22nd and marked it, and also that I saw Col. Plympton deliver it in person to——" (rest of label missing).

Reverse side, label so badly torn that it cannot be read; has A. G. Office No. 3 marked on it.

Flag No. 37. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 38. Observe side. Label reads "Taken at Mira Flores, from the Gurrillas (?) that attacked Lieut. Hamilton, No. 8 A. G. Office."

Flag No. 39. Reverse side blank. No label.

Flag No. 40. Reverse side blank. No label.

Flag No. 41. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 42. Reverse side same. Label on staff reads: "Captured by the Second Infantry at the storming of Fort Contreras, Mexico, on the morning of the 20th of August, 1847."

Flag No. 43. Reverse side same. No label. Flag very badly torn; marked No. 8.

Flag No. 44. Photographed both sides. No labels.

Flag No. 45. Reverse side blank. No label.

In replacing the flags, twenty-three were installed in one niche and twenty-two in the other, as follows:

Niche on north side, Nos. 1, 4, 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 40, 41 and 44.

Niche on south side, Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43 and 45.

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The inscriptions have been copied literally. Where an error appears to be made, a question mark has been placed; for instance, "Churubudes" is undoubtedly meant for "Churubusco".

The entire cost of removing and rebuilding, construction of basement and crypt, repairs to furnishings, etc., has been covered by an allotment of $32,000.00 from the appropriation for general improvements.

The reconstruction was practically completed by June 1st, 1911, and on June 10th the final touches were given to the interior furnishings. The building is open for your inspection and ready for the service for which it has been moved and rebuilt.

General Barry, for the Executive Committee, in a few well chosen words, nominated General John M. Wilson, Class of 1860, to be President of the Association for the ensuing year.

The nomination was seconded by Colonel Fiebeger. General Barry was delegated to cast the unanimous vote of the members for General Wilson, who was escorted to the chair by the two senior graduates present—Generals Richard Lodor, Class of 1856, and Horace Porter, Class of 1860.

General Wilson delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Association of Graduates:

There are times in the life of a man when language fails to express his deep appreciation of honors conferred upon him, and, as I stand before you to-day, a graduate of fifty-one years ago, I feel that the honor of election to the Presidency of this superb galaxy of magnificent soldiers, is the greatest of my life, and from the bottom of my heart I thank you for it. It has been my good fortune to be a private in the cadet ranks, a corporal out of ranks, a First Sergeant and First Captain of the Battalion of Cadets, an Instructor at the Academy, its Superintendent, a member and President of the Board of Visitors, and today comes the last possible honor I can receive from dear old West Point until I am laid away in our ever beautiful cemetery.

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Do not be alarmed at the size of my manuscript, I will not detain you more than five minutes, and I find that after one gets to the age of 73, memory does not stand by him, as it did at fifty, and I am reminded of a little incident told me by a charming Texas Congressman, in reference to a boy living in his town.

The youngster was only nine years old, but was regarded as a prodigy in ability, and was unanimously elected by his companions to deliver the address at the annual school commencement. When the day arrived he was seated on the platform with the teachers, and when his turn came to speak he promptly stepped forward and, making a profound bow, said:

"Ladies and gentlemen: Before commencing my speech to-day, I desire to say that I did not ask the help of my parents, teachers or companions, but wrote it all out myself, and nobody but me and the King of Kings knows what I am going to say;" throwing forward his right arm with an imperative gesture, he was about to continue, when his face paled, and, pulling his forelock, words failed him and down he sat, saying, "Gee, nobody but God knows it now."

That hero, statesman and martyr, Abraham Lincoln, expressed in his own exquisite language, the sentiment that the mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot's grave, to every heart and hearth-stone throughout this broad land, would yet awaken to the notes of the Union, when touched, as they surely will be, by the better angels of our nature.

May I use this same beautiful simile, and say that the mystic chords of memory, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Maine Mosaic block of the Union to the coral reefs of Florida, from the orange groves of Louisiana to the corn palaces of Minnesota, from the vine clad hills of Southern California to the majestic forests of Puget Sound, are connected in one grand electric circuit, within which the heart of every graduate bounds with delight at the mention of West Point, our Alma Mater, our benign Mother: "Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea," our hearts throb in unison upon this subject, precious to us all.

The late General Cullum, who so dearly loved our Academy during his life and from whom West Point received the large bequest for the erection of our superb Memorial Hall, has well said in his biographical register of Graduates of the Military Academy, that "Military education in schools or in the field has been deemed essential to the success of arms in all civilized nations from the days of the early Greeks to the present time."

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Organized during a period of great political agitation, suggested by the immortal Washington, located upon this spot hallowed by the memory of the patriots of the Revolution, raised to its superb standard mainly through the efforts of that grand old soldier, Colonel Thayer, West Point today, like the Rock of Ages, unscathed, untouched save in the increase of its polish and its grandeur, is ready to withstand all the darts of envy, hatred and malice that can be hurled against it by its enemies. The wise Creator of the Universe has so constituted us all that we remember those things which are pleasant in our past lives, while those which rendered us miserable as boys are blotted out; it has been well said that one of the greatest blessings showered upon us, is that of forgetfulness.

When we gather here today, every heart bounds with delight, every pulse throbs with increased intensity at the mention of the U. S. Military Academy, and the blood in the veins of those of us who have passed the three-score-and-ten milestone of life, courses with the quickness of youth, while we recall those grand old days of yore, forgetting the trials of plebedom, wondering whether we ever did stand attention to a yearling corporal and whether we really did think at that time that he ranked the General-in-Chief and the Superintendent.

The wonderful power of the cadet corporal over the new cadet was fully exemplified about twenty years ago while I was Superintendent of the Academy. At that time the Commandant of Cadets was a superb soldier and accomplished gentleman, who had won the respect, esteem and admiration, not only of his brother officers but of the entire corps of cadets; in June, 1890, his son entered the Academy as a cadet and a day or two after the battalion went into camp, we had one of those cold, stormy, most disagreeable nights which we have all experienced; the lovely wife of the Commandant, fearing that her son had not sufficient blankets, sent one over to the Commandant's tent with request that it might be given to the young cadet; the Commandant sent an orderly to tell the cadet to report to him at once at his tent: the youth came, but had not yet learned that the dear, noble father and the Commandant of Cadets must be separate persons at different times; the Commandant directed the cadet to take the blanket to his tent, but at that moment the signal for tattoo formation commenced sounding; the cadet seeing only the father, hesitated to obey, thinking only of the ogre who had ordered him to fall in promptly at tattoo; he undertook to explain, but was quickly told to take the blanket to his tent; he suddenly turned and said: "There's no use of your talking about it,

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father, I haven't got time and I can't do it, Cadet Corporal Andrews told me to fall in when tattoo sounded," and off he started leaving the astonished Commandant to wonder for a moment who was in command, himself or the Corporal.

As we all know, the life of a cadet from his entrance until his graduation is one of endless and unflagging work; he is not only governed by the cast iron law of regulations, but by the wrought iron law of custom.

During the autumn of 1890, the son of an eminent and accomplished Virginian, who evidently inherits the ability and wit of his accomplished father, was in the midst of the trials and tribulations incident to the life of a September new cadet; a hop was to take place, and a lady said to him, "Are you going to the hop tonight?" "Oh, no," he replied, "I can not go." "Is it against the regulations?" she asked. "Oh, no," was the answer, "it is against custom; you can break regulations at West Point, but you dare not attempt to break custom."

Those of us who have been on duty at the Academy seldom know the trials of the candidates' home lives, and if our people could only hear the stories of woe that sometimes come to the Superintendent, there would be far less sneering at the so-called aristocracy of West Point. During my tour of duty here I received a number of letters from youths about to enter, telling of financial distress at home and inability to make the deposit necessary for their equipment on entering; of course, they were admitted without it, but in such cases they must economize and be deprived of everything except what is necessary, until they show whether they can succeed at the January examination.

In my own class, the head graduate came as a boy from the New York free academy, the son of a widow in moderate circumstances, he was a youth of remarkable ability, beloved and respected by his classmates, and who in after years, by his brilliant intellect and soldierly qualities, added to the lustre and fame of the Corps of Engineers, to which he was assigned on graduation; the footman was the son of a distinguished United States Senator, and the second from foot represented wealth, prosperity and the so-called aristocracy. But that did not help him in his career.

The character of the letters which reached me while I was Superintendent were such as to afford much amusement; one youth wrote me for information in regard to the Academy, and, as he

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expressed it, he desired to know "our terms." The usual circular replete with information was sent to him, and in due time the following reply reached me:

"De Kalb Co., Tenn., Jan. 17, 1891.

West Point Military A.c.

Mr. Secretary, Hon. Sir:

I received your terms some time since. I was not 17 yrs. of age when I heard from you. I can't come under any such terms. I will tell you the terms that I will come under. I want only to study Military—tacticks. I want to stay 3 yrs. I want $40 per month. At the end of the term I want a position over some army of the U. S. I want you to send me a round ticket there and back. I think I am both physically and mentally qualified to fill the position. I will not be out anything, but I want the position. Please answer this."

From an Alabama lady, evidently refined and well educated, I received a letter telling me she had heard a great deal of the U. S. Military Academy and requesting me to send her circulars in regard to terms, studies, etc., and if she found them satisfactory, she would like to enter her daughter as a student at once.

These are only specimens of many of a similar character that reached me.

"The U. S. Military Academy"—do not your hearts kindle, do you not thrill at the words? Do you not feel that, although absent in body, the shadows are flitting through this superb edifice today, of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Thomas, Canby, McClellan, Wright, Sedgwick, Hancock, McPherson, Sill, Burnside, Hawkins, Custer, Mishler, Marsh, Kirby, Cushing, Michie and a host of other noble patriots whose lives were devoted to their country's service? Do you not thrill when you recall the deeds of valor of these brilliant soldiers?

Heroes of America, noble souls who have gone before us, help us with God's assistance to maintain the honor, the glory, the dignity and the majesty of this grand old institution you so dearly loved.

Like the leaven that gives life to the loaf, like the electric spark which by the touch of a button explodes a Hellgate Volcano, may the soldierly qualities instilled in the minds of those educated under the shadow of this Academy so permeate the great mass of the American people as to redound to the everlasting glory of the Republic.

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What glories the future may have in store for the Military Academy, we cannot say; but with its splendid, soldierly and accomplished Superintendent, its present is secure, while in the words of one of America's greatest statesmen, I can surely state that its past has proven its grandeur, for we have had a host of noble heroes whose names and fame go to swell the everlasting paean which will ever sound the greatness and the glory of the West Point Military Academy.

My beloved fellow graduates, in closing may I again thank you for the great honor you have today conferred upon me and give you, "as a wish for you all," the following eloquent sentiment, which was told me by a charming southern gentleman, a few years ago, while we were sailing over one of Maine's beautiful lakes:

"Sweet as the song which the robins sing,
Pure as the flow of a crystal spring,
Deep as the depths of a mother's love,
True as your faith in the God above,
With a harvest of smiles and a famine of tears,
Through all the course of the coming years,
So sweet, so pure, so deep, so true
Be the joys fate holds in store for you."

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OFFICERS FOR 1911-1912.

PRESIDENT.

General John M. Wilson.

The Chairman appointed the following Executive Committee and Officers for the ensuing year:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

General T. H. Barry. Colonel C. W. Larned.
Colonel S. E. Tillman. Colonel G. J. Fiebeger.
Lieutenant-Colonel Fred W. Sladen.

Colonel Larned died June 19 and Colonel W. B. Gordon was appointed to fill the vacancy.

TREASURER.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Echols.

SECRETARY.

Lieutenant Charles Braden, U. S. Army, Retired.

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REPORT OF THE MEMORIAL WINDOW COMMITTEE.

The following report, by Colonel Gordon, was accepted and adopted:

West Point, N. Y., June 12, 1911.

At the meeting of the Association last year, the Chairman of the Memorial Window Committee submitted a report covering the selection of the Willet design and the letting of the contract for its completion and erection in the chapel. The Window was completed three months ago and accepted and paid for under the terms of the contract.

A descriptive pamphlet was prepared and sent to the subscribers, and the story of the Window has already been presented so completely that little remains to be told. After the completion of its installation the Chairman of the committee called a meeting for a final view before acceptance. Unfortunately Colonel Larned was taken seriously ill a few days before the meeting and was unable to attend, and two of the advisory members were also absent. Those present were Mr. Haight, Mr. Medory, Colonel Gordon and Colonel Carson.

Your committee has confidence that the final result has more than justified the method of selection and the care taken in making the award. But, since the lay members of the committee are free to admit a very limited knowledge and experience in this line of work, you will doubtless be interested in knowing how satisfactory the result has been to the associated architects who assisted in making the selection. At the end of the session at which the final award was made, one of these architects remarked: "It is very seldom that one sits on a committee of award in matters of this kind and is thoroughly satisfied with the design selected. In this case, however, we cannot imagine anything better."

The only doubt about the matter related to the probability of getting a window equal to the design, and this doubt was dissolved when the committee met for the final view of the window in place. It had more than met the expectations of the architects. Also, quoting from the descriptive pamphlet, the architect of the

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chapel wrote: "I think there is no doubt but that you will have, if the actual work is carried out as well as the design has been made, the most wonderful window of modern times and one of the finest in the world."

The committee has taken no final action in the matters of the proposed bronze tablet and the changes desirable in the east and west windows of the chancel, but suggests that these matters be taken up by the executive committee of the Association. It is expected that after the end of this academic year only one of the officers on the Window Committee will be present for duty at the Academy, and for the remaining work it will not be necessary to call upon the advisory members for any further assistance.

WILLIAM B. GORDON.
JOHN M. CARSON.

General Horace Porter, in behalf of the living Alumni, eloquently presented the Memorial Window to the Academy. It was accepted by the Superintendent in a brief, appropriate address.

NOTE—General Porter's remarks were extemporaneous; no copy could be obtained for publication.

The Chaplain of the Academy then pronounced the benediction.

There being no further business before it, the meeting adjourned.

CHARLES BRADEN,
Lieutenant U. S. A.,
Secretary.

About one hundred and forty graduates were present this year. There were four class reunions, viz.: 1886, 1891, 1896 and 1901, all well attended. That of 1896 was saddened by the serious illness of Captain James W. Hinkley, who has since died.

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CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1.—THE ASSOCIATION OF THE GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY shall include all the graduates of that institution who shall have assented to the Constitution and By-Laws.

Art. II.—The object of this Association shall be to cherish the memories of the Military Academy at West Point, and to promote the social intercourse and fraternal fellowship of its graduates.

Art. III, Par. 1.—The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five members.

Par. 2.—That the President of the Association shall be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting, and hold office for one year, or until a successor be chosen. He shall preside at all meetings of the Association, at the Annual Dinner, and at the meetings of the Executive Committee. The President shall cast the deciding vote upon all questions in which there is a tie at the meetings of the Association, or of the Executive Committee. Should the President be absent from any meeting, his duties shall devolve upon the next senior member of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary and the Treasurer, to be selected from the members of the Association residing at or near West Point, shall be appointed by the presiding officer at each annual meeting, for the ensuing year.

Par. 3.—The Association shall meet annually at West Point, New York, on such a day of the month of June as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

Art. IV.—Political, or any other discussions foreign to the purposes of the Association, as set forth in this Constitution, or any proceedings of such a tendency, are declared inimical to the purposes of this organization, and are prohibited.

Art. V.—This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Association, by a vote of three-fourths of the members present.

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BY-LAWS.

1. Every graduate in good standing may become a life member of the Associatoin, without annual dues, by the payment of ten dollars at one time; or may become a member of the Association by paying an initiation fee of two dollars and annual dues thereafter of one dollar.

When a member paying annual dues shall, at any time, have paid into the Association twelve dollars in dues, including initiation fee, he shall become a life member.

When a member of the Association falls three years in arrears in the payment of his annual dues, he shall be notified by registered letter containing a copy of this by-law. If these dues are not paid within six months after receiving the notification, he shall be held to have resigned his membership in the Association.

2. At each annual meeting the presiding officer shall appoint five members who, together with the President, shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Association. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to make all needful preparations and arrangements for the ensuing meeting; to audit the accounts of the Treasurer; and to transact such other business as may not devolve upon the other officers of the Association. That at each annual meeting of the Association, the Executive Committee shall nominate a candidate or candidates for President of the Association for the ensuing year.

3. The Treasurer shall disburse all moneys of the Association upon the order of the Executive Committee, attested by the signature of its chairman, and shall at each annual meeting make a full report of its receipts and disbursements.

4. The Secretary shall cause a book of records to be kept, exhibiting the address and occupation of every member of the Association.

5. The records of the Association shall be preserved at West Point, New York, and shall be open to the inspection of the members.

6. All members of the Association who may be prevented, by any cause, from personally attending the annual meeting, are expected to notify the Secretary, and to impart such information in regard to themselves as they may think proper, and as may be of interest to their fellow members.

7. No member of the Association shall speak more than once on any subject or question of business, and no longer than five minutes, without the consent of the meeting being first obtained.

8. A two-thirds vote of all the members present at any regular meeting shall be required to alter or amend these By-Laws.

9. Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Law shall be authority for the government and regulations of all meetings of this Association

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The following names have been added to the List of Graduates since the Last Report:

CLASS OF 1911.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
4936	1	**Fleming, Philip B.....**	Corps of Engineers.
4937	2	**Stewart, John W.....**	Corps of Engineers.
4938	3	**Mehaffey, Joseph C.....**	Corps of Engineers.
4939	4	**Reinecke, Paul S.....**	Corps of Engineers.
4940	5	**Wheeler, Raymond A...**	Corps of Engineers.
4941	6	**Hardigg, William B....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
4942	7	**Nance, Curtis H.....**	6th Field Artillery.
4943	8	**Kutz, Harry R.....**	10th Infantry.
4944	9	**Schimelfenig, Charles A.**	Coast Artillery Corps.
4945	10	**Lawrence, Thompson...**	5th Infantry.
4946	11	**Bowley, Freeman W...**	1st Field Artillery.
4947	12	**Baxter, Charles R.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
4948	13	**Franke, Gustav H.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
4949	14	**Beatty, John C.....**	2nd Field Artillery.
4950	15	**Stanton, Hubert G.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
4951	16	**Walker, Charles A., Jr...**	3rd Field Artillery.
4952	17	**Simpson, Bethel W.....**	3rd Field Artillery.
4953	18	**Finch, Neil G.....**	6th Field Artillery.
4954	19	**Nichols, Harold F.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
4955	20	**Hatch, John E.....**	2nd Cavalry.
4956	21	**Keeley, Harry J.....**	3rd Infantry.
4957	22	**Hall, Charles P.....**	20th Infantry.
4958	23	**Surles, Alexander D....**	15th Cavalry.
4959	24	**Larned, William E.....**	29th Infantry.
4960	25	**Kemble, Franklin .....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
4961	26	**Betcher, Alfred J.....**	21st Infantry.
4962	27	**Byrne, Charles L.....**	23rd Infantry.
4963	28	**Kieffer, Philip J.....**	4th Cavalry.

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Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
4964	29	**Bradford, Karl S.....**	15th Cavalry.
4965	30	**Dargue, Herbert A.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
4966	31	**Booton, John G.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
4967	32	**Gilbreath, Frederick ....**	14th Cavalry.
4968	33	**Hicks, George R.....**	26th Infantry.
4969	34	**Crawford, James B.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
4970	35	**Shekerjian, Haig .....**	1st Infantry.
4971	36	**Floyd, Charles S.....**	30th Infantry.
4972	37	**Lockwood,BenjaminC.,Jr.**	22nd Infantry.
4973	38	**Clark, Robert W., Jr...**	Coast Artillery Corps.
4974	39	**Richards, Harrison H. C.**	4th Cavalry.
4975	40	**Bagby, Carroll A.....**	16th Infantry.
4976	41	**Conard, Arthur B.....**	10th Cavalry.
4977	42	**McCleary, Oliver S.....**	16th Infantry.
4978	43	**Dillman, Frederick G...**	19th Infantry.
4979	44	**Hoisington, Gregory ...**	14th Infantry.
4980	45	**Gray, Robert L.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
4981	46	**Drollinger, Ziba L.....**	16th Infantry.
4982	47	**Clay, Frank B.....**	6th Infantry.
4983	48	**Ladd, Jesse A.....**	1st Infantry.
4984	49	**Baade, Paul W.....**	11th Infantry.
4985	50	**Wier, Joseph L.....**	18th Infantry.
4986	51	**Hicks, Frank H.....**	8th Cavalry.
4987	52	**Weaver, James R. N...**	15th Infantry.
4988	53	**Burt, James D.....**	26th Infantry.
4989	54	**Heidt, Emanuel V.....**	9th Infantry.
4990	55	**Lucas, John P.....**	14th Cavalry.
4991	56	**Morris,William H. H., Jr.**	19th Infantry.
4992	57	**Foster, Sidney H.....**	2nd Infantry.
4993	58	**McKinney, Carl F.....**	8th Infantry.
4994	59	**Batson, Roscoe C.....**	22nd Infantry.

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Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
4995	60	**Kimball, Allen R.....**	12th Infantry.
4996	61	**Blunt, Wilfrid M.....**	8th Cavalry.
4997	62	**Rader, Ira A.....**	19th Infantry.
4998	63	**Sandeford, Alvan C.....**	8th Infantry.
4999	64	**Calvert, William J.....**	13th Infantry.
5000	65	**McLaurin, William B....**	18th Infantry.
5001	66	**Kern, Kenneth E.....**	24th Infantry.
5002	67	**Cowles, David H.....**	15th Infantry.
5003	68	**Wyche, Ira T.....**	30th Infantry.
5004	69	**Schwenck, James C. R..**	6th Cavalry.
5005	70	**Evans, Arthur C.....**	17th Infantry.
5006	71	**O'Neill, William P. J...**	6th Cavalry.
5007	72	**Homer, John L.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5008	73	**Gildart, Robert C.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5009	74	**Christian, Thomas J. J..**	7th Cavalry.
5010	75	**VanHorn, Frank L.....**	7th Cavalry.
5011	76	**Holland, George D.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5012	77	**McNeal, Joseph W.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5013	78	**Estes, Howell M.....**	11th Cavalry.
5014	79	**Wall, John F.....**	1st Cavalry.
5015	80	**Murray, Max S.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5016	81	**Heffernan, Leo G.....**	5th Cavalry.
5017	82	**Hardy, Edwin N.....**	8th Cavalry.
		March-Duplat, Jose	Foreigner. Awarded certificate that he had covered the course at the Academy. Not commissioned.

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Presidents of the Association.

General George S. Greene, Class of 1823 ..... 1897 to 1898
General David S. Stanley, Class of 1852 ..... 1898 to 1899
General Egbert L. Viele, Class of 1847 ..... 1899 to 1900
General John M. Schofield, Class of 1853 ..... 1900 to 1906
General Horace Porter, Class of 1860 ..... 1906 to 1907
General Henry L. Abbott, Class of 1854 ..... 1907 to 1908
General James H. Wilson, Class of 1860 ..... 1908 to 1909
General Horace Porter, Class of 1860 ..... 1909 to 1910
General Jacob Ford Kent, Class of (May) 1861 ..... 1910 to 1911
General John M. Wilson, Class of 1860 ..... 1911 to 1912

Note—Previous to 1897 the senior living graduate was President of the Association.

Secretaries of the Association.

Colonel Charles C. Parsons, Class of June, 1861 ..... 1870 to 1871
Lieutenant Edward H. Totten, Class of 1865 ..... 1871 to 1874
Captain Robert Catlin, Class of 1863 ..... 1874 to 1878
Captain Stanhope E. Blunt, Class of 1872 ..... 1878 to 1880
Lieutenant Charles Braden, Class of 1869 ..... 1880 to 1900
Captain William C. Rivers, Class of 1887 ..... 1900 to 1903
Captain William R. Smith, Class of 1892 ..... 1903 to 1907
Lieutenant Charles Braden, Class of 1869 ..... 1907 to 1912

Treasurers of the Association.

Prof. Henry L. Kendrick, Class of 1835 ..... 1870 to 1881
Prof. Samuel E. Tillman, Class of 1869 ..... 1881 to 1885
Lieutenant Francis J. A. Darr, Class of 1880 ..... 1885 to 1887
Prof. Edgar W. Bass, Class of 1868 ..... 1887 to 1899
Captain Charles P. Echols, Class of 1891 ..... 1899 to 1905
Captain Palmer E. Pierce, Class of 1891 ..... 1905 to 1907
Prof. Charles P. Echols, Class of 1891 ..... 1907 to 1912

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LIEUTENANT MATT E. MADIGAN.

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NECROLOGY.

MATT E. MADIGAN.

No. 4503. CLASS OF 1906.

Died, June 3, 1907, at Fort Bayard, N. M., aged 24.

He was born in Winchester, Clark County, Kentucky, March 6, 1883. He entered the public schools of that city at an early age and progressed through them grade by grade until in June, 1898, when he had just reached his sixteenth year, he made his graduation speech at the city high school. In the autumn of that year, he became a freshman at Wesleyan College in Winchester. There he so distinguished himself in elocution and debate that he became commonly known as the "Little Orator." His family moved from Winchester to Frankfort late in 1900, taking Matt with them. Congressman White became interested in Matt's ability as a speaker and student, about this time, and appointed him as one of Kentucky's representatives at the Military Academy.

In June, 1902, he said farewell to his old home and entered the service of his country, that service which reserves the right to demand from us every sacrifice, including life itself, to guard her honor and her freedom. How little we thought that Matt's serio-comic face would be the first one to disappear from the ranks of our class! Though he left us early in our busy life, and the autumn leaves have thrice fallen on his grave and obscured it, except for the granite shaft we marked it with, yet will his bright face be ever smiling his

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good-natured greeting throughout the days of our memory and his loud war-whoop "Beeno" will ring laughingly through our reminiscences of the good old cadet days.

He went through his four years with a clean sleeve, showing that good fellowship and a merry heart meant more to him than cadet rank and official recognition. But, concerning academic honors and tenths, Bill was ever "a-gittin' of 'em some," being always careful, however, not to be found overloaded with them.

On June 12, 1906, he graduated number 51 in his class and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry. He was assigned to and joined the 27th Infantry at Camp Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Before his regiment had returned from the manoeuvre camp to its station at Fort Sheridan, it was ordered to Cuba as part of the Army of Pacification. In Cuba, Matt's company was detailed as guard at General Bell's headquarters near Havana, where he remained on duty until the climate developed in him that invincible disease, tuberculosis. He was treated in the Military Hospital until April, when his condition became too serious for further treatment in such a climate. He was sent to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, in hopes that the altitude and dry air might revive him, but it was too late. He died there on June 3, 1907.

He was a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church throughout his short life. He knew that death was coming—even saw it from afar off, and met it fearlessly, as becomes a soldier—even as the poet had wished.

"So be my passing!
My task accomplished and the long day done,
My wages taken and in my heart
Some late lark singing,
Let me be gathered to the quiet west.
The sundown splendid and serene,
Death."

CLASSMATE.

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LIEUTENANT JOHN J. MOLLER.

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JOHN JAY MOLLER.

No. 4333. CLASS OF 1904.

Died, February 22, 1909, at New York, N. Y., aged 28.

LIEUTENANT MOLLER was born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 16, 1881. His father was Carl Moller, son of Major Fritz von Moller, Corps of Engineers, Copenhagen, Denmark, one time Governor of the Danish West Indies. His mother is Clara Gertrude Moller, (nee Kuhn), daughter of Captain Henry Kuhn of the Civil War, and Ann Katherine Kuhn, a niece of Henry Ward Beecher.

J. Jay Moller spent most of his boyhood days in the City of St. Louis. There he attended, in turn, the grammar school, two years in the high school and later Washington Manual Training School, enjoying to an unusual degree the confidence and high regard of his teachers. As an only child, he fell heir to a due share of attention, developing very early a true conception of right and wrong. The companionship that he found in his home life invited confidence and made him frank and truthful. At the age of seventeen he went away to school, entering Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana. Here he spent a year and a half, was very popular with his schoolmates, and seemingly finding no difficulty in plucking all of the honors which his "alma mater" had to offer. He left Culver in June, 1899, to prepare for West Point, entering the Military Academy as a happy and healthy "plebe" on June 19, 1900. As a cadet he showed marked military efficiency, but in his studies and academic duties he was a "goat." His temperament permitted of nothing else. Happy is the "goat"! Moller was loved and respected by his classmates and regarded as one of the most popular men in the Corps of Cadets. He seemed to be bubbling with cheer and good humor, and many will recall with what laughter or discomfiture they received his inimitable performances at the annual "Hundredth Night."

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He graduated on June 15th, 1904, and was assigned to the Eighth Infantry. He joined his regiment, after graduation leave, at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, New York, and was assigned to Company "E." He accompanied his regiment to the Philippines and on arrival there was placed in command of a detachment at Buena Vista, P. I. On July 23, 1906, he left in command of Company "E," Eighth Infantry, for duty in the field against Pulajanes in the Island of Leyte, P. I. During these operations in the field against hostile Pulajanes he was on various occasions detached on secret service and entrusted with special missions for which he was mentioned in orders for conspicuous service per G. O. No. 3, Eighth Infantry, January 15, 1907. On November 25, 1906, he returned to Camp Jossman, P. I., with his Company. From December 9, 1906 to January 26, 1907, he was in Manila, P. I., part of the time as sick in the Division Hospital and part on detached service. He accompanied his Company to Manila to take part in the Division Athletic Meet in February-March, 1907, where the Company under most adverse circumstances acquitted itself with great success. After returning to Camp Jossman, P. I., he was again sent into the field in Leyte, P. I., on May 20, 1907, remaining until June 29, 1907. In 1908 he returned with his regiment to the States to take station at Presidio of Monterey, California, where on September 15, 1908, he was appointed Acting Battalion Adjutant, acting in this capacity during the march to the maneuvers at Atascadero, California. During the maneuvers he again commanded Company "E," Eighth Infantry, being relieved to act as Quartermaster and Commissary for the experimental forced march of his regiment October 31 to November 5, 1908. On November 19, 1908, he availed himself of a leave of absence to be spent in the East. He died in New York City, February 22, 1909. Interment was made in Arlington Cemetery.

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It is now over two years since that lovable fellow, John Jay Moller, has left our midst. The dismal news of his sad death traveled only too quickly and everyone protested that there must be a grievous mistake. How could it be? To his friends, to everyone, he had always been the same happy J. Jay, generous to a fault. His personality was pleasing, his cheerfulness contagious, consequently everyone sought and enjoyed his society. How many of us are not indebted to him for a very pleasant half hour? And many again will now recall the numerous occasions on which he lifted them out of their subjective introspection to a happier view of life. Many remember him first as a candidate for "military glory" at Highland Falls, and even at this first meeting must have remarked his happy spirits and wholesome good humor. In a way he was a leader; he was the apostle of fun, a pleasant fellow, and there is little wonder then that most everyone should have catered to his friendship.

Moller was one of the funniest and wittiest men the Army has known. Had he ever so desired he could easily have carved for himself a career on any comedy stage. His mimicry was inimitable; his pantomime more expressive and ludicrous than any story or words. Those who knew him as a "plebe" will recall with a smile his famous "Silent Corps Yell," and what fellow "plebe" will not pronounce anathema when he thinks of the many "soirees" he had to attend just because he had been tempted to risk an eye on Moller's latest performances when he should have kept it on "that salt cellar." He was a prince of fun and as such many of his friends will remember him.

But on the other side of this shield there was another J. Jay. No man can do his best nor even do well in the midst of badinage. When necessity demanded, Moller could be a profoundly serious fellow, unafraid to carry a responsibility which might frighten a man of much greater experience. A military duty he always considered serious work. In his

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profession he had the reputation of being an efficient officer. To those who had never served with him a perusal of the commendations of him by his immediate chiefs would be proof convincing. He asked rather for ability to perform his tasks than for tasks equal to his ability. A Department Staff Officer said of him in an official letter "that his care was so satisfactory as to be almost unequalled." His work in the Philippines was exceptionally fine. During the operations against the hostile Pulajanes in the Island of Leyte, in 1906, he performed his duties quietly and thoroughly. The nature of the work required secrecy and was very disagreeable. That he performed it with a strict regard to the instructions of his superiors and the best interest of the government, with a clear conscience and a thorough appreciation of his responsibilities can be attested to by those who served with him as well as the numerous letters of commendation and the expressions of appreciation of his valuable services emanating not only from his immediate commanders but from the Department Commander and the civil authorities in the Philippines as well.

An extract from a telegram dated September 22, 1906, to his Regimental Commander reads:

"In view of the good work performed at Tolosa by Lieutenant Moller, in conjunction with Roumaldez, Department Commander, hopes your arrangements may be such as to keep him at that station."

In a telegram dated September 29, 1906, from the Governor-General of the Philippines to the Acting Provincial Governor of the Province of Leyte, the following extract is of interest:

"Result of expedition in the mountains of San Isidro, Tigbao, Gitabla and Julita in the Jurisdiction of Burawan and Dulag, is satisfactory and Lieutenant Moller and Presidente Roumaldez, of Tolosa, are deserving of congratulations for their energy and activity."

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In General Order No. 3, Headquarters Eighth Infantry, January 15, 1907, publishing a letter to the Regimental Commander in which the Department Commander tenders a testimonal of his appreciation of the valuable services of the regiment, Lieutenant J. J. Moller is again mentioned with others by name as deserving of commendation, etc.

His work as secret service officer was quick, thorough and effective. In his investigations he had to labor against native ingenuity and the interests of a desperate outlawry. Craft had to be met with craft. The depredations by these Pulajanes were notorious. The effect of their outlawry on the natives and their social progress and development and the effect on the prestige of constituted authority was such that it was necessary to suppress this outlawry with energy and bring the perpetrators to immediate trial and punishment. Moller's work was delicate and required patience, ingenuity and determination. That he was successful is shown by the number of outlaws he brought to trial before the civil courts in Tacloban. As an agent and inquisitor he used methods differing under the circumstances very little from those employed by any police in the process of ferreting out a crime by examining and "sweating" suspected criminals. He was tried and acquitted by a court-martial composed of his brother officers. In a review of the proceedings of the case he was so scored by the reviewing authority, that this review virtually amounts to a sentence cruelly stigmatizing by its continuing effect the memory of one of God's noblest fellows. An irreparable injury; an incurable wound. Its effect upon so honorable and sensitive a nature could not have been more perfectly studied. It did not mark the end—but the beginning of the end. He, who in life had cheered so many and flooded their paths with sunshine is no more. His last moments he spent alone—alone with his anguish and a voice that called for help but stuck in his throat. One friend at his side! Just one of the many that he had! How different it would have been!

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He was truly a generous and noble fellow and his death is indeed a loss, but to none of us more than to that lone woman who was his companion and inspiration throughout his life. Rarely has one an opportunity to see such love as existed here between mother and son.

It is indeed a pleasure to read the following lines from a gentleman who has grown gray with age and honors in his country's service and it is believed that the sentiments therein expressed call forth both the hearty appreciation and the sincere thanks of all of John Jay Moller's friends:

"I thank God that it is my blessed privilege to revere his memory as long as my life may last; and I also thank God that in all my strenuous life—in the midst of human imperfections to which I am heir to—I never, by tongue, pen or act, put a thorn in the pathway of such a resplendent character as John Jay Moller."

A CLASSMATE.

SMITH S. LEACH.

No. 2550. Class of 1875.

Died, October 16, 1909, at Washington, D. C., aged 58.

Smith Stallard Leach was born in New Carlisle, Indiana, April 27, 1851. His father, John Leach, was a clergyman by profession and was of English ancestry, being descended from Lawrence Leach, who came to America from England in 1629 and settled in the Colony of Virginia.

From childhood young Leach intended to study law, and the bent of his mind was such that he would have made a great success in that profession. But, at the request of an uncle, he accompanied him to South Bend, Indiana, and entered a competitive examination for an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point; and without

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COLONEL SMITH S. LEACH.

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a moment's preparation, with no special reading or study, he won the prize and was given the appointment. This changed the whole course of his life. He entered the Military Academy as a cadet in 1871 and graduated with the highest honors four years later, leader of the Class of 1875. His maturity of mind, amenability to discipline and faithfulness to duty, together with his natural ability, gave him high standing in his class from the outset, and long before he had completed his course he stood Number One. His military aptitude and fitness for command were soon proven and his appointment as First Corporal, First Sergeant and First Captain followed as a matter of course. And I think that all who were in the Corps in 1875 will remember how well "Old Leach" could handle the Battalion. He was always popular and his influence was always good. The Class of '75 was remarkably free from quarrels and cliques, and this was largely due to the good sense and good counsel of men like Leach.

On the 16th of June, 1875, he graduated from the Military Academy and was appointed a Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. He reported for duty with the Engineer Battalion at Willets Point, New York, October 1, 1875, and completed the prescribed course of study and was relieved from duty at that place July 16, 1878. From May 1, 1876 to September 12, 1876, he was on temporary duty at Philadelphia in connection with the International Exhibition; and he was with the Batallion when engaged in suppressing the so-called Railroad Riots of 1877. For a portion of his service there he was Adjutant of the Post of Willets Point.

He was promoted First Lieutenant, March 4, 1879; Captain, September 30, 1884; Major, February 5, 1897; Lieutenant-Colonel, September 14, 1904; Colonel, June 2, 1908.

While still at Willets Point he met and married, in 1878, Virginia C. Courtenay, who survives him.

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On leaving Willets Point he was assigned to duty as Secretary and Disbursing Officer of the Mississippi River Commission, with station at St. Louis, Missouri, serving in that capacity until 1885. While thus employed he had charge of important and extensive river surveys and he did much to promote the economy and efficiency of this work. For the next three years, or until March 17, 1888, he was in local charge of the improvement of the Second District of the Mississippi River—which is one of the four sections into which the river, from Cairo to the Passes, is divided for administrative purposes—and to this duty there was very soon added the charge of the First District of the river, also. The work done under his direction was good, and his writings and reports of the time show a very thorough grasp of the whole problem and clear and sound ideas as to its proper solution.

After being relieved from duty on the Mississippi, Captain Leach served for a few months as Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and on July 3, 1888, he was made Military Assistant in the Engineering District of Boston, Mass., where he remained until about the end of the year 1892. His work here had to do specially with the fortifications for the defense of Boston Harbor. While thus employed, and in the years that immediately followed, he made a comprehensive study of the theory and practice of fortification, as developed abroad as well as in our own country, and made himself a master of the subject, to the great advantage of much of the work upon which he was subsequently engaged.

From December 10, 1892, until July 31, 1896, he was in charge of the Burlington, Vermont, Engineering District, which comprised works of river and harbor improvement on Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence River. But when the long, severe winters prevented all out-of-door work, his active mind and desire for all useful knowledge led him to take up the study of law in the office of a prominent lawyer in Bur-

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lington, and had his tour of duty at that place lasted but three months longer he would have been admitted to the Bar of the State of Vermont.

On August 1, 1896, Captain Leach took charge of the Defenses of Long Island Sound and of the River and Harbor Improvements in the State of Connecticut, with station at New London. The numerous works of permanent fortification that he helped to design and build will be lasting monuments to his skill and ability.

In January, 1902, he was ordered to Leavenworth, Kansas, upon a duty which proved the most congenial and the most satisfactory to him of his entire service in the Army—the command of the First Battalion of Engineers, U. S. A. He held this command until November 12, 1904—a part of the time being Assistant Commandant of the General Service and Staff College. A thorough soldier by instinct and training, he possessed the rare quality of inspiring those under his command with his own intense enthusiasm and high sense of duty, and more than this he made himself beloved by all who were associated with him, and was like an elder brother to those who came to him for help or counsel. His complete knowledge of the purpose and duties of his arm of the service made him specially valuable in the place he occupied. For, because the Regular Army had been practically without engineer troops, the few that we had being stationed at special posts and removed from the direction and control of Department Commanders, our general officers and officers of other arms had little practical knowledge and experience of the value of engineer troops or of the many uses that could be made of them. In war, good soldiers of all arms soon fall into their proper place and prove their own usefulness, but it took a man like Major Leach, with his broad military knowledge, his untiring enthusiasm and his ever-ready tact and courtesy to prove and justify the value of his Battalion in the narrow and limited field afforded by the school, the post and the maneuver camp.

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In November, 1904, he was taken from this congenial duty and placed in charge of the Washington Aqueduct and of Fortifications and River and Harbor Works in the Washington, D. C., Engineering District, and in July, 1905, he became a member of the General Staff Corps of the Army, serving until July, 1907. During his tour he was a Director of the Army War College, and during part of the fall and winter of 1906-7 he was in entire charge of the work of the college and Chief of the Third Division of the General Staff. His special duties as a member of the General Staff were many and important and he brought to them the same good qualities that had made his former work so successful. It may be mentioned that he represented the War College and General Staff in co-operating with a representation of the Navy Department in preparing regulations to govern the naval convoy of military expeditions. The result of these labors is of the utmost value.

He also prepared a report upon the necessity for the rehabilitation of our merchant marine in relation to military transports. This was a most exhaustive and valuable study and is published as a Senate Document.

During the summer of 1906 Colonel Leach was selected to attend the conference at the Naval War College at Newport, as the representative of the General Staff and the Army War College, in the co-ordination of the work of the two services.

In addition to all this he performed most valuable work upon the Engineer Field Manual, which was published in 1907.

A general officer, who had been associated with him, says:

"It is unnecessary for me to tell you what a high value I placed upon Colonel Leach's ability and powers. He certainly was one of the most able officers that I have ever had to co-operate with, and in my opinion, made good in every task assigned him. Very naturally I regret his loss more than that of almost any other officer of the

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COLONEL WILLIAM B. HOMER.

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Army, because of his strong sympathy with the work of the Engineer Corps connected with the Army itself. His interest and broad comprehension of the problem involved in the co-ordination of the work of the Engineer Corps in field operations and campaigning was of the utmost value during his service on the General Staff, in clarifying the ideas of the officers attending the College or serving with him as members of the General Staff. There can be no question that his ideas in this direction will prevail for a long time."

When he left the General Staff, Colonel Leach was made First Assistant in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, and member of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, which duties he retained until his death. He was Acting Chief of Engineers from May 25 to July 8, 1908, and he was looked upon as the future Chief of his Corps, but he was stricken with unconsciousness after a long morning's work and was taken to the Emergency Hospital on October 15th, and passed quietly away in the early morning following.

So lived and died a true friend, a loving husband, a learned engineer, a gallant soldier and a sincere Christian. May his example be ever bright for those that follow him.

A CLASSMATE.

WILLIAM B. HOMER.

No. 2322. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, June 23, 1910, at Natick, Massachusetts, aged 64.

WILLIAM BRADFORD HOMER reached those distant hills where all our journeys end, on the twenty-third day of June, 1910, at the time of, or shortly after, the fortieth anniversary reunion of the Class of 1870 at West Point.

Born in Brookline, Massachusetts, June 7, 1846, of Mayflower ancestry, being a lineal descendant of the second governor of Massachusetts, whose name he bore; fitting for

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college at Chauncey Hall School, Boston, he entered Amherst College at the age of seventeen, where he remained until his appointment to the United States Military Academy in 1866. Soon after his graduation, the death of his father called him to assume the responsibilities of the eldest member of the family, financially and otherwise, which duties he relinquished only with his life.

Upon his return from the Philippines in 1900, Colonel Homer married Mrs. Alice B. Skillings, of Portland, Maine.

The following dates are of interest in his military record, showing that, to him, as well as to others, promotion came slowly and grudgingly:

July 1st, 1866, Cadet; June 15th, 1870, Second Lieutenant; April 17th, 1881, First Lieutenant; March 8th, 1898, Captain; July 22nd, 1902, Major; June 22nd, 1906, Lieutenant-Colonel; May 1st, 1908, Colonel; September 1st, 1908, retired.

Homer served: At the Military Academy, as Assistant Instructor, Artillery Tactics, from July 1st to August 30th, 1870; at Fort Adams, R. I., to April 11th, 1874; at Fort Monroe, Va., to May 1st, 1875; at Fort Warren, Mass., to November 26th, 1875; at Savannah, Ga., to December 23rd, 1876; at Charleston, S. C., to November 16th, 1878; at Fort Barrancas, Fla., to June 22nd, 1880; at Little Rock, Ark., to November 18th, 1880; at Fort Barrancas, Fla., to June 2nd, 1881; at Fort Brooke, Fla., to November 30th, 1881; at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., to September 29th, 1884; at Fort Monroe, Va., to September 24th, 1889; as Instructor in Steam and Mechanism, U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., to March 8th, 1898; Chief Mustering Officer for State of Mississippi, to January 27th, 1899; on duty in Philippine Islands, to December 22nd, 1899; on Recruiting Service, Portland, Me., to December, 1901; on duty as District Adjutant, Artillery District, Portland, Me., to October, 1902; in command, Fort Mott, N. J., to September 1st, 1905; in command of Fort Warren, Mass., to July 15th, 1908; Colonel, U. S. A., Retired, September 1st, 1908, at his own request, after forty years' service.

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Special mention and high commendation were accorded him for zealous efforts, efficiency and success in the scientific mastery of details of his profession; for skill as a musician; for knowledge as a naturalist; for excellence in manly sports, and for accomplishments as a draughtsman of broad education.

Gold and silver medals also testified to his superiority at Division and Army rifle competitions.

Following his service of over forty years, Colonel Homer took up the life of a country gentlemen at South Natick, Massachusetts, with the prospect of many hale and hearty years, having an opportunity to indulge his love of country living in a poultry plant, a beautiful flower garden, vegetable garden and fruit trees.

One week antedating his death, while inspecting poultry, he received a spur prick on the back of his right hand. The wound became serious; an operation to check blood-poisoning was necessary; too late, the right arm was amputated at the shoulder; death supervened after a few days.

Our classmate's absence from the 1910 reunion, so regretted at the time, takes another and more lamentable aspect, when we reflect that, by having attended the reunion, he would, in all likelihood, have avoided the misadventure which occurred at that very time—which cost him his life and removed him from our sight forever.

The news of Homer's death recalled to me an always pleasantly remembered morning spent under his roof at Fort Warren, not long before his retirement.

Our terrestrial orbits, his in the Artillery, and mine in the Cavalry, touched but that once after graduation.

But it is easy to see the promise of cadet days fulfilled in the ascription accorded him by a verteran artillery officer who says:

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"Homer was a man of more than ordinary ability; was conscientious in his duties; was a man of strong opinions, but willing to change them if good and sufficient reasons were shown him for so doing, or, if he saw he was in error; he was kindly disposed to all and willing to assist his friends; always obeisant to superiors, never insolent to others; he was, in fact, a whole-souled man."

About the Homer home was an atmosphere of culture and refinement most pleasing.

There were choice books and pictures, plants and flowers, and music, evidencing cultivated tastes and love of the beautiful.

The side porch of his quarters gave view of a carefully-tended garden, whose flowers were the counterpart of fragrant memories that wreathe themselves about Homer, for the wife who was his devoted companion in the last decade of his life, and for brother, sister and step-daughter, to whom, like a precious legacy, is bequeathed the recollection of Homer's ideal attachment for his mother and themselves.

One of the floral tributes to Homer was from his men at Fort Warren, consisting of a magnificent wreath, bearing, in letters of gold, upon the white ribbon attached, the words, "Our Beloved Commander."

In that inscription, the unquestionable attributes of soldier and gentleman are manifest.

He rests at Mount Auburn; but, for us—

"Still lives remembrance; a bright, golden link 'mid this, the visible world and the unknown toward which we journey—where he now doth live."

PEARSON.

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GENERAL JAMES W. REILLY.

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JAMES WILLIAM REILLY.

No. 2006. CLASS OF 1863.

Died, July 23, 1910, at Atlantic City, N. J., aged 71.

Born at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1839. Son of Honorable Wilson Reilly and Elizabeth McCullough Reilly.

His grandfather, James Reilly, was in the Rebellion of 1798 against England with Robert Emmet and other patriotic Irishmen. He fled to America to escape the penalties of the Rebellion, with a reward of five hundred pounds on his head, and settled in the wilds of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He married into the Quaker family of the Wilsons of that vicinity. Wilson Reilly, the son, was born near Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, in 1811.

Elizabeth McCullough Mills married Wilson Reilly. She was the daughter of a Quaker, William Mills, and was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, 1812.

GENERAL REILLY received his early education at the Chambersburg Academy, which under the direction of Mr. John Shyrock, had a great reputation in Southern Pennsylvania.

He was appointed cadet at the United States Military Academy, which he entered June, 1859. His first practical experience of war came very early in his career, as a soldier. On returning to his home, on the usual cadet furlough at the expiration of his two years' service at the Academy, he found General Patterson's Army encamped about it ready to invade Virginia by way of Harper's Ferry and the Shenandoah Valley. He joined this Army at once, and was with it until after the First Battle of Bull Run and Patterson's failure to stop the junction of the Confederate forces.

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Returning to West Point at the expiration of his furlough, he remained there until he graduated June 11, 1863.

On graduating he applied for assignment to the Fourth Artillery, but was commissioned First Lieutenant of Ordnance from June 11, 1863. As the services of his class were much needed, its members were granted a short leave of absence to enable them to go to their homes and provide their necessary uniforms.

On his way home, about a week before the Battle of Gettysburg, he ran into the Confederate lines before Chambersburg, but reached the town in safety. Soon after he arrived he experienced another odd adventure. He was standing on the sidewalk on a main street in the uniform of a Lieutenant of Artillery. Presently one hundred and fifty Confederates, cavalrymen, were galloping by him. Some distance down the street the squad wheeled and turned a corner, and in the evolution two men were dismounted, and left behind. They picked themselves up and walked back, approaching Reilly, who stood still, waiting for developments. When the two cavalrymen were beside him they recognized his uniform and stopped in surprise. He promptly stepped up, took hold of them and arrested them. They were amazed at his coolness and offered no resistance, supposing that a whole Federal Army was in the town; and he was the only Federal officer or soldier in the town. Two friends started to take the Confederates to prison; their comrades missed them, went back and when they saw the men taking them, released them and compelled their captors to stand all night with halters around their necks. Reilly escaped, hidden in a vault. The Confederates looked everywhere for him—going to his father's house, his mother said, "He was not there"—they believed her and left her in peace. He left the town the next night disguised in a long linen duster coat and broad straw hat, walked seventeen miles over the mountains, offering his services to the Governor of Pennsylvania while his

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leave lasted. At the expiration of his leave, he reported for duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., where he served as an assistant from July, 1863 to February, 1864.

Served as Inspector of Ordnance, Pittsburg, Pa., from March to July, 1864.

As Inspector of Ordnance, Department and Army of the Tennessee, upon the staffs of General McPherson, and his successor, General Howard, from July to November, 1864; being engaged in the Battles of Atlanta, July 22nd and 29th.

Upon the evacuation of Atlanta and the commencement of the March to the Sea, he was transferred to the staff of Major-General J. M. Schofield, as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department and Army of the Ohio; and as such, engaged in the Battles of Franklin, November 30th, 1864, and Nashville, December 15th and 16th, 1864.

Brevetted Captain, March 13th, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services in the campaign of November and December, 1864, in Tennessee, including the Battles of Franklin and Nashville."

Major-General Schofield, in transmitting a recommendation to the War Department for this Brevet, stated that

"Lieutenant Reilly was my Chief Ordnance Officer during this campaign, and discharged his duty zealously and efficiently."

At the conclusion of this campaign he was assigned to duty at the Louisville Ordnance Depot, and subsequently served as Assistant Ordnance Officer, Washington Arsenal, D. C., and as Assistant Ordnance Officer at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., except while on detached duty as Assistant Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery, West Point, N. Y., during the summers of 1869, 1870 and 1871.

As Assistant Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery, and Instructor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology at the Military Academy, September, 1871 to August, 1872.

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As Principal Assistant Instructor, Department of Law and Ethics, at the Military Academy, August, 1872 to August, 1874.

As Assistant Ordnance Officer, Benicia Arsenal, Cal., October, 1874 to June, 1875.

In November, 1875, he married Miss Helen Julia Griffin, of Philadelphia.

Upon the application of Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan, commanding, Military Division of the Missouri, he was assigned to duty on his staff and served as Chief Ordnance Officer of that Division from June, 1875 to July, 1880.

On leave of absence, July to October, 1880.

Assistant Ordnance Officer, Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., October to November, 1880.

Commanding Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., December, 1880 to May, 1886.

Commanding Augusta Arsenal, Ga., May, 1886 to November, 1890.

Commanding U. S. Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., November, 1890 to January, 1892.

Member of the Board of Magazine Rifles, which adopted the Krag-Jorgensen, in 1891.

Commanding Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and member of the Board of Testing Rifled Guns, February 1st, 1892 to September 12th, 1900, being charged with the building of the Heavy Gun Carriage Factory and having general charge and supervision of the work of mounting guns and carriages on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts (this embraced the period of the Spanish War).

In command of New York Arsenal, N. Y. H., September, 1900 to August 2, 1903.

On General John R. Brooke's and General Arthur McArthur's Staffs as Chief Ordnance Officer.

Also Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of the East, upon the staff of General Chaffee, 1901 to August 2, 1903.

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Also member of the Board for Testing Rifled Guns, from February, 1892 to August 2, 1903.

He was promoted Captain, Ordnance Department, January 23, 1874; Major, Ordnance Department, May 9, 1885; Lieutenant-Colonel, Ordnance Department, April 7, 1899; Colonel, Ordnance Department, February 18, 1903.

Appointed Brigadier General, U. S. A., August 1, 1903, and retired August 2, 1903, by operation of law, having reached 64 years of age.

At the commencement of the Spanish War he applied for duty in the field, but was told he was doing more important and necessary work where he was then stationed.

General Reilly received many complimentary indorsements from the officers with whom he served. General Sheridan told him, when leaving his staff,

"I shall regret losing you, as you are a capital officer, conscientious and painstaking in all your duties and well liked by myself and staff, personally."

At West Point Reilly was a dignified and conscientious cadet, mature beyond the average in the quality of his mind and conduct. In after life, he was a brave and most efficient officer, a man of high character, self-reliant, resolute and firm to a high degree.

The Rev. Mr. Goodwin, formerly chaplain of the Little Church on Governor's Island, of which General Reilly was a devout member, says of him:

"The first impression of General Reilly was that of a reserved man, but in a very short time his true, noble character shone forth and won for him the respect and affection of those who were brought into closer connection with him.

"Without affectation, without any boasting he came to be looked upon as a man who could be counted on to discharge any duty which might devolve upon him, and without thrusting himself unduly forward, all felt that he would never shirk anything he could do to promote the general good.

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"He was a devout churchman, never sparing himself or putting off on others a disagreeable duty.

"To form a just estimate of a man's character one must know him in prosperity as well as adversity, and in both General Reilly was deserving of the highest praise."

The following tribute is from the Rev. William Reese Scott, now Chaplain of the Coast Artillery, who knew him intimately in the closing years of his life, after death had robbed him of his three manly boys, whose future was so full of promise, and which left him crushed in spirit:

"There are certain plants and trees that never develop into perfection until they are transplanted from their native environment, and are most rigorously shaped and pruned; gold never gleams with that lustrous beauty we admire before it is refined and separated from the dross, and precious stones reflect no warm colors from the sunlight, unless they are cut and often ground upon the unsparing polishing-wheel.

"Likewise there are men, whose supreme worth does not develop under the ordinary circumstances of life, nor do their characters reflect greatest triumphs amid the commonplace, nor are their real, priceless values reflected to us until prosperity, ambition and duty are all compelled to fold their industrious hands, and bend their unwilling knees, in the presence of some overwhelming sway of misfortune.

"Then it is that such men, melted by the fire of affliction, bruised on the anvil of adversity, ground down to their true selves on that bitter wheel of sorrow, present a marvellous transformation. It is then with disenchanted eyes we think we see some new characters created, but we only behold the true manhood of such men; here is no artificial product manufactured by despair, but a true revelation of latent powers revealed on that transfiguring mountain of human sorrow; now the full, rich glory of such lives is shown to us, and we see the radiance blessing all about them, as when the sun bursting through the black, towering clouds of some summer tempest seems always brighter than it ever has been before, and with the colors from a master's palette tints, and touches even cloudland's sombre battlements, and turrets with a rare, celestial glow.

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"It was the writer's good fortune to know and meet such a man—General James William Reilly—after the storms had spent all their furies upon his life, when the burdens of sorrow and trouble had crushed him as completely as they could, when for some years, his had been to have his lot, and portion in a bondage of desolation, and in bitterness, to make bricks without straw. But as the sculptor with a deep-cut, cruel blow of chisel changes the marble of an expressionless face into one wreathed in alluring happiness, and as an artist touches the light, fleshtints of some countenance with the darkest colors of the shadow in order to portray the bright face even of happy childhood, so for General Reilly, each added stroke of sorrow only revealed a stronger, more magnificent character, an added phase of saintliness.

"And while often in conversation, as the General spoke of the deaths of his three sons, his only children, and as he touched now and then the minor chords of disappointment, sorrow welled up into his eyes, yet the very tears that dimmed his vision, revealed the depth of his wonderful resignation, and the same lips that trembled when they told of unbearable grief, breathed forth a marvellous humility and fortitude.

"These aforesaid characteristics of General Reilly were not transient virtues, like mists to be soon dispelled or bubbles quickly vanishing—no, when other men whom the world esteemed strong under like disasters have plunged into the weaknesses of early years, or have sought to drown remembrance and sorrow in the oblivion of some indulging madness, this man, though shackled with inherited tendency, arose like a giant awakened in the hour of need and went forth to the greatest of all triumphs, the conquest of himself and with patience accepted and endured.

"The writer never knew a manlier Christian gentleman, a more devoted husband, nor one whose memory roamed with such exquisite, tender love to that farther "bourne" whence his children had preceded him. The appearance of General Reilly was not only attractive, but as prepossessing as his personality, in some ways he was the beau-ideal of the Army officer, dignified, yet most amiable, just, yet most charitable, a truly gracious character, the study of whose life led one to love him, and whose acquaintanceship soon wove magic, silken cords about men's hearts, and wooed them for all time to him, so that he will never be forgotten by those who knew him best.

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"Generally Reilly was that 'sweetness and light' that Matthew Arnold speaks of, and his departure has left his friends with that drear sense of having lost something most 'rare and beautiful.' And it is not presuming to say of the General that he was of that small, transfigured band of men for whom the world is grateful, so rich and wonderful in their benefit to others, and their conquest of themselves. His was an inextinguishable optimism, not a 'fond imagination which only tantalizes and misleads, but a guiding ideal' which 'o'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent' leads 'till night is past,' a strong, uplifting power, all the more transcendent because so genuine, and real.

"As the feeble thread of life spun out, and as the candle flickered and the shadows deepened 'tward the Evensong,' we behold a great, triumphant picture of the General, which ennobled him and rebuked the low standards of what men would sometimes have us before see his calm, deliberate, consistent bearing when he realized that death was near, and we behold him face it as he had bravely faced the battles of war, and the battles of peace, with a simple, devout trust in God.

"Thus the power, patience, strength and triumph of such a noble life will not vanish like ashes which the winds scatter from the face of the earth, or as the mural frescoes of some damp and crumbling ruin, or like names written on the sands before the inrolling waves, no!—such valiant Christian manly virtues developed in adversity or happiness, whether in youth or declining years are forces almost omnipotent that men must regard, great telling powers which like the forces of gravity or energy that sway the universe of nature, so these virtues guide and mould the ways and morals of mankind forever and forever.

"General James William Reilly, like Sir Galahad, has left a rich memory lingering after his departure, an individual revelation of the genuine, lofty powers which make up the esprit of the Army of the United States, what haven, what chivalry, what valour as the world has never seen but to grow richer in ideals, of this triumphant spirit General Reilly was but a single type of which many have been, and are yet to be, of the 'warrior,' both in the several ranks and amid the noisy marts of peace, and may this ideal of manhood live on in every age and generation of our country in noble officers and bravest citizens.

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"'Tis he, whose law is reason, who depends,
Upon that law, as on the best of friends.

* * * * * * *

Who if he rise to station of command,
Rises by open means, and there will stand,
On honorable terms, or else retire,
And in himself possess his own desire.

* * * * * * *

He who, though thus endued as with a sense
And faculty for storm and turbulence,
Is yet a soul whose master—bra's leans
To homefelt pleasures and to gentle scenes.

* * * * * * *

And while the mortal mist is gathering, draws
His wreath in confidence of Heaven's applause.

* * * * * * *

This is the happy warrior, this is He
That every man in arms should wish to be."

All Glory to him while he lives—Peace be to him departed.

General Reilly has left to all who knew and loved him, memories of a noble Christian character, a true and generous friend and a devoted father and husband, and a worthy example for all of us who survive him.

A CLASSMATE.

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CHARLES R. LAWSON.

No. 3045. CLASS OF 1900.

Died, August 7, 1910, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 32.

"Captain Charles R. Lawson, Q. M. Dept., U. S. A., was born in Massachusetts August 7, 1878, and was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy June 15, 1896. After graduating in June, 1900, he was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Seventh Artillery. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1901, and Captain in 1907. Captain Lawson was serving a detail in the Quartermaster's Department, and was on duty at Fort Hamilton."

We waited as long as possible for an obituary promised by a classmate. It will appear in next year's report if it is sent later.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

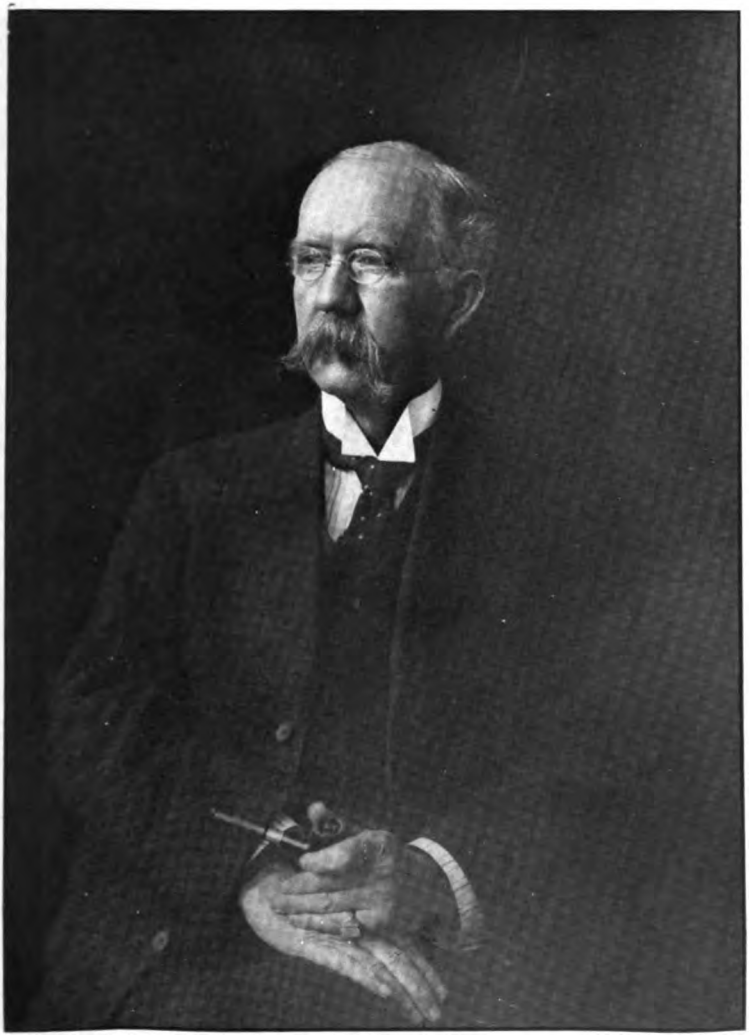
WILLIAM RUSSELL QUINAN.

No. 2319. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, August 15, 1910, at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, aged 62.

The subject of this sketch was born in Calvert County, Southern Maryland, May 17, 1848, being the second son of Dr. John R. and Elizabeth L. Quinan. On his father's side he was of Irish, on his mother's, of English extraction. His mother was a Miss Billingsley, the daughter of Colonel Thomas Billingsley, one of the largest land and slave holders in the county. The title came from a commission in the Militia. The original Billingsleys were English country gentry who came over with the first settlers under Lord Baltimore's grant. They settled first in St. Mary's County,

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM R. QUINAN.

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but some of them spread to adjoining counties and one branch of the family moved to the northern part of the State where they have numerous representatives at the present day.

Dr. John R. Quinan was the eldest son of Rev. Thomas H. Quinan, who came to America in the early years of the nineteenth century from the north of Ireland. At that date there was a demand for teachers, which the meager facilities for education in America could not supply. Many of these came from the old country, and no part of the latter supplied a higher class than the north of Ireland. Upon his arrival in America he opened a female seminary in Philadelphia and afterward conducted schools in various towns in Pennsylvania and Ohio, in which he was assisted by his accomplished wife. Later he studied Divinity and was ordained a Minister of the Episcopal Church. He had ministerial charge of several churches, his longest service being at the Church of the Evangelists, Catherine Street, Philadelphia. He spent the latter part of his life in Baltimore, where for many years he had charge of the Bible House in Fayette Street. He died in 1874.

The clergyman's mother was a Miss Thompson, his wife a Miss Hamilton, her mother was a Miss Russell. These are names still distinguished in the history of the north of Ireland.

In the history of the family special interest attaches to the fate of Thomas Russell, younger brother of John Russell, the maternal great grandfather after whom Dr. John R. was named. The Russells seem to have been a race of soldiers. Ambrose, John and Thomas were sons of the veteran, Major John Russell, and all held commissions in His Majesty's forces. The father fought at Dettingen (1743) and at Fontenoy (1745), Ambrose fought at Bunker Hill and many other battles of our Revolutionary War and later in India. Captain John Russell, the younger, was the author of the tactics used by the British army in the latter part of the eighteenth cen-

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tury. John Ambrose, his only son, was a Captain in the 93rd Highlanders in 1841.

Thomas Russell resigned or sold his commission after a five years' service in India, was implicated in the Irish Rebellions of '98 and 1803 and suffered the same penalty as Robert Emmet and others. According to the authentic history of those troublous times, Dr. Madden's "United Irishmen," he was a man of attractive personality, deep religious conviction and high principle. The story is a pathetic one. Ireland was wretchedly governed at the time and Russell seems to have been led into the rash enterprise through his sympathy with the poor and distressed.

Like Sydney he died and the story shall live
Of the spirit of Honour that moved him,
And Pity her purest of tear drops shall give
To the sorrows of those who loved him.

Whether wisely or rashly he acted boots not,
Other times, other men may divine him,
Though he rests in a grave neglected, forgot,
There are bosoms that still enshrine him.

(Lines by J. R. Q.)

John Russell's son-in-law, Captain William Henry Hamilton, a man of many accomplishments and the *beau sabreur* of his set, (he held for a short time a commission in the famous Enniskillen Dragoons), was also involved in the plot, but after many hair-raising adventures in the first rising and a long imprisonment in the second, he finally escaped to France. His daughter (the mother of Dr. John R. Quinan) was educated in Paris and bore to the date of her death the hall mark of a French gentlewoman. Hamilton served in the French Army of the Rhine, but later went to South America and fought under Bolivar in the struggle which the northern Spanish Colonies were raging for independence. He attained the rank of Colonel in this service, and when the war was

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ended, was appointed Consular Agent for the State of Colombia and stationed in Baltimore. In 1826 on a return to Bogota he was seized with yellow fever on the Magdalena River and died suddenly. His papers were never recovered by his family. While in Baltimore he brought out an opera, in which he and his wife were the stars.

His person was thus described by the British Government when it offered a large reward for his apprehension in the Irish Rebellion:

"About six feet high, of slender make, fair complexion, strong beard, large dark blue eyes, nose a little turned up, small dimple in his chin, dark brown hair, genteel address and swaggering gait"

—not an unattractive portrait considering that it was drawn by his enemies.

His son, Johnstone Hamilton, obtained a commission in the East India Service, and after a long, faithful career was retired as a Major and lived to a great age on the Isle of Wight.

Not all the connections of the family approved of the Rebellion in Ireland. The Rev. Thomas H. Quinan, whose youth precluded him from taking any share in the political disturbances of the time, professed an abhorrence to the "law and order party." However, his opinions did not prevent him from doing full justice to the noble character of Thomas Russell (the uncle of his wife) nor from marrying the daughter of William Henry Hamilton. The young couple arrived in America in 1817. They conducted a school at one time at Lancaster, Pa., where their son, John R., was born in 1822. The latter spent most of his youth in Ohio, which was then part of the "Western Reserve." He acquired his knowledge of the Classics at the Woodward High School, Cincinnati, and at Marietta College, which was than a collection of log houses. But though the hearth was rude, the fire of learning burned brightly on the frontier. He became, chiefly through his own

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subsequent study, a good Greek and Latin scholar. French he inherited from his mother. German he learned from the German settlers of Pennsylvania. He studied Medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, being a special pupil of Dr. John K. Mitchell, the father of the present noted Dr. Weir Mitchell. In 1844 he settled in Calvert County, Maryland, where he had previously taught school and made the acquaintance of the people. In the following year he was married. He practised medicine in the lower counties of Maryland till 1867, when he moved with his family to Baltimore City, where his amiable nature, integrity and skill as a physician soon gave him high rank among his professional brethren.

He was President of the State Medical Society in '87 and died two years later, poor in this world's goods but rich in the affection and esteem of his contemporaries. His literary ability was of high order. He wrote the "Medical Annals of Baltimore," contributed many articles to the Medical Journals and at the date of his death was one of the collaborateurs on "Foster's Medical Dictionary"—an encyclopedia published by the Appletons.

His second son, WILLIAM RUSSELL QUINAN, was born and reared on the old farm in Calvert County. His early life was that of the ordinary country boy, though he was more studiously inclined than most boys and learned some things outside the curriculum of the district public school. His father's well stocked library and drug shop gave a direction to his studies. He dabbled in crude chemistry, constructed electrical machines, made globe and planetary apparatus and occasionally startled the household by an explosion.

In 1866 he was fortunate enough to receive the nomination of his Congressman to West Point and reported in June of that year as a new Cadet. While standing on the wharf in New York waiting for the Albany day boat to start, partly to while away the time, he had his shoes blacked by an urchin.

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A tall, gaunt, young man, whose martial bearing had attracted his notice, stalked up and down the wharf nearby. When the blacking process was finished the gaunt young man stepped up to the shoeblack and planked down a foot of generous dimensions on his box: "Black that," he said imperiously. Then turning to Quinan he asked in a tone that the latter thought unnecessarily aggressive:

"Going up to the Point?"
"If you mean West Point, yes."
"Appointed?"
"Yes."
"So am I."

Such was the unpromising beginning of a life-long friendship. The tall, gaunt youth was Winfield S. Chaplin of Maine, one of the most distinguished members of the Class of '70.

The trip up the Hudson was glorious, but was enjoyed rather unequally by the two boys. Quinan was very enthusiastic in regard to the scenery till Chaplin remarked:

"You haven't travelled much or you wouldn't make such a fuss."

In fact the old boy's bristles were very much up. It was hard for him to enjoy life or be agreeable. He was thinking of the "hazing" that both must undergo, and he kept referring to the disagreeable subject. He asked again and again what his companion meant to do about it. Quinan said:

"I don't know, but I am not going to bother about it beforehand. I'll grin and bear it, I guess."

Chaplin did not set forth his own plans clearly, but comforted himself with sundry dark hints and an openly expressed contempt for his companion's attitude of mind.

They climbed the long hill at the West Point landing together and were directed to the Adjutant's Office. That urbane official received them kindly, took their names, etc.,

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and then sent them in to the aged Treasurer. When they were leaving the building in tow of a very small orderly, Chaplin asked abruptly:

"Did you give that old curmudgeon all your pocket money?"

"Yes, we were told to do so. Didn't you?"

"Well, you are a greenhorn. Of course I didn't. A little money is a good thing to keep."

"Well, then I am glad you kept some. If I need any, I'll borrow from you."

"Not much!" with an emphatic slap on his breeches pocket.

A few minutes later the two boys stood before a closed door in the "8th Div." of Cadet Barracks, behind which could be heard a volley of sharp, angry words of command. A red-headed "Plebe" slinking to his room at the rear of the hall, stopped for a moment and grinningly explained:

"They are going for the cuss that's just ahead of you."

That was a trying ordeal. Before the door was finally opened, it seemed to Quinan that this legend ought to be written above it:

"Who enters here, leaves hope behind."

The reality proved sufficiently trying to a youngster that had never taken the peculiar attitude known as the "position of a soldier." One wonders whether the Third Classmen detailed nowadays in charge of "Plebes," still cultivate the fierceness displayed by Morgan Taylor and Fitzsimmons that morning, or whether the "Plebe" still brings his bedding, done into a bundle, on the end of a broom from the Commissary.

Quinan soon found his level in as fine a class as ever gathered at the Military Academy. "Hazing" quickly lost its terrors and every hour was enjoyable. He even enjoyed the drills. The tremendous physical exercise required of the new cadet brought him health and strength and ability to sleep. If the discipline and training had been specially designed for his benefit, they could not have suited his temperament better.

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His four years at West Point constituted a period of unalloyed pleasure. He owed this to a contented disposition. The restraint and discipline, the allotment of hours of labor and hours of rest, which proved irksome to some, he felt to be a necessity to his nature.

When the studies began he found a new source of pleasure and at once took fair rank as a scholar. Throughout the four years' course this pleasure never flagged, though it differed much in degree with the nature of the study. He followed in this his own inclinations. In mathematics and the natural sciences he was following a natural bent and did well; in French and Spanish he was only fair. When the course in natural and experimental philosophy was begun, he took high rank and was graduated in these studies at the head of his class. His rank was also good in chemistry, mineralogy and geology and engineering.

In the department of demerit marks he also took high rank—that is, he got a great many marks. The end of every session found him within a few numbers of dismissal. How he envied the immaculate Stevens, who could pass the four years without a single mark to his discredit, or the superb Chaplin, with only two or three. He used to wonder if these splendid examples of military precision had wash bowls that inverted themselves or clothes presses that arranged themselves automatically. However, it was a source of pride to him that not one of these marks was given to him for dereliction of strictly military duty. To his self-complacency they only proved that he needed a valet or servant to keep his house in order.

In his first class year he was reduced to the ranks, having been successively a Corporal, Sergeant and Lieutenant. The dear old superintendent, General P—, thought it was high time an example should be made of men like him, who found the limit of demerit marks just sufficient for their needs. But even this did not disturb his equanimity, and at the next

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inspection he threw up his gun with a cheerfulness which seemed to surprise "Sandy Clark"—the officer temporarily in charge of "D" Company. "Sandy" was the dandy, who, in Yeaton's doggerel, "loved his shadow by his side." It was he who was primarily responsible for Quinan's downfall. However, no bones were broken and there was no hard feeling about it.

When graduation came he shared the regret, which many of his classmates felt at leaving the old place. His four years had been happy ones and he had formed life-long friendships with such men as Chaplin, Wood, Rockwell, Edgerly, Hein, Birkheimer, "Johnny" Cobb, "Ruffin" White and F. K. Ward, to name only a handful of the splendid fellows who made up the class. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of Artillery. Both the Ordnance and Engineer Corps were closed at the time. His military career of ten years was singularly uneventful, the period being one of inaction for the Army except for several Indian campaigns in which he was not fortunate enough to take part.

He joined his Company, "D," Captain Geo. B. Rodney, in Yanceyville, North Carolina, where it had been sent with Company "C" to keep the peace between the people and Kirk's Militia. The latter was a regiment of poor whites from the mountains raised by the carpet-bag governor to overcome the spirited citizens of the neighborhood. The two companies of regulars soon marched back to their proper post—Fort McHenry, Maryland,—but within six months were again ordered with several others to North Carolina, which had been created a Department under the command of Major-General C. H. Morgan. It was the Reconstruction period in the South, and hot-headed Southern spirits had complicated the situation by organizing the Ku-Klux Klan to keep the negroes in subjection. The governments of the Southern States were in the hands of carpet-baggers (adventurers from the North mostly) who were kept in office by the votes of the

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ignorant negroes. The illegal organization of the whites was put down with a strong hand, but the whole work was intensely disagreeable to Army officers. They nearly all felt that giving the voting franchise to the negroes had been a gigantic mistake and that the respectable whites would not submit in the long run to the domination of a corrupt clique that drew its power from the lowest stratum of the population. General Morgan was the man for the occasion. Under his strong but discreet rule the evils of the situation were minimized.

In the autumn of 1872, the Fourth Artillery was ordered to the Pacific Coast, changing stations with the Second Artillery. Quinan's Company, "D," Captain Geo. B. Rodney, was stationed first at Alcatraz Island, but in a few weeks was ordered with Company "C," Captain H. C. Cushing, to Sitka, Alaska. The trip was made in December in the little fur steamer, "Alexander." As the Captain chose the outside passage, it was full of discomfort for the officers' wives and children and worse for the poor laundresses, who were huddled with their families in the little "fur room." Sitka Harbor was sighted on Christmas day, but, owing to the heavy weather, was not entered till the next morning.

Two companies of the Second Artillery formed the garrison and were relieved by the new comers. Quinan now got his first taste of Quartermaster and Commissary duty. He relieved Lieutenant Dodge of the Second, who remained behind to turn over his property. The regular steamer, the "George S. Wright," Captain Ainslee, came up about the middle of January, and Dodge with his clerk, Paymaster Walker, and his young bride, took passage for Portland, Oregon, in the ill-fated steamer. She was lost in the Milbank Sound, but nothing was learned of her fate for many months, and the true story of the loss of the passengers did not come to light till seven or eight years afterward. It seems they all reached shore, including the ship's officers, but were subsequently

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murdered by the Indians—presumably to secure the Paymaster's funds. It is a satisfaction to record that the British Columbian authorities hunted down the ring-leaders in the crime and hanged them.

In the meantime, while the fate of the steamer was unknown, the garrison at Sitka was cut off from the world for several months.

In June Quinan left for Fort Monroe to attend the Artillery School. He arrived very late, but had no great difficulty in catching up with the class. At the end of the school year he was married to Miss Caroline De Witt, the granddaughter of General Brewerton, of the Engineers, retired—once Superintendent of the Military Academy.

In July he sailed with his wife by way of the Isthmus for California, where he joined his Company, "L," Captain Edward Field, at Alcatraz Island. A few weeks later the Company sailed for Sitka, where it was stationed for nearly two years. In 1876 he was stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, and from there was sent to Fort Mason (Black Point), where he spent the remainder of his service.

In the autumn of 1880 he went east as one of a team of riflemen to Creedmore. Soon after his return he took the first step toward leaving the service. He applied for and was granted a year's leave of absence from November 1, 1880. His object was to take charge of a small Dynamite Works near San Francisco.

The circumstances which led to this constitutes the only lesson—if indeed there be one—to be drawn from his modest career. Always a student, he had learned all that he could regarding the new industrial explosive, dynamite, which had become an important agent since he took the chemical course at West Point. He had even arrived at a chemical theory of nitro-glycerin, the nature of which was not so clear then as now. Happening one day to visit the office of two struggling

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young lawyers, friends of his in San Francisco (one a graduate of West Point) he found them in a state of excitement. A woman had asked them to defend a suit for infringement of patent, which the Giant Powder Company had just brought against her company—the Vigorit Powder Company. All the other stockholders in her company, frightened by the threat of a suit, had sold out their stock and left her in control.

"Now," said the senior member of the firm of lawyers, "Quinan, you have come in the nick of time. You are just the man to tell us about dynamite."

Quinan, feeling the confidence which inspires a man who has ignorance for an audience, proceeded to tell the little that he knew, not only about dynamite but about the litigation that had taken place in the East. He had read the pamphlet by Geo. M. Mowbray of Hoosac Tunnel fame, entitled "Tri-nitro-glycerin," and knew something of the great legal fight that the Giant Powder Company was making to secure control of nitro-glycerin. The lawyers listened in rapt attention. The senior said:

"We have hooked a big fish, and if we can land him it will bring great credit to the firm. Quinan, you must be our expert witness. We want a man who knows some chemistry and can get up a theory."

The latter protested that the very idea was absurd, that his knowledge was of the flimsiest character, but in the end he was persuaded to help his friends to the best of his ability. So it came about that for a year or more he was giving testimony every now and then before a United States Commissioner and being examined and cross-examined by shrewd lawyers on both sides. Of course, he busied himself in the meantime making experiments and acquiring some practical knowledge of the subject.

The case was tried while he was East on the Creedmore rifle range, and to the astonishment of the dynamite world,

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his friends won it, thus giving the first check to a monopoly that threatened to control the business of high explosives in the United States.

Quinan's long testimony had little or no influence in the decision, but he was proud of the fact that its general soundness and fairness had recommended it to the counsel on both sides. Justice Field swept away most of the cobwebs spun by the lawyers and decided the case on a minor point made by the defendants—a point which had been raised before in previous suits without impressing the judges, and consequently carried little hope with it. The suit was brought under a re-issue of Nobel's original dynamite patent, and Justice Field decided that the re-issue was invalid. This decision marked an epoch in our patent laws. The old game of amending a patent and strengthening it under the guise of a re-issue was forever stopped.

Shortly after his return, Quinan received a flattering offer to take charge of the little Vigorit Works, which had been lying idle for several years. To this end he asked for and obtained a six months' leave, which was afterward extended to a year. When the year was up, the little enterprise was in such a state of progress that in justice to his friends he could not leave it. He resigned his commission in November, 1881, to devote himself to the business of making industrial explosives. Though it gave him a terrible wrench to sever his relations with the Army, he felt that a career had been opened to him and that he would be lacking in courage and enterprise to turn his back upon it. He recognized fully his own deficiencies and knew that he had much to learn, but he was at the same time confident that by hard work and study he could meet the competition ahead of him, for at this period the business was young and there were few men of ability in it. The methods were mostly "thumb rule" and the "practical man" with a contempt for science was in the saddle.

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In September, 1883, he left the Vigorit Company, which was in a dividend paying state but with no prospect of expansion, and took service with the California Powder Works, being made superintendent of the dynamite branch at Pinole. Backed by plenty of capital, he had now full scope of his energies. The works were making, when he took charge, about two million pounds of explosives a year. When he left them, nearly sixteen years later, the output had risen to about fifteen million pounds, while the cost of production had fallen to less than one-half. Though most of the time a cut-throat competition prevailed among the dynamite companies, his company never failed to declare a dividend at the end of the year. His duties were arduous and he now missed the happy mingling of a variety of brain work and physical exercise that had been his portion at West Point. He had one complete breakdown from overwork, but a trip East and the breezes of the Maine Coast restored him to fair health. When the Spanish-American War broke out, he was able to help the Government Engineers in their preparations for mining the harbors of the Pacific Coast, which was fortunately not needed. The works at Santa Cruz were busy making smokeless and other powders for the Government. For the former, the raw materials were prepared at Pinole.

He left the service of the company in 1899, carrying with him the respect and good wishes of his directors. The change came about as follows. About 1898, Cecil John Rhodes, the "Empire Builder" of South Africa and the chairman of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited, the owners of the famous diamond mines at Kimberley, conceived the idea of breaking the monopoly enjoyed by the Nobel's Syndicate in Dynamite, by building a competing factory in South Africa. Looking on the whole world, as was his wont, in search of a man to carry out the project, his choice fell upon Quinan, which was natural enough, as there were many American engineers in Africa, and among them were some warm friends

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of the latter. Quinan received his offer by cable and accepted it to take effect the following May. He arrived with his family in London in the latter part of May, and after a few weeks' stay and several interviews with Mr. Rhodes, he sailed for Cape Town, arriving there July 11, 1899.

The first thing to do was to find a suitable site for the factory. After a long search an ideal site was found near Somerset West on the shore of False Bay, about thirty miles from Cape Town. Options upon eleven farms were obtained by cautious management, and an application made to the Government for a license to build the factory. Political feeling ran high, and it was soon found that the Bond Party, which was then in power, opposed the building of the factory by every means, fair or foul. The application having been referred to the Divisional Council of the District, was unanimously voted down. An appeal was taken to the Prime Minister, Mr. W. P. Schreiner, who, though nominally a Bondsman, was fair-minded and independent, and after a long year's struggle the preliminary license was granted. In the meantime (October, '99) the Boer War had broken out and Mr. Rhodes had been shut up in the Siege of Kimberley. Almost the last telegram sent through to Cape Town secured Quinan unlimited credit at the Standard Bank and encouraged him to go ahead in spite of difficulties. These difficulties were enormous. Not only the opposition of the people of the district had to be overcome, but a staff had to be organized, workmen collected and materials obtained, while the country was in the throes of a civil war. The resources of the country are small. Supplies and building materials have to be imported. The Cape Town docks and Government railways were so engrossed in helping the military that the delivery of material was precarious in the extreme. For weeks sometimes no railway trucks could be spared for private work.

The license was obtained finally, but not until a monster petition had been prepared, signed by all the people of the

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district who were in favor of the factory. This was done to strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister. The opposition had adopted this plan also, but their canvass was not so thorough. In fact, they were too confident and relied too much upon the verdict of the Stellenbosch Council, so that they were beaten at their own game. Months passed and the factory slowly took form. Quinan's days were spent in active out-of-door work and his nights mostly in drawing plans. Mr. Rhodes did not visit the place till eighteen months had passed. When he saw the liberal scale upon which everything had been planned and the good architectural effect of the administration buildings with their grounds and approaching driveway, he expressed himself as much pleased and gave vent to a characteristic remark:

"Quinan, I am glad I got an American to do this work. You all have big ideas, are not hide-bound by tradition and not afraid to spend money. It is due to your big country, your boundless prairies, and the rapid growth and development of your resources."

Quinan, who regarded himself as a sample of intense conservatism, was duly astonished and pleased at this speech.

Cecil Rhodes was a remarkable man in many respects, and in none more so, than his capacity for inspiring trust and confidence. Though still in the prime of his great mental powers, his frail body was already showing signs of failure. His death, which took place on the eve of peace, was the greatest blow that could have fallen upon the country at the time. His intense love of the people of both races, Dutch and English, would have done much to re-unite them. It was a great blow to Quinan. Accustomed to look to Rhodes for support, he knew very few of his directors and little of the sentiment of the board, except that as a body they had looked askance upon Rhodes' scheme of a great dynamite factory and thought the expenditure extravagant. Fortunately, Rhodes' life-long friend, Alfred Beit, came from London and for a time

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took up the reins, and thus Quinan was brought into contact with another remarkable man, who united the keenest business sense with a loyalty to his old friend's schemes. Six months afterward Beit was seized with a slight apoplectic stroke in Johannesburg and had to leave for England, so that Quinan was again thrown back upon his own resources. However, by this time the directors had become better reconciled to the idea of the great factory, and it proceeded rapidly to completion. About one and a quarter million pounds were expended in the plant. The acid works were started at the end of April, 1903, and the manufacture of explosives was begun in the following July.

Quinan was married the second time in January, 1903, to Miss Sarah Stanford, the granddaughter of Sir Robert Stanford, an Irish gentleman, who had been prominent in the affairs of the Colony about fifty years before.

In June, 1904, he took a six months' leave of absence, and accompanied by his devoted wife, went to Europe to recruit his health, which had been much impaired by hard work and great responsibilities. His original intention was to visit America on the trip, but his doctors advised him to spend several months at a German sanitorium. The one selected by the great Doctor Bergmann of Berlin was Bad-Nauheim, and in this charming place he spent the summer and early autumn. A short turn through Switzerland and France used up the remaining weeks of his leave, and he returned to Cape Town in December to take up his work as the general manager of the great dynamite factory.

Quinan was a member of various scientific societies—The American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry (English), South African Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society of South African Engineers, and was a life-member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. A hard student all his life, he wrote

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much but published little. His best work was done in his official reports to his directors. His active duties left him little time or inclination to write for the scientific journals. He, however, published in 1893, an article on "Crusher and Cutter Gauges for Explosives," in the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, and in 1895, "Argon—a Thermometrical Substance," in the Journal of the American Chemical Society. He also wrote an occasional article for the magazines.

In the line of invention he was more prolific. While stationed at Black Point about 1878, he invented the breech sight for field guns, which modified by others, is still used in our service. Moreover, in principle it has been adopted by all modern armies. This principle consisted in substituting the spirit level for the old pendulum bob. The Crusher Gauge he devised for testing high explosives by the compression of a lead plug, has also found wide acceptance, being used for the purpose in many parts of the world. About 1884, he invented and patented the first successful machine ever devised for the packing of dynamite into cartridges. This machine has packed at least 300 million pounds of dynamite without an accident. Early in his career as a dynamite maker, he patented and manufactured the first successful gelatinous explosive ever used in the United States. It was largely due to his practical work and propaganda that in America the merits of explosives with active bases were recognized, and dynamites with inert bases like Kieselguhr were driven from the market. It was on account of this early recognition, that the cost of explosives in mining—that is, the cost of explosives per ton of ore mined—is cheaper in the United States than in any other country. He took out a number of patents for explosive compositions, for methods of manufacture, and for improvements in acid making. Several of his inventions in the manufacture of sulphuric acid will be found in Lunge's "Acid and Alkali"—edition 1903.

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His favorite subject, and the one to which he had given special study, was the "Energy of Explosives." This important subject has been complicated by the apparent departure of the specific heats of gases from the laws developed in the Kinetic theory of gases. But most savants who have attempted to treat the subject, neglect the dissociation which must attend the formation of the gases of explosion. A simple hypothesis in regard to dissociation serves to explain the anomalies, and Quinan believed that a consistent structure could be built on the Kinetic theory as explained by Clausius Maxwell and others.

Like many of his ancestors, Quinan wrote verses—but generally it was simply a matter of mental reaction, so that his lines usually took the form of nonsense verses or were devoted to some comical idea for the amusement of his family and friends. The following is a sample of his comical verse:

LITTLE WILLIE.

Little Willie had a mind
  With scientific leaning;
At every step he was inclined
  To seek the hidden meaning.

Dissecting dolls he was expert—
  His mother's pride and worry;
But when he took dad's watch apart—
  Well, that—was another story.

With plans for raising Cain in sight,
  Though vague and scarcely hatched,
He got a stick of dynamite
  With cap and fuse attached.

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The mother jumped—"Was that a shot,
  Like thunder, only louder?"
Said dad: "I think our precious tot
  Has been monkeying with powder."

The wondering father went, of course,
  To solve the awful doubt,
And noticed how the lines of force
  Had radiated out.

He was a man of common sense
  And made no outcry silly,
But softly said: "The evidence
  Points everywhere to Willie."

He is survived by his widow, and three children—Henry B. Quinan, an artist, living in ——; Mrs. Caroline Shaw, who married Thos. Watt Shaw, an architect of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Sarah Baker-Carr, who married a British officer, Capt. C. D. Baker-Carr, of the Rifle Brigade.

* * *

HARRY FREELAND.

No. 3117. CLASS OF 1886.

Died, August 22, 1910, at Port Republic, Md., aged 47.

The writer's first experiences at the Military Academy are associated with a ground floor room in the 8th Division, where, in September, 1882, with Freeland and Trout, whose death notices he is now writing, he underwent the pleasant ceremonies that are the lot of all young aspirants for military glory at the opening of their West Point career. Freeland went through the four years without special remark, except that he was always the same genial "Oscar," whose

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keen sense of humor helped out many a dreary hour when 1.5's were occurring with too great frequency and "skins" were plentiful. His struggles with the Spanish language made him famous. In our last Howitzer the best known

"Of all the sons of men
Were the Spaniard, Don Freelando, and the Chemist, Jones, E. N."

Upon graduation he was promoted Second Lieutenant, 3rd Infantry and stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn. Here he remained until June 1, 1890, when he was detailed as Instructor of Chemistry at West Point. Here the writer met him again, and found him the same quiet, jolly character, the same incorrigible bachelor as in the cadet days. He was promoted First Lieutenant, 5th Infantry, July 4, 1892, and was transferred to his old regiment on August 12 of the same year. On his relief from duty at the Academy, in August, 1894, he returned to Fort Snelling, where he remained until the breaking out of the Spanish-American War. He accompanied his regiment to Mobile, in June, 1898, but was too sick to accompany it to Cuba with the first expedition. Before he was entirely recovered he rejoined it in Cuba on July 23, but was soon obliged to take a sick leave until October, 1898. In January of the following year he went to the Philippines and was promoted Captain 3rd Infantry, March 2, 1899.

The disease which had long been threatening him—locomotor ataxia—and which had been aggravated by tropical service, now made his retirement necessary. On October 20, 1902, he was transferred to the 2nd Infantry and on the following day he was placed on the retired list. He returned to his home in Calvert County, Md., where he remained until his death, August 22, 1910.

His classmates will remember him as an upright and efficient officer and as a devoted friend.

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COLONEL JAMES ROCKWELL.

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JAMES ROCKWELL.

No. 2316. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, October 22, 1910, at Washington, D. C., aged 62.

One of the saddest duties that may devolve upon a man is that of formulating an obituary of his deceased comrade and friend and suitably to express, therein, the record of a long and useful life, devoted in its entirety to the service of his country.

The subject of this sketch, COLONEL JAMES ROCKWELL, of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, was born in Utica, New York, on September 6, 1848, and departed this life at Washington, D. C., on October 22, 1910.

He was a man among men, large of body, mind and heart and in his death the Class of '70, of which he was an honor graduate, suffered a heavy loss; his family a loving friend and counselor, and his country a distinguished soldier and citizen.

Colonel Rockwell was descended from a long line of sterling people on both sides, his father being a prominent citizen of Utica, and his mother, a member of the Kellogg family, noted as among the first in importance in that city. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, in which institution he was a student during the scholastic year 1865-6.

He entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet in June, 1866, and at once took a leading place among the members of the incoming class, retaining this lead during the four years and graduating number five in a class of fifty-eight.

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His generosity, urbanity, good fellowship and strength of body and mind made of him a leader to be loved and followed and were his distinguishing characteristics throughout his long and useful life.

On his graduation from the Military Academy, June 15, 1870, Colonel Rockwell was promoted in the Army to Second Lieutenant, First Cavalary, being later transferred to the Ordnance Department. A brief synopsis of his service follows:

On duty at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, October 28, 1870 to July, 1871, and Gila Bend, and near Tucson, Arizona, to October, 1871; in garrison at Benicia Barracks, Cal., October 9, 1871 to September 1, 1874, being Acting Regimental Adjutant, November, 1871 to January, 1872, and Adjutant, January 13, 1872 to August 31, 1874, (in Modoc Campaign, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, January 26 to May 25, 1873); on leave September 1 to 30, 1874; at the Military Academy as Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics, October 12, to December 5, 1874; First Lieutenant of Ordnance, November 1, 1874; on duty at Springfield Armory, Mass., January 5, 1875 to October 30, 1876; at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., November 21, 1876 to August 24, 1878, (leave of absence May 26, to October 16, 1877); at the Military Academy as Assistant Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery, August 28, 1878 to June 22, 1881; June 8, 1881, ordered to the command of Fort A. Lincoln Ordnance Depot, and assumed command September 20, 1881; November 26, 1881, directed to report to Headquarters Department of Dakota, on public business; November 28, 1881, departed to obey above order and returned to his station December 2, 1881. Promoted to Captain of Ordnance, December 4, 1882; December 2, 1884, assigned to duty as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of Dakota, in addition to his present duties as Commanding Officer Fort A. Lincoln Ordnance Depot; June 18, 1886, relieved from duty as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of Dakota, and as Commanding Officer of Fort A. Lincoln Ordnance Depot, and on July 27, 1886, reported to Commanding Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, for duty; January 27, 1887 to May 10, 1888, made certain trip to Jackson and Pass Christian, Miss., to Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La., on public business in connection with certain repair work and erection of a battery for State of Mississippi at Pass Christian. On leave of

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absence from October 1 to 11, 1887. Between July 8, 1888 and August 4, 1890, took leaves of absence of short duration; August 16, 1890, relieved from duty at Rock Island Arsenal and assigned to duty at Benicia Arsenal, September 13, 1890, arrived at Benicia Arsenal; July 19, 1892, relieved from duty at Benicia Arsenal and assigned to duty at Watervliet Arsenal, where he arrived August 25, 1892. At Springfield Armory, Mass., 1894-1898, Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Ordnance Officer, U. S. Volunteers, July 18, 1898, Provisional Army Corps, First Army Corps, Troops at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, Expedition to Porto Rico, commanded by Major-General Jno. R. Brooke, honorably discharged from the Volunteer Service May 12, 1899; May 20, 1899, relieved from duty as Chief Ordance Officer, Department of Porto Rico and directed to return to his station at Springfield Armory.

June 20, 1899, relieved from duty at Springfield Armory and assigned to the command of the Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., where he arrived July 17, 1899.

March 5, 1900, promoted to Major, Ordnance Department.

February 11, 1902, directed to turn over Columbia Arsenal to Officer designated by Commanding General, Department of the Lakes, and proceed to Frankford Arsenal, for duty at that post, where he arrived February 22, 1902.

September 17, 1904, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, Ordnance Department.

April 21, 1907, relieved from duty at Frankford Arsenal and assigned to duty as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of Dakota, with station at St. Paul, Minn., where he arrived April 23, 1907.

During the period of his tour of duty as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of Dakota, he made quite a number of inspection trips to the various forts in that Department.

May 12, 1910, directed to proceed to General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

June 24, 1910, relieved from treatment at General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and ordered to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., for observation and treatment.

September 3, 1910, relieved as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of Dakota, and assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, where he reported September 22, 1910.

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While such a synopsis gives but little idea of the service rendered nevertheless an examination of the same will show that Colonel Rockwell was almost continuously on duty and as he was a conscientious and indefatigable worker, with a strong sense of duty, it goes without saying, that the service he rendered the government was invaluable.

During the Modoc War, 1873, Colonel Rockwell, then Lieutenant and Adjutant, First United States Cavalry, acted as Assistant Adjutant General of the Modoc Expedition and was complimented by General Alvan C. Gillem, Colonel, First Cavalry, commanding, in a report to the War Department for the care and accuracy with which he performed his administrative duties and stated that in action he conveyed the commanding officer's orders with promptness and gallantry and deserved that his services should be recognized by the War Department.

On the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, General Flagler, then Chief of Ordnance, wrote Colonel Rockwell that he was the first officer of his corps to apply for active service and it is understood that he was offered the Colonelcy of a New York regiment but refused as he deemed his duty to be with his corps.

Colonel Rockwell was married in the fall of 1874, at Princeton, Indiana, to Miss Eckley West, a daughter of Dr. Vincent West of that place, and leaves to mourn his loss, besides his widow, two sons and one daughter. One son, James Vincent, is a civil engineer in the United States Navy, and the other, Charles K., a First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. The daughter, Helen S., is with her mother in Washington, D. C. He is also survived by several sisters who have sustained in his death the loss of a well beloved brother and friend. To the members of the afflicted family and relatives, the sympathy of the remnant of the Class of '70 goes out.

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Colonel Rockwell was of well rounded character, of exceptional ability, a student of men and events, a loyal friend, a valuable officer, who gave his all to the service of his country and deserved well of her and was as well a courteous gentleman and we can easily believe that he will experience beyond the grave:

"The freer step, the fuller breath,
The wide horizon's grander view,
The Sense of life that knows no death,
The life that maketh all things new."

The above slight tribute to the worth and service of a man is in memory of a friendship that lasted for over forty-four years.

ALEXANDER O. BRODIE.

DAVID P. HEAP.

No. 2026. CLASS OF 1864.

Died, October 25, 1910, at Pasadena, Cal., aged 68.

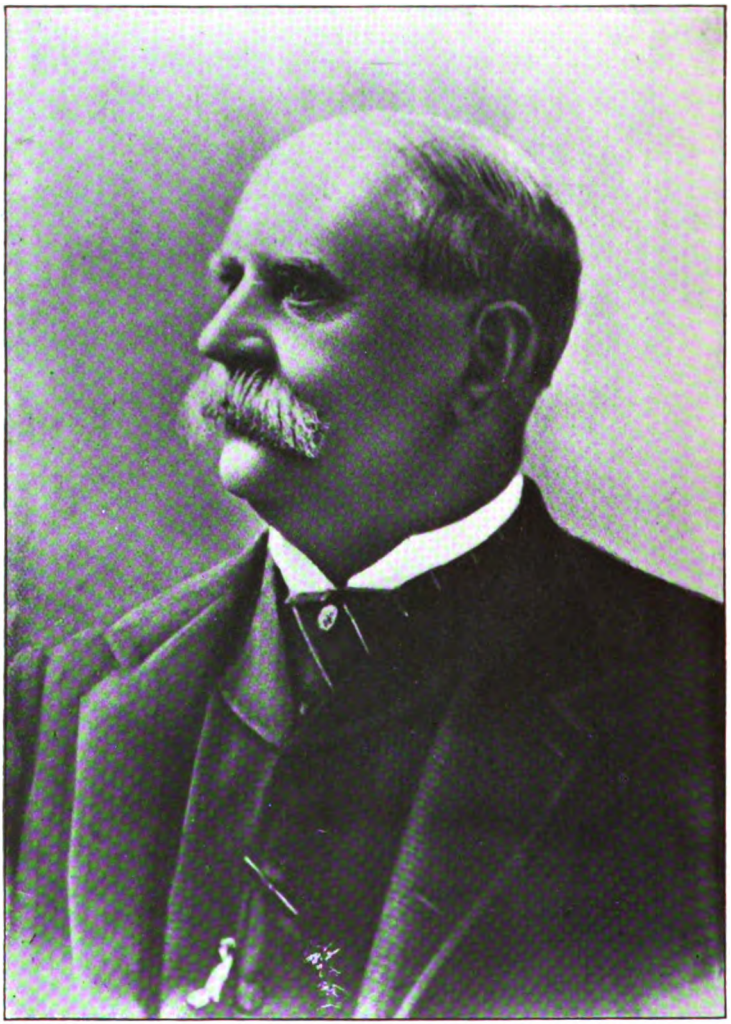
"Brigadier-General David P. Heap, U. S. A., retired, was born at the U. S. Legation in San Stefano, Turkey, in March, 1843, when his father was Minister to that country. When he was old enough to travel he came to the United States, and soon afterward entered the Germantown Academy where he prepared for Georgetown College. He entered the U. S. Military Academy in 1860, and was graduated in 1864, and was promoted to the Army as a First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, standing number seven in his class. During the Civil War he served with the Engineer Battalion of the Army of the Potomac in the Richmond Campaign from June 24 to September 13, 1864. He was engaged in the Siege of Petersburg including the mine assault July 30, 1864. He was with the Engineer Battalion in the Siege of Petersburg from October 13, 1864, to February 24, 1865, and was engaged in

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the construction and repair of the front line of works and on the raid for the destruction of the Weldon Railroad to Meherrin River. He took part with the Engineer Battalion in the Siege of Petersburg and the pursuit of the rebel Army under General Lee, March 26 to April 9, 1865, being engaged in building bridges, making reconnaissances and repairing roads, and in making map and plan of rebel works at Highbridge in April, 1865. He was made a Brevet Captain on April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the Siege of Petersburg, Va. After the war he served at Willets Point, Fort Ontario and other places, and was engaged in work in connection with the improvement of harbors on Lake Michigan and was engaged in other important engineering work. He was Chief Engineer of the Department of Dakota from February, 1870, to October, 1872, and was under the orders of Major Abbot upon the defenses of the eastern entrance to New York Harbor during a part of 1874, and was also on duty at Newport, R. I. He had charge of collecting, arranging, etc., articles pertaining to the Engineer Department for the International Centennial Exposition from March, 1875, to May, 1877. He attended the International Electrical Exhibition at Paris, France, in 1881, as a representative of the United States. Among other duties he was Engineer and Secretary of the Lighthouse Board and engineer of different lighthouse districts, and was a member of various boards on improvement of rivers, etc. He was retired on February 16, 1905, after forty years' service. General Heap was a member of the M. O. L. L. U. S. and the G. A. R., the New York Athletic Club, the Army and Navy Club, of Washington, and the Bohemian Club, of San Francisco. Among the books he wrote are "Ancient and Modern Lighthouses," "Electrical Appliances of the Present Day," "History of the Application of Electricity to Lighting the Coasts of France" and the report of the International Exhibition of Electricity in Paris. General Heap married Elizabeth Brown Beal in 1875. She died in 1889, and three years later he married Miss Josephine Bigelow Wright, who survives him with a daughter, Emma."—Army and Navy Journal.

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GENERAL BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON.

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BEVERLY HOLCOMBE ROBERTSON.

No. 1431. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, November 12, 1910, at Washington, D. C., aged 83.

GENERAL ROBERTSON, one of the distinguished cavalry officers of the Army of Northern Virginia, died at his residence in Washington, November the 12th. He was one of the type of military men whose education and training beginning with West Point, prolonged by campaigns and skirmishing with the red men of the western plains, concluded his military career with the stirring scenes of the Civil War.

Son of Dr. William H. Robertson, he was born at The Oaks in Amelia County, Virginia, June 5, 1827. He graduated at West Point in the Class of '49 and was assigned as Second Lieutenant to Col. Chas. A. May's Company E, Second Dragoons, stationed at Socorro, New Mexico. After six months at the Carlisle Cavalry School, he joined his regiment in 1850 in the Territory of New Mexico, where he remained three years, scouting and skirmishing among the Apache, Comanche and Navajo Indians. In the summer of 1855, he commanded Company E, Second Dragoons, in an expedition against the Sioux. He saw active engagements with the Sioux, Apaches and Ute Indians along the La Platte River and was commended for gallantry on more occasions than one. He was mentioned for exhibiting marked bravery in the Battle of Ash Hollow, when, with 300 soldiers, he held at bay a band of Indians numbering over 3,000 till reinforcements arrived.

General Robertson took part in the Battle of Blue Water (Meme-to-nak-pala) fought September 3rd, against the Brule Sioux under Little Thunder. An incident of this portion of his western military life is related by Patrick McEneany of this city, who served with General Robertson in the Nebraska

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campaigns, and who states on one occasion the Brules to the number of thousands put the members of Troop E on their mettle. The battle was one no member of the Second Dragoons ever forgot. They fought the Indians stubbornly from four o'clock in the morning till five o'clock at night. The Indians persisted, but the overwhelming number of hostiles finally had to yield to the tactful, well-organized charges of Company E on the firing line.

Colonel Philip St. George Cooke in immediate command of all the mounted troops, in his orders, especially complimented Company E, Second Dragoons, in the battle with Little Thunder, and General Robertson was made adjutant of the regiment till promoted to Captain in 1861. When Colonel Cooke received orders to relieve Albert Sydney Johnston in Utah in 1860, General Robertson accompanied him as Assistant Adjutant-General, remaining in that Department until early in June, 1861, when he resigned from the U. S. Army, and was commissioned Colonel of Cavalry in the Volunteer and Captain in the Adjutant-General's Department of the Confederate States Service. He organized the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, which he commanded till the death of Turner Ashby, whom he succeeded as Brigadier-General, relieving Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley.

General Robertson commanded Jackson's Cavalry in the fight with Pope at Slaughter's Mountain, was in the raid which captured Pope's Hd. Qr. wagon train at Catlett's Station, commanded a brigade at the Second Battle of Manassas, and fought the Battle of White Hall. He has left interesting notes of the battles in which he participated from this time on (for which I wish I had space) till the Gettysburg Campaign, where he did able service against General Pleasanton, and later in the war commanded the coast line assigned to him between Charleston and Savannah, also interesting facts in regard to the engagements on John's Island and at Honey Hill.

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CAPTAIN PIERCE M. B. TRAVIS.

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At the close of the Civil War, or a few years after his return from Memphis, General Robertson came to Washington and engaged in the real estate business. He held a high and honored position for many years among men of business and of affairs of this city and socially was one of the most loved and popular of men. He died very quietly in his own home, his body returned to its own in Amelia County, Virginia. His wife, who was Miss Virginia Neville Johnston, a cousin of General Joseph E. Johnston, and a famous southern beauty, left him four sons. Two, Lieut. Churchill Robertson, U. S. A., and Julius Robertson dying some years ago; two, Henry Robertson, at present Consul-General to Peru, and John C. Robertson, professor of languages at St. Stephen's College, Annandale, New York.

A touching tribute to the memory of General Robertson was the presence at his funeral, from St. John's Church, of two troopers who were in his old regiment during the Indian wars.

Requiescat in pace.

L. L. L.

PIERCE M. B. TRAVIS.

No. 2857. CLASS OF 1880.

Died, November 19, 1910, at Great Bend, Kansas, aged 56.

MAJOR PIERCE M. B. TRAVIS, U. S. A., retired, who was stricken on November 17th, 1910, while on a train enroute to Kinsley, Kansas, to visit his sister, was removed from the train at Great Bend, Kansas, and carried to St. Rose's Hospital where he died, without regaining consciousness, in the early morning of the 18th. At his bedside when the end came were his wife and sister. The Masons, of which Major

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Travis was a member, held their impressive services on the evening of the 19th, before the departure of the widow and the remains for Arlington, Virginia. Mrs. Travis was accompanied east by the Reverend Doctor Westwood. They were joined in Washington by Mrs. Samuel Turner Mackall and Mr. Pierce M. Travis, daughter and son. With full military honors the remains were laid at rest on the 23rd.

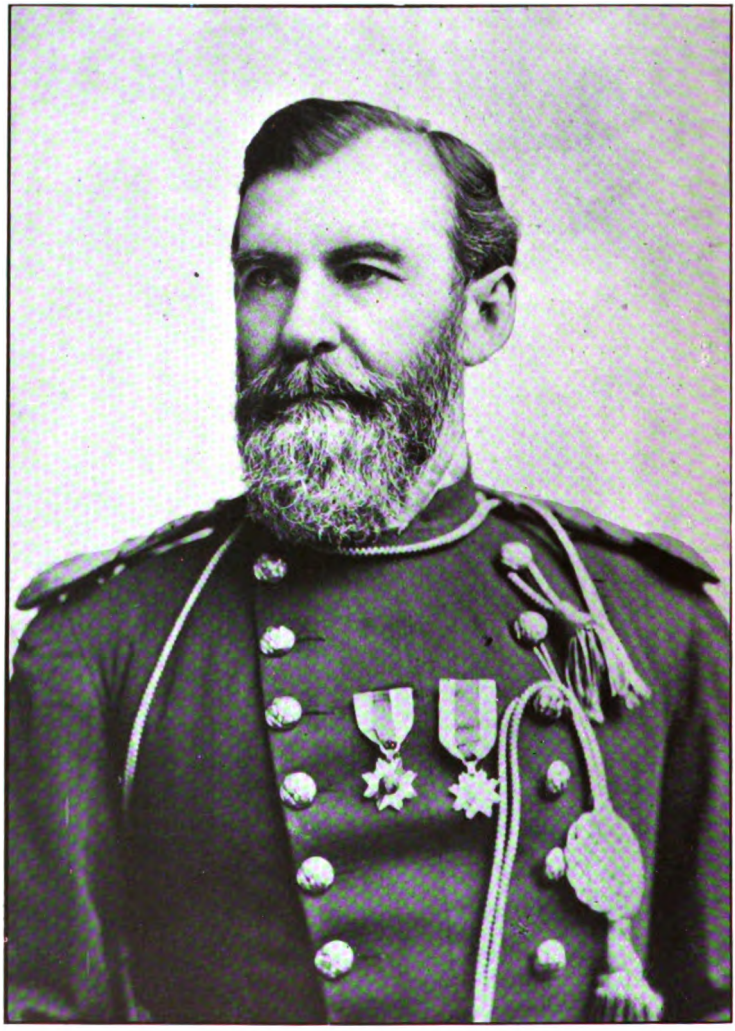
Major Travis was born in Evergreen, Alabama, on November 25th, 1854, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Missouri in 1876. After graduation in June, 1880, he was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Eleventh Infantry then stationed in Dakota, where he remained until 1887 when the regiment was ordered to New York, and later to Arizona. From 1894 to 1898 he was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky. During the war with Spain he served with his regiment in Porto Rico and was in the engagement at Honingneros, August 10th, and at Las Marias, August 13th, for which he was recommended for brevet by General Schwan. He also served in the Philippines and during the Second Occupation of Cuba. It was while on duty in Santiago in May, 1907, that he had his first stroke. The following May he was retired from active service and had been making his home in San Antonio, Texas.

Major Travis was a nephew of Colonel W. B. Travis, the hero of the Alamo. A widow, Mrs. Carrie H. Travis; a daughter, Mrs. Samuel Turner Mackall, wife of Lieutenant Mackall, Eighteenth Infantry, and a son, Mr. Pierce Mason Travis of New York, survive him.

* * *

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COLONEL JAMES OAKES.

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JAMES OAKES.

No. 1305. Class of 1846.

Died, November 27, 1910, at Washington, D. C., aged 85.

"Colonel James Oakes, who was retired in 1879, after thirty years of active service in the Mexican and Civil Wars, as well as the Indian uprisings in the Southwest, sank unconscious to the pavement yesterday near his home in Washington, and died twenty minutes later at a hospital. Death was caused by heart disease.

"Colonel Oakes was a veteran of the Mexican, Indian and Civil Wars, and was the oldest living graduate of West Point on the retired list of the Army. He was born near Limestoneville, Pennsylvania, on April 4, 1826, and entered the Military Academy on July 1, 1842, being graduated four years later, and assigned as a Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Second Dragoons. Lieutenant Oakes was engaged in the Chihuahua Expedition, the Siege of Vera Cruz, the skirmish at Medelin, the Battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and the operations before and the capture of the City of Mexico. He served on the Staff of Colonel Harney at the Battle of Cerro Gordo, and was Acting Adjutant of the Second Dragoons from April until October, 1847, and later Regimental Quartermaster. Lieutenant Oakes was especially mentioned for distinguished services and gallantry at the Battle of Cerro Gordo, and was commended in the highest terms by Major Sumner for efficiency at Molino del Rey.

"The skirmish at Medelin was ended by the Second Dragoons under the late Major-General Edwin V. Sumner, then a Major. The Regiment charged the stone bridge in column of fours. The Mexican force was followed several miles on a road which was lined with fences, woods and undergrowth. Lieutenant Oakes, accompanied by a Sergeant and a Private, went ahead of the column and came on the rear of the retreating enemy. About thirty of the Mexicans took a road to the right, while the main body continued on the direct road. Lieutenant Oakes followed the detachment until he had sabred and dismounted nearly all of them, when he returned to his command in the town of Medelin. He was then sent back to the camp near Vera Cruz for medical assistance.

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"He was twice brevetted for his services in the Mexican War. He received that of First Lieutenant on March 25, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the affair at Medelin, and that of Captain on September 8, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Molino del Rey.

"After that war he was ordered to Texas, where he served until June, 1853, having been promoted to First Lieutenant on June 30, 1851. He was engaged in two fights with the Comanches between the Nueces and Rio Grande Rivers on July 11 and August 12, 1850, being severely wounded twice in the latter affair.

"Lieutenant Oakes recruited a Company at Pittsburg, and joined at Jefferson Barracks on August 24, 1854, and marched with his Regiment to Texas. While in the field on February 22, 1856, he overtook a party of Waco Indians and severely punished them. He routed a body of Comanches on May 1, 1856, near the headwaters of the Concho, and on August 30 in that year he had three engagements with hostile Indians near the junction of the Pecos and the Rio Grande Rivers, in which he killed and wounded some and compelled the others to seek safety in Mexico. He became a Captain in the Second Cavalry on March 3, 1855.

"Captain Oakes served at Fort Clark until December, 1858, when the condition of the wounds he received from the Indians compelled him to accept a sick leave of absence. He rejoined his Company at Fort Inge in February, 1860, where he was serving when the secession movement in Texas was inaugurated. When he received orders which required him to surrender the Government property to the State Commissioners, and march his Company to Indianola and there embark for this city, Captain Oakes dispatched couriers to Fort Duncan, Fort Clark and Camp Wood, and urged a united action for the purpose of moving northward out of the State, in defiance of the order, and requested that officers might be sent to Fort Inge to discuss the proposition and adopt a plan of action.

"Unfortunate for Captain Oakes' plans, Captain French had abandoned Fort Duncan and started for the mouth of the Rio Grande before the courier had arrived there. An answer was returned from Fort Clark that it was impossible to move the four companies of infantry as proposed, because they had no transportation. Captain Oakes found that it was useless for him to undertake the movement alone, as he had only seven days' rations, and some of the posts farther north were already in the possession of the State troops. Captain Oakes started from Fort Inge on March 19, 1861, and marched

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his command to Green Lake, where he was again to take a sick leave of absence. He then returned to San Antonio to await the arrival of the last troops before leaving the State, and while there, learned that it was intended to capture the Eighth Infantry, under the command of Colonel I. V. D. Reeve, in violation of the agreement made with the insurgents. Although in feeble health, Captain Oakes volunteered to take his old guide and travel across the country until he met Colonel Reeve beyond Fort Clark and turn him back, to leave the State by way of the El Paso and Santa Fe roads. But the Department Commander, relying upon the good faith of the insurgents, declined the offer, and the result was that the entire command was captured and paroled, and five days after Captain Oakes made the offer, the Department Commander and all his Staff were in the power of the insurgents. Captain Oakes was then entrusted with dispatches, and made his way out of the State by way of Austin, Brenham and Galveston, and escaped capture.

"He received his Majority in the Fifth Cavalry on April 6, 1861, was offered a Brigadier-Generalcy of Volunteers on May 17, 1861, but he declined it. Relinquishing his sick leave that month, went to Wheeling, Virginia, where he served on mustering duty until September in that year, when he went to Washington, where he was placed in command of the Fifth Cavalary. He had become Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry on November 12, 1861, and joined his Regiment in January, 1862. His command was then serving with the Army of the Ohio, and Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes commanded it during the Tennessee and Mississippi Campaigns. He was transferred with his Regiment in September, 1862, to the Army of the Mississippi, and was then assigned to mustering and disbursing duty at Jackson, Michigan, where he served until April 29, 1863, when he was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal-General for Illinois. While on that duty he was stationed at Springfield, Illinois, until September, 1866. He also served as Mustering and Disbursing Officer and Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service of Illinois. He received the brevets of Colonel and Brigadier-General on March 30, 1865, for meritorious and faithful services in the recruitment of the armies of the United States.

"After being made Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry on July 31, 1866, he joined his Regiment at Austin, Texas, on February 1, 1867. He served with it in Texas, the Indian Territory, Kansas and Arizona. He was in command at Fort Lowell when he was retired on his own request on April 29, 1879."—The Evening Post, November 28, 1910.

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HOWARD A. SPRINGETT.

No. 2647. CLASS OF 1877.

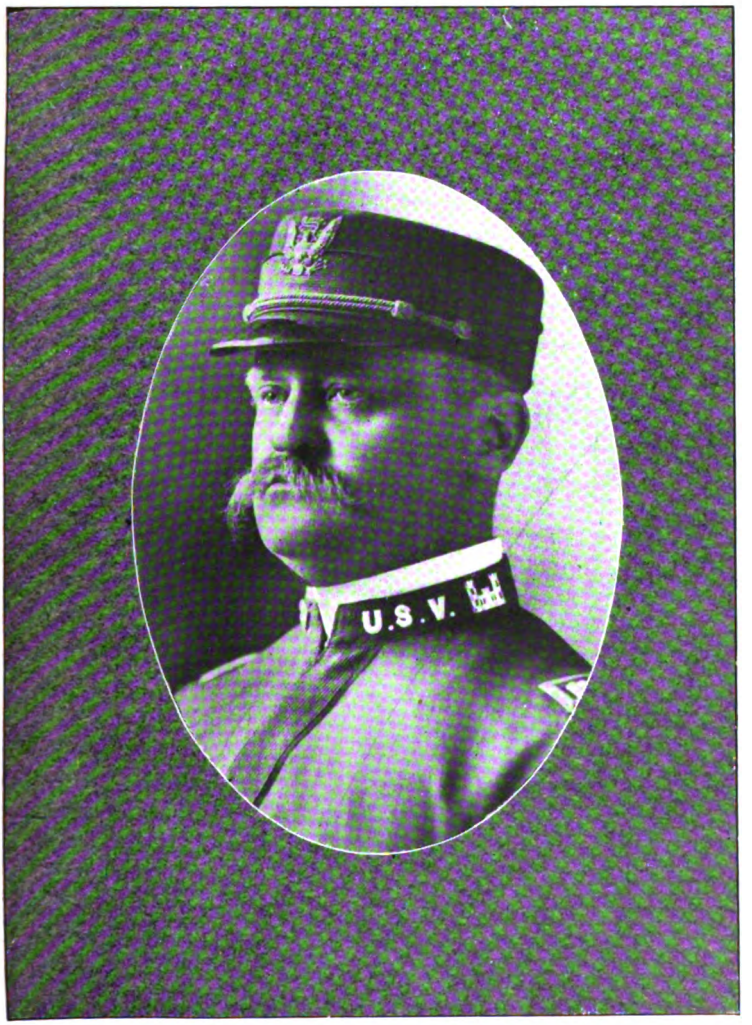
Died, November 28, 1910, at Jersey City, N. J., aged 55.

Captain Howard Abraham Springett was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated at Woodward High School in 1871.

His death was caused by Bright's Disease and Erysipelas after a short illness of about one week only,—his general vitality having been very much run down since his tropical service during the Spanish-American War. The remains were buried at Fairview Cemetery, North Arlington, N. J.

After graduation he was appointed Second Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Artillery, June 15, 1877, in which regiment he served continuously until he resigned; on leave and waiting orders, to December 24, 1877; at Fort Canby, Washington, to June 4, 1878; in the field to September 22, 1878; at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to October 4, 1879; at West Point in the Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, October 21, 1879, to September 10, 1880, and in the Department of Law, to August 28, 1881; at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to November 19, 1881; at Fort Adams, R. I., to October 2, 1884; at Fort Trumbull, Conn., to October 14, 1884; on leave, to October 18, 1884, when he resigned and engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York City, until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when he was appointed Captain, 2nd U. S. Volunteer Engineers, July 16, 1898; honorably discharged May 16, 1899, when the said regiment was "mustered out" at the expiration of said war. Thereafter he again engaged in commercial life in New York City and in Newark, N. J.

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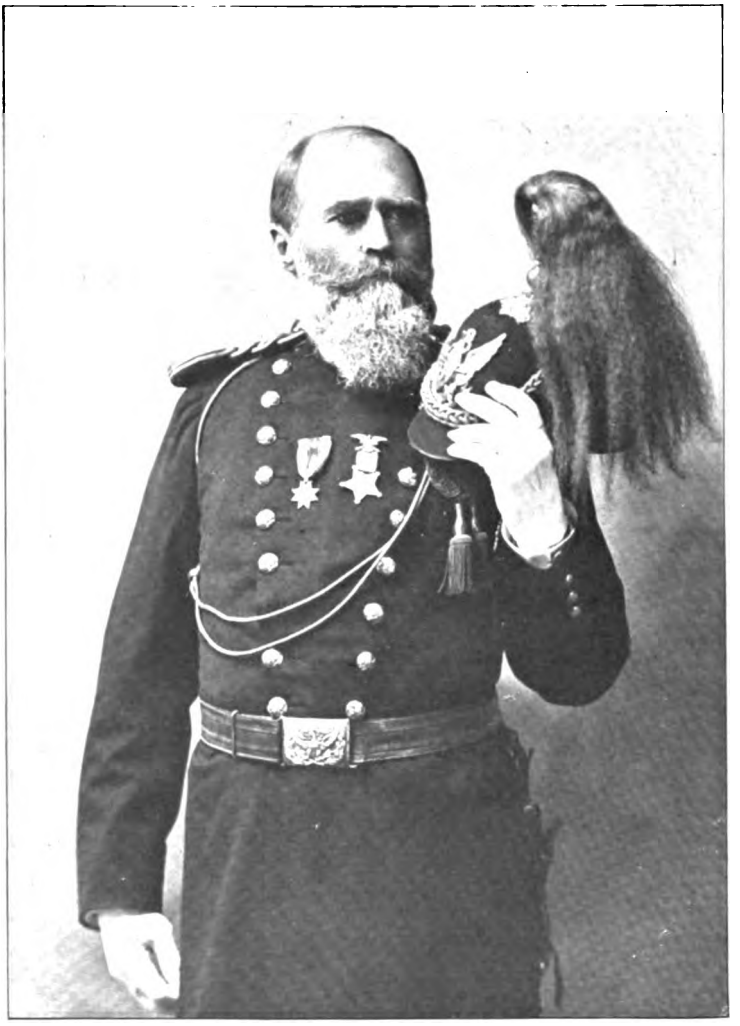


CAPTAIN HOWARD A. SPRINGETT.

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GENERAL EUGENE A. CARR.

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Captain Springett left surviving, a wife, Anna Springett, now residing in New York; and a sister, residing at Wyoming, Ohio. His widow writes:

"As to his home life, it could not have been more perfect; during the ten years we were married, he devoted himself to his home—spending the greater part of his spare moments with his music, of which he was passionately fond. His death has been a great shock to his many friends, for he was loved and respected by all who knew him, and especially by those who were under his employ, for he was very kind and considerate to his help."

EUGENE ASA CARR.

No. 1468. CLASS OF 1850.

Died, December 2, 1910, at Washington, D. C., aged 81.

To a young officer of the present day, the life of General Carr reads like a romance, with its tales of dangers by field and flood, its narrative of exploration in the far west and attendant engagements with hostile Indians, its brilliant Civil War experiences, and its subsequent merging of the "Old Army" into the new. The youngster of today would count himself most fortunate to have set against his military record but a single one of the many gallant and meritorious acts with which General Carr's long life as a soldier is so liberally interspersed.

He was born at Concord, Erie County, New York, the son of Clark Murwin Carr and Delia Ann (Torrey) Carr, March 20, 1830, so that at the time of his lamented death from asthenia at Washington, D. C., December 2, 1910, he was nearly eighty-one years of age.

Young Carr entered the Military Academy September 1, 1846, when but sixteen years old and graduated four years later, number nineteen in a class of forty-four members.

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Among his classmates were General G. K. Warren, General Wm. P. Carlin, General Robert Macfeely, General Henry C. Bankhead, and other well known officers in the Union Army. Five of Carr's classmates,—Wyman, Magruder, Winder, Mouton, and Maxwell, were killed in action, before the conclusion of the great War of the Rebellion.

At graduation Carr was assigned as Brevet Lieutenant, Mounted Rifles, and for a year served at the Cavalry School for Practice at Carlisle, Penna. He became Second Lieutenant, Mounted Rifles, June 30, 1851, and during the following year was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, and at Fort Leavenworth, then accounted a frontier post. During the years 1852-53 Lieutenant Carr participated in two expeditions to the Rocky Mountains, with stations at Fort Laramie, Dakota; Fort Scott, Kas.; Fort Kearney, Neb.; Fort Gibson, I. T., and in 1854 at Fort Inge, Texas.

Near Limpia, Texas, (Mt. Diabolo) October 10, 1854, just four years after graduation, he was severely wounded in the abdomen by an arrow, in an engagement with Lipan Indians. Carr had, in spite of personal illness, pursued the hostiles for over a hundred miles, and in the fight which followed, inflicted heavy loss on the Indians.

He participated in the Sioux Expedition of 1855, and in the same year was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in the First Cavalry. After being stationed for a year at Fort Leavenworth, he was engaged, in 1856, in quelling border disturbances in Kansas. For eight months in the year 1857, Lieutenant Carr served as Aide-de-Camp to Governor R. J. Walker, of Kansas, being ordered to duty in Washington during the winter of 1857-58, and being promoted to Captain, 1st Cavalry, June 11, 1858, eight years after leaving West Point, and in the twenty-eighth year of his age.

He took part in the famous Utah expedition of 1858, and in the Kiowa and Commanche expedition of 1860, being engaged in several skirmishes with the Indians.

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During 1860-61, Captain Carr was in command of Fort Washita, I. T., and upon the outbreak of the Civil War, moved with his command into Missouri, where, on August 10, 1861, he participated with his troop in the historic Battle of Wilson's Creek. For gallant and meritorious services during this battle, Captain Carr was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, and five days later was commissioned Colonel, 3rd Illinois Cavalry. From October 12 to December 28, 1861, he commanded a brigade, and from the latter date until February, 1862, commanded a cavalry force of observation in the Missouri operations against General Price.

Probably General Carr's most distinguished service during the war was at the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7-8, 1862, where he commanded the 4th Division, under General Samuel R. Curtis. The scene of the battle was over two hundred miles from railroad or river transportation, and was the only battle of the Civil War in which Indians participated to any extent. During the engagement, General Carr was three times wounded, but, refusing to leave the field, he continued with his command until victory was assured,—his wounds being bandaged while he sat on his horse issuing orders. He was conspicuous for his daring and coolness in locating and directing the deployment of his division throughout the second day. For his services at Pea Ridge, Carr was, on March 7, 1862, made a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and many years later was awarded the coveted Congressional Medal of Honor for "distinguished gallantry in the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas."

He subsequently participated in the operations against Little Rock and the march to Helena during the summer of 1862, and during the fall of the same year commanded the Army of the Southwest. Ill health compelled him to retire for a time from service in the field, and during the winter of 1862-63 he commanded the St. Louis District of Missouri.

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Joining the 13th Army Corps during the now famous Vicksburg Campaign, he assumed command of the 14th Division, and won the highest commendation from his superiors, participating in the battles of Magnolia Church, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, and Edward's Station. In the last named encounter, Carr captured a railway train of commissary and ordnance stores. In the Battle of Big Black River, Carr's Division, having the advance, began and ended the engagement; and in the subsequent siege of Vicksburg he was conspicuous for his coolness and daring under fire. For gallant and meritorious service in this battle he was brevetted Colonel.

Subsequently, General Carr commanded one cavalry and several infantry divisions in the Southwest, until early in 1865 he took part as commander of the 3rd Division, 16th Army Corps in the operations against the city of Mobile. On January 15, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service.

General Carr's services during the war had been of a most distinguished order, and he was brevetted Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, March 11, 1865, for his services in the Mobile Campaign; Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Little Rock; and Major-General, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorius services during the Rebellion.

After detached service of a varied character in the East, and having meanwhile reached the grade of Major of Cavalry, he joined his regiment, the 5th Cavalry, in the field, in October, 1868, and served in a winter campaign against the hostile Sioux and Cheyennes until July 30, 1869. When marching from Sheridan, Kansas, to Fort McPherson, Nebraska, in this year, Carr fought and defeated a large force of Cheyennes on Beaver Creek, Kansas, pursuing the hostiles for three days, and again striking them at Spring Creek, Nebraska.

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On July 11, 1869, occurred the brilliant action at Summit Springs, Colorado, in which Major Carr signally defeated a band of Dog Soldiers under the hostile Cheyenne Chief Tall Bull, thus securing lasting peace to the long harrassed frontiers of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. The Summit Springs fight has become particularly well known to the American people by reason of its graphic reproduction by William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill). Over $1,000 in greenbacks was found in the Indians' camp, and this, at General Carr's suggestion, the soldiers gave to the surviving white woman who was captured from the Indians at that time.

General Carr was wont to tell an incident of this fight, which is interesting as well as amusing: Trumpeter Vance, an old musician of the 5th Cavalry, was directed to sound the charge,—Cody having located the Indian camp and the cavalrymen being ready to march from their hiding place. Vance put the bugle to his lips but was so excited that all he could say was, "General, I disremember it!" Captain Edward M. Hayes, Quartermaster, 5th Cavalry (now Brigadier-General, retired) reached over quickly, siezed the bugle and sounded the charge. The whole cavalry command then galloped forward, stampeded the Indians' camp and practically won the day.

From this time until the year 1874, Carr's life on the frontier was one continuous round of field service and his operations against the Cheyennes were deemed of such a high order that he received the congratulations of Generals Augur, Sheridan and Sherman; and the thanks, by joint resolution, of the legislatures of Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico.

In the Sioux Campaign of 1876-77, Carr, who had become Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, bore a leading part, and participated in the famous Big Horn and Yellowstone Expedition, until the latter was disbanded at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, October 24, 1876.

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After a period of detached duty in the East, Colonel Carr's active service was transferred to the plains of the Southwest, where, on October 1, 1879, he assumed command of his regiment, the 6th Cavalry, at Fort Lowell, Arizona, and entered upon a campaign against the relentless and bloodthirsty Apaches, which was destined to continue intermittently for five years,—a period filled with arduous field service under broiling sun, hurried night marches upon sudden calls from distant localities raided by Indians, months of isolation and hardship for the families of officers and soldiers who were making Arizona and New Mexico habitable, and in many cases an unmarked grave in that lonely land where the Apaches even disinterred the dead, to mutilate and dishonor them.

To the writer, who joined General Carr's regiment at a time when the tales and traditions of this *post-bellum* period of fierce Indian campaigning was fresh in the hearts and minds of officers and men, and when the soldierly qualities of plainscraft and of woodcraft, of uncomplaining endurance of hunger, thirst, fatigue and isolation were as common virtues, and when there existed between officers and men a comradeship which was bred in the hardships of the wilderness, this period of the Old Army had a fascination which has survived nearly a quarter of a century of military service.

Perhaps nothing illustrates so well the sudden crises to which the Army of that period was subjected as the so-called Cibicu Massacre of 1881, in which, in an attempt to arrest or kill an incendiary Medicine Man, of the White Mountain Apaches, the Indian scouts suddenly mutined and, aided by the friends of the Medicine Man, shot down and killed Captain E. C. Hentig, 6th Cavalry, and six enlisted men. General Carr's courage and coolness in this dangerous situation was superb.

An officer, who was present during this fight, writes as follows:

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"In August, '81 came the Cibicu fight. I was with him then, and I have always believed that the entire command would have possibly been massacred except for the absolute coolness and contempt of danger exhibited by the General: The Indians were shooting at him as a special target at ranges varying from 25 feet to a hundred yards. During this time the General stood calmly, giving directions to the men around him until it seemed like the whole affair was purely a sham battle to give us a little experience. I remember that I for one said, 'Well, if the old man isn't afraid, I guess the balance of us need not be;' although at that particular time I could hardly figure out how we could get back to Fort Apache. That night, with equal promptness, the General decided to go back to Fort Apache, which he considered in more danger than ourselves, and which I think was a fact, possibly because it seemed something dreadful would have happened at Fort Apache had we not gotten back there just when we did. As it was, the Indians attacked the post on September 1, but at that time everybody was rested up and we felt like fighting.

"The only time that I saw him disturbed during the Cibicu fight was when the Indians had been beaten off and things had settled down to a humdrum shooting at each other at about 300 to 600 yards range, and he suddenly remembered that he had brought his son Clark along with him. Clark, during the fight, had been having all kinds of fun shooting whenever he got a chance at anything that he saw, but the General hadn't seen him since the fight had opened. During one of the lulls the General suddenly asked where Clark was. No one had seen him for possibly a half hour, but Clark soon appeared on the scene, after which the General resumed his usual calmness."

General Carr commanded the posts of Fort Bayard and Fort Wingate, New Mexico, from 1884 to 1890, when his regiment was suddenly transferred to South Dakota, where it participated in the last serious Indian troubles of our time, the Brule Sioux or Pine Ridge Campaign of 1890-1891. Following this severe winter field service, General Carr assumed command of Fort Niobrara, Nebraska. He was retired from active service with the rank of Brigadier-General, February 15, 1893.

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Taken all in all, General Carr was perhaps the most famous and experienced Indian fighter of the quarter of a century following the Civil War. A superb horseman himself, he was a born cavalry leader, and made some famous marches with his regiment.

His personality was most engaging and pleasing, and he was kind and considerate to the officers of his command, who were devoted to him to an unusual degree. He was most soldierly in appearance, and the Indians called him "War Eagle"; devoid of affectation, he was honorable and sincere in his personal and official relations with others, and absolutely fearless in action. Frederick Remington wrote of him at Pine Ridge:

"General Carr would rather be a colonel of cavalry than Czar of Russia. All he thinks of is bacon for his men and forage for his horses."

In 1865, General Carr married Mary P. Maguire, a lovely young woman of St. Louis, who shared with him all the dangers and privations of frontier service during years when isolation and the absence of even ordinary comforts was the common lot of the army woman. One son, Clark Carr, was born to them and is now a well known business man of New Mexico.

General Carr passed away at Washington, D. C., December 2, 1910, and his funeral was largely attended by his many friends in the Army and Navy. The interment took place a few days later at West Point, N. Y., where, amid scenes which had become dear to him as a cadet and which in later years he had delighted in re-visiting, his mortal body reposes, while "his soul goes marching on."

CHARLES D. RHODES,
Captain, General Staff.

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WESLEY MERRITT.

No. 1868. CLASS OF 1860.

Died, December 3, 1910, at Natural Bridge, Va., aged 74.

"The death of Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., retired, removes from the scene of earthly activities another of the very few remaining of the distinguished soldiers of our Civil War. General Merritt was conspicuous among the Cavalry leaders of that war as an active and distinguished participant in all the Cavalry activities of the Army of the Potomac. A record of the engagements in which he took part would cover the whole history of that Army. An indication of their number and extent is found in the fact that General Merritt was brevetted for gallant and meritorious services Major in the Regular Army, July 1, 1863, for Gettysburg; Lieutenant-Colonel, May 11, 1864, for Yellow Tavern, Va.; Colonel, May 28, 1864, for Haw's Shop, Va.; Brigadier-General, March 13, 1865, for Five Forks, receiving also on the last date brevet of Major General for the campaign ending with the surrender of Lee. For gallant and meritorious services at Winchester and Fishers Hill, Va., he was brevetted Major of Volunteers, October 10, 1864, and received the same brevet April 1, 1865, for distinguished services.

"General Merritt was born in New York City, June 16, 1836, although his appointment to the Military Academy was made from Illinois. He was graduated No. 22 in the class of which Walter McFarland, Horace Porter, J. H. Wilson, John M. Wilson, Nicolas Bowen, James M. Whittemore, A. M. Randol, A. C. M. Pennington, Alfred T. Smith, J. P. Martin, Samuel T. Cushing, Robert H. Hall, John N. Andrews, W. H. Jordan and John M. Warner were members, with others. He entered the Army from the Academy as Second Lieutenant, Second Dragoons, and was successively promoted First Lieutenant and Captain, skipping the grade of Major, having been promoted on the reorganization of the Army Lieutenant-Colonel, Ninth Cavalry, July 28, 1866, and transferred to the Fifth Cavalry as Colonel July 1, 1876. He was promoted Brigadier-General, April 6, 1887; Major General, April 25, 1895, and retired for age June 16, 1900. June 29, 1863, he was appointed Brigadier-General, Volunteers, and April 1, 1865, Major General, being honorably mustered out of the Volunteer Service February 1, 1866. From June 27, 1861, in the space of two years, he was successively acting Assistant Adjutant General

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of Utah forces, Adjutant, Second Cavalry; Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Cooke, commanding the Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac; First Lieutenant, Second Dragoons; Captain, Second Cavalry, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers. His real military career began in 1862 with the achievement of this last rank, when he was only twenty-six years old. In the Pennsylvania Campaign of June-July, 1863, commanding the Reserve Cavalry Brigade, he was engaged in the Battle of Gettysburg and in the pursuit of the enemy to Warrenton, Va. He was a leader in the Cavalry charges at Williamsport, Boonsborough and Manassas Gap. In command of the First Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac, he was in numerous engagements in the Richmond Campaign up to Appomattox. He was one of the commissioners appointed to carry out the terms of the surrender of the Army of General Lee, April 9, 1865.

"General Merritt took part in the movement to Dan River, N. C., April and May, 1865, and served as Chief of Cavalry of the Military Division of the Southwest from June 9 to July 17, 1865. He subsequently served in command of the Cavalry in the Department of Texas, as Chief of Cavalry of the Military Division of the Gulf to December 31, 1865. Other service included inspection duty in the Department of the Gulf to February, 1867, and in command of his regiment at New Orleans and on frontier duty at Texas. He was a member of the General Tactics Board at St. Louis, and in the latter part of the seventies he was active in Indian Campaigns. He made a notable Cavalry march against Cheyenne Indians at Indian Creek, Wyo., in July, 1876, during which, with seven troops of Cavalry, he rode eight-five miles in thirty-one hours, arriving with every trooper in good condition. He took the Cheyennes by complete surprise, causing them to flee from their camp in great disorder, and they left the dead body of one of their chiefs, Yellow Hand, in their camp.

"General Crook appointed him Chief of the Cavalry forces of the Big Horn and Yellowstone Expeditions, August 4 to November 11, 1876, and he took part in the combat of Slim Buttes, Dak., September 9 and 10 of the latter year. He commanded the Wind River Expedition against the Nez Perces in 1877. While in command of the Ute Expedition, from October to November 29, 1879, for the relief of Major Thornburgh's command, he made a great ride through the Rocky Mountains.

"Major Thornburg was hemmed in by the Ute Indians at the time of the White River Massacre. A single man managed to escape, and reached Rawlings Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, nearly

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200 miles to the north, a telegram was sent to General Merritt, then at Fort D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne. After reaching Rawlings, or the nearest railroad point to the White River agency, General Merritt had to ride four days and nights continuously with a light supply of food and ammunition. Major Thornburg had been killed and his men were nearly starved, were wounded and barely able to fire their rifles when General Merritt arrived and drove off the Indians. He made the march without losing a single horse or man.

"After serving in command of his regiment at Fort Russell and Fort Laramie he was appointed Superintendent of the Military Academy in September, 1882, and remained there until June 30, 1887. He was assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri in 1887, and the Department of Dakota later. He was reassigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri in 1895, with headquarters in Chicago, remaining at that place until April, 1897, when he was assigned to the Department of the East on Governors Island.

"General Merritt had command of the first Philippine expedition, on May 16, 1898. He arrived at Manila on July 27, and captured that city on August 13. He was ordered to Paris, France, for conference with the Peace Commission in October, 1898. After being relieved as Governor-General of the Philippine Islands he resumed his duties on Governors Island, which was his last command previous to his retirement in June, 1900.

"He leaves a widow, who is the daughter of Mrs. Norman Williams. General Merritt has three nephews in Washington—A. D. Merritt, of the Interior Department; M. O. Chance, auditor of the Postoffice Department, and W. W. Chance, of the Postoffice Department. Since his retirement General Merritt has resided in Washington, D. C.

"General Merritt was buried with full military honors at West Point on Tuesday afternoon, December 6. As the storm had caused delay in travel, the hour set for the funeral ceremonies at the cadet chapel had long past when the line of march to the cemetery was begun. So dark had it grown that it was necessary to use lanterns to guide the steps of the men and horses taking part in the funeral escort and cortege. The firing of minute guns from the battery on the plain produced a weird effect in the darkness. The remains of General Merritt were interred beside those of his first wife, who was, before her marriage to the General, Miss Caroline Warren. Among those who attended the funeral from Washington were Mrs. Merritt, General Merritt's widow; Thomas Merritt, his brother; Mrs. Wil-

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liams, of Chicago, and Major Eben Swift. The services were conducted by the post chaplain, Rev. Edward S. Travers. Major General Barry, Superintendent of the Academy, in G. O. 37, dated December 6, issued instructions for the funeral services. The corps of cadets, under command of the commandant of cadets, and accompanied by the United States Military Academy band and detachment of field musicians, were ordered to act as escort from the chapel to the cemetery and to fire the usual salute. All officers, except the officer of the day and one medical officer, were directed to attend the services at the cadet chapel and cemetery. Thirteen minute guns were fired, beginning when the procession started from the chapel, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired immediately after the three volleys of musketry over the grave."—Army and Navy Journal.

The following, by Lieutenant-Colonel Eben Swift, Eighth Cavalry, is taken from the March, 1911, Journal of the United States Cavalry Association:

"Wesley Merritt was born in New York and went with his family at an early age to Illinois in 1840. It is hard to realize what that journey meant at that time and that it was taken by men and women of this generation. In 1840 the "Fast Express" took three days to cover the trip from New York to Philadelphia. Thence to Pittsburg the journey was made by stage, then down the river by boat to St. Louis, from which point wagons were brought to carry the family of pioneers over to Southern Illinois, where a thousand acres of prairie land was waiting for them.

"Merritt was graduated in the Class of 1860 at the Military Academy. He was 24 years of age. In scholarship he was rated at the middle of his class and in the other soldierly qualities he was near the head. His first assignment was to the Second Dragoons, which was serving in Utah. He soon attracted the attention of General Philip St. George Cooke and was made A. A. A. General of the District and Adjutant of the regiment. At the same station were a number of officers of Southern birth, including Buford and Gibbon, who, with Merritt from Southern Illinois and Cooke from Virginia, were entirely loyal to the cause of the government, but were not in sympathy with the ultra-abolitionists of that day. Party spirit ran high and political discussions may have led these men of conservative opinions to express themselves too freely and perhaps caused them to be misunderstood. At all events, they were reported to Wash-

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ington for disloyalty, and their career as soldiers was in danger, as suspicion poisoned many a cup in those days. The matter in some way came to the knowledge of General Cooke, who promptly ordered the arrest of the officers who sent the report. The adjutant put on his full uniform and started out to find the offenders and to read the order to them in formal style. He found the first of them playing a game of billiards in the sutler store, and, suddenly forgetting all about his official mission, he proceeded to take personal satisfaction at once. This incident is a good example of his impetuous temper, a quality which he often considered a fault, but which he soon schooled himself to hold in complete subjection. The injurious reports, fortunately, were headed off and the officers who made them, strange as it may seem, received slight recognition during the war.

"In 1861 the regiment marched to Fort Leavenworth, making a record march for cavalry, when we consider the distance, the lack of forage and the excellent condition of men and horses at the end.

"The regiment soon found itself on the Peninsula, with Cooke as Chief of Cavalry and Merritt as aide on his staff. When Cooke in sorrow and disgust left the Army of the Potomac, Merritt went with him, but returned on the advice of Cooke and acted as aide on the staff of General Stoneman during the Richmond Raid of 1863. The story of the Northern Cavalry of those days was inglorious. Its most dangerous enemy was at Army Headquarters, and not at the front. Cavalry Generals often had to fight their own high commanders in rear, and the result was sometimes as disastrous as defeat by the enemy. The Cavalry had no good chance until Sheridan appeared and in strong words which we must not forget, refused to accept the role that had been given him. That was not until 1864, but light did begin to dawn under Hooker's brief regime. Merritt was then Captain and after the Stoneman raid he joined the regiment to find himself in command—not an uncommon incident among junior officers in those days. In the Battles of Beverly Ford, Aldie and Upperville, Merritt continued to command the Second Cavalry. At Beverly Ford he led his regiment in a charge. In the smoke and dust he closed in on a Confederate officer of high rank. 'Sir, you are my prisoner!' shouted Merritt in his ear. 'The hell I am,' replied the Confederate, cutting him over the head. The blow was stopped after going through the hat and a handkerchief that Merritt was wearing as a protection against the heat, but it still left a mark that he always carried. It was the old story of the feeble saber. Merritt gathered his regiment together which had lost one-third of its strength in

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killed and wounded and was soon ready for further duty. Notwithstanding the slight successes gained at this time, the main trouble with the Army of the Potomac was correctly diagnosed by General Hooker to be in the Cavalry. It did not cover the right flank at Chancellorsville, and in the subsequent operation its failure to break Stuart's screen resulted in the loss of 10,000 men—with Milroy at Winchester. So Hooker proposed to reorganize the Cavalry and to make some new brigadiers. The proposition was accepted and the choice fell on four young subalterns whom two years of war and stormy weather had tossed upon its highest wave. Gay blades they were—Custer with his yellow curls, velvet suit, gold lace and trailing plumes; Kilpatrick who had already earned his nickname 'Kill Cavalry'; Farnsworth so soon to die in Devil's Den, and Merritt with his red cheeks and boyish face and airs of Knighthood's days and joust and tourney. Merritt's name was at the head of the list, and he received his commission and the command of Buford's old brigade two days before the Battle of Gettysburg.

"At Gettysburg Merritt was only able to get away from the everlasting guardianship of wagon trains on the third day, when he threatened the left of Longstreet at the time of Pickett's charge. The failure of Lee's plan to attack with 30,000 instead of with 15,000 men against Meade's center was largely due to the action of Merritt and Kilpatrick at this critical moment.

"In the pursuit of Lee after Gettysburg, Merritt continued to command his brigade and later, on the death of Buford, succeeded to the command of the division during the operations in Central Virginia in the fall and winter preceding the Richmond Campaign of 1864. Torbert got the division in April, but was on sick leave at the Battle of Todd's Tavern and during the raid to Haxall's Landing, when Merritt again commanded.

"The birth of the Cavalry dates from Grant's failure to flank Lee at Spottsylvania, a failure that was evidently due to the restricted role assigned to the Cavalry, fiercely resented by Sheridan at the time. In the following movement to Haxall's Landing, Merritt led the way, seized the Brooke road and began the Battle of Yellow Tavern, which ended in the defeat and death of Stuart.

"In covering Grant's passage of the Pamunkey and in fiercely battling for advanced stragetic points and holding them till the arrival of the Infantry, Merritt again commanded his brigade. At Matadequin Creek it was the charge of his command upon the Confederate flank

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that turned them out of their position. By these movements were Grant's flanking movements secured and made possible, while Lee was forced to withdraw and contract his lines towards Richmond.

"At Trevillian Station during the Charlottesville raid, Merritt's advance on Hampton relieved Custer and permitted him to withdraw when surrounded by the enemy.

"Transferred to the Shenandoah Valley, Merritt became the permanent commander of the famous First Cavalry Division with Devin, Custer and Gibbs as brigade commanders. The division had a brilliant record. From the time when it was organized under Buford until the end of the war, it captured more horses, guns and munitions than would equip it thrice over. It never during this time suffered a surprise, never 'lost a wheel,' captured by the enemy, and never met the enemy's cavalry but to defeat it. At Cedarville, near Front Royal, on August 16, he had a brilliant success over Kershaw's Division of Infantry and two brigades of Cavalry, who were trying to force the Shenandoah in order to attack Sheridan in rear. He defeated them with a loss of 600 men and two flags.

"At the Battle of the Opequon (Winchester) on September 19, his division gave the most effective instance in a hundred years of war, of the use of the Cavalry Division in a pitched battle. He rode over Breckenridge's Infantry and Fitzhugh Lee's Cavalry and effectually broke the Confederate left. At this time Sheridan wrote to a friend: 'I claim nothing for myself; my boys Merritt and Custer did it all.'

"At Tom's Brook, on October 9th, Merritt and Custer defeated Rosser's Cavalry with a loss of eleven guns, and pursued for twenty-six miles.

"On the disastrous morning of October 19th, at Cedar Creek, Merritt's Division blocked the way of Gordon's victorious Confederates, held its position north of Middletown all day, without assistance, then charged and crossing the stream below the bridge joined Custer in the pursuit to Fisher's Hill. In that campaign Merritt's Division captured 14 battle flags, 29 pieces of artillery and more than 3,000 prisoners.

"From the beginning of 1865 Merritt acted as Chief of Cavalry of the Army of the Shenandoah and continued in that position till the end of the war. The position was practically that of commander of a cavalry corps of two divisions under Sheridan, who, from time to time, exercised the functions of an army commander.

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"The final campaign began with days in rain and nights in mud, with empty sack and dry canteen. Grant called it off, but Sheridan hung on at Dinwiddie and begged to stay. Merritt pushed ahead to capture Five Forks, when Pickett, with five brigades of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, caught the advanced troops of Devin and Davies, in front and rear and on the left flank. But Merritt, with his reserve, assisted by Gregg, struck Pickett in rear, forced him to face about, and secured the safe withdrawal of Devin and Davies around the Confederate flank. It was a fine example of the principle that there is no situation into which a cavalry officer may not venture and from which he cannot extricate himself by his own resources.

"On the 1st of April at Five Forks, Merritt followed and pushed the Confederate infantry and cavalry into their intrenchments on the White Oak road and held their double force in front, while Sheridan in person led the attack of the Fifth Corps against the left flank. As soon as the envelopment was completed, Merritt charged with Devin's division and one of Custer's brigades dismounted, while Custer charged their right flank with two brigades mounted, and one of the most decisive battles of modern times was ended with the complete defeat of the Confederates and the capture of more than half their force. That night the enemy was followed several miles.

"On the next day Merritt's two divisions, reinforced by MacKenzie's division, pursued the enemy to Ford's Station on the south side railroad, and then northward across Namozine Creek to Scott's Corners, where camp was made at dark.

"On the 3rd a running fight was kept up all day, the advance being greatly delayed by the high water in the creeks. At night Deep Creek was reached, when a rear guard and five guns were captured.

"On the 4th the advance was made to Bevill's Bridge of the Appomattox across which Lee's main army was retreating. From there a parellel course was run towards Amelia Court House, where the concentration of Lee's Army was first definitely located and reported by Merritt. The importance of this service lay in the fact that Grant's westward march gave Lee the choice of two lines of retreat—one was to outstrip the Federal Army and to reach the Danville road before it, the other was to march due south across Grant's line of communication and reach the Weldon road. Until Lee's army was located and his objective known, Grant could not freely move. After the war, on several occasions Lee talked about his plans and said that he never understood why he did not succeed

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in extricating his army, why every movement was checkmated and the enemy always in his path. Plainly he did not count on the efficiency of the cavalry. If he had done so he would perhaps have taken the opposite course, which in the necessarily dispersed condition of Grant's army might have had more success. And so the situation was completely cleared up for Grant, and he personally hurried every man he could get to Jetersville, south of Amelia. On this day the cavalry of Merritt made many attacks, with heavy captures of wagons and provisions at Tabernacle Church. Sheridan called Merritt to Jetersville in the evening.

"On the 5th the command remained near Jetersville, due to Meade's desire to concentrate the Army of the Potomac before attacking Lee. During the night, however, the Confederate general gained a march by moving across Meade's left flank towards Farmville. Sheridan had anticipated this and sent his cavalry to the west on the 6th, without joining in Meade's advance on Amelia. Merritt moved across country, paralleling the Confederate line of march, each of his divisions alternating with Crook in hitting at the column. Several unsuccessful attempts were made, but at length Stagg's brigade under the eye of Sheridan himself struck the road in the interval between Ewell's and Gordon's divisions at Hatt's House, pushing the latter off to the north. At the same time Merritt and Crook crossed Sailor's Creek further on and rode into the gap between the head of Ewell and the rear of Longstreet and thus blocked the further advance of the former, and captured his artillery. The Confederates then crossed Sailor's Creek and formed up to drive away the cavalry which was blocking the road ahead. At the same time the approach of the Sixth Corps in the rear forced them to face in that direction also. The result was to cut out 8,000 men and a dozen generals from Lee's column. Not delaying to rest, Merritt moved off at once towards Prince Edward Court House to anticipate any further attempts of Lee to reach Danville.

"Prince Edward was reached on the 7th and as Lee's only chance was now to reach Lynchburg, Merritt was started for Appomattox Station by way of Prospect Station, reaching there in the evening, at the same time as the advance guard of Lee, which was fought and driven back during the evening and night with a loss of twenty-five guns and 1,000 prisoners and all the rations of Lee's army.

"Merritt opposed Gordon's attempt to break through the investing lines on the morning of the 9th and on the arrival of the infantry of the Army of the James he mounted rapidly, rode to the Confederate

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left and had just formed at a trot for a final charge on the Confederate camps, a short half mile away, when a flag of truce from the enemy ended the battle.

"At the end of the war Merritt was 28 years of age. He had risen from Captain and Aide de Camp to Major General and commander of a cavalry corps in two years. His commission as Major General of Volunteers was specifically conferred for 'Gallant Services.'

"When events on the Rio Grande seemed to indicate that still further uses for the army were in prospect, Sheridan took Merritt along as Chief of Cavalry.

"On the reorganization of the Army after the Civil War he went back in rank and served for ten years as Lieutenant-Colonel and saw many men advanced above him who had been his juniors in the great war. It was not until thirty years after Appomattox that he again held the rank he earned in that campaign.

"General Merritt did excellent service in Indian Campaigns. At Indian War Bonnet Creek, Wyoming, on July 17, 1876, after a rapid march of 85 miles in thirty-one hours, he headed off the Northern Cheyennes on their way to join the hostiles and drove them back to their agency. During the Big Horn and Yellowstone Expedition he acted as Chief of Cavalry, being engaged in the action at Slim Buttes in September, 1876. In 1879 he marched his command 170 miles in sixty-six hours from Rawlings to Mill Creek, Colorado, to relieve the command of Major Thornburg, attacked by Ute Indians. His last distinguished service was the capture of Manila, August 13, 1898, and services on the Peace Commission. He was retired in 1900.

"It is not easy to write of the Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac without writing of all, from its commander to the trooper. The efficiency of the Cavalry had been of gradual growth and was already an instrument well suited to his hand when Sheridan received it in 1864. After that he was a moving spirit of tremendous force and the record he made was one with his numerous subordinate commanders of whom Merritt was the chief. In speaking of Merritt it is merely to fix his place in history and not to detract from the credit of Sheridan's directing hand or of Custer and Devin, the division commanders of the Cavalry Corps. This combination fixed the modern use of cavalry in war and resurrected it from the inefficiency into which it had fallen and in which it still remains in some countries. There was glory enough for all when we consider that the world has

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not seen a better example of a pursuit than the Appomattox campaign; no finer instance of cavalry in advance of an army than at Hawe's Shop, Matadequin Creek and Cold Harbor; no more brilliant use of cavalry divisions combined with infantry in pitched battle than Winchester and Five Forks; no defense of cavalry against infantry better than Middletown.

"Merritt at his high prime was the embodiment of force. He was one of those rare men whose faculties are sharpened and whose view is cleared on the battefield. His decisions were delivered with the rapidity of thought and were as clear as if they had been studied for weeks. He always said that he never found that his first judgment gained by time and reflection. In him a fiery soul was held in thrall to will. Never disturbed by doubt, or moved by fear, neither circumspect nor rash, he never missed an opportunity or made a mistake.

"These were the qualities that recommended him to the confidence of that commander whose ideals were higher and more exacting than any other in our history. To his troops he was always a leader who commanded their confidence by his brave appearance, and his calmness in action, while his constant thoughtfulness and care inspired a devotion that was felt for few leaders of his rank."

* * *

OLIVER E. WOOD.

No. 2192. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, December 4, 1910, at Baltimore, Md., aged 67.

"Brigadier-General Oliver Ellsworth Wood, U. S. A., retired, died at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., of acute stomach trouble. General Wood entered the hospital on September 6 to be treated. He was so weak when he entered the hospital that his attending physician, Dr. Hugh Young, did not feel justified in operating. After three weeks, however, the operation was performed, and the patient seemed to be well on the road to recovery, until November 28, when a sudden turn for the worse set in. General Wood was born in Hartford, Conn., June 6, 1844. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the First Connecticut Volunteer Cavalry, in 1862, and

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served with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac until after the Fredericksburg Campaign. He was appointed from Virginia as a cadet to West Point by Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War under Lincoln; graduated in the Class of 1867, and was assigned to the Fifth Artillery, in which regiment he served until the organization of the Artillery Corps. He had commenced his thirtieth year of service as a subaltern, when, in 1896, he was promoted Captain. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Commissary, U. S. Volunteers, and served two years in Cuba as Chief Commissary of the Seventh Corps, and later of the Division of Cuba. He was the Military Attache to the American Legation in Tokio from 1901 to 1905, which included the period of the Russo-Japanese War. He was in the field in Manchuria with General Nogi's army at the time of the surrender of Port Arthur, and was the first foreign officer to enter Port Arthur after the surrender. A son, Norton E. Wood, is a First Lieutenant in the Sixth U. S. Field Artillery. On his return to the United States he was detailed in the Military Secretary's Department, and served as Military Secretary of the Department of the Columbia until his promotion to Colonel in June, 1906. He was retired October 1, 1906, with the rank of Brigadier-General, at his own request, after forty years' service. The funeral of General Wood took place December 7 from the All Souls' Church, Rev. U. G. B. Pierce, the pastor, officiating. The interment was in Arlington, with military honors. The pallbearers were General Tully McCrea, General Frank Thorp, General Medorem Crawford, General B. K. Roberts, Colonel Charles E. Treat, Major George E. Sage, Major George LeR. Irwin and Captain Joseph P. Tracy. All of the pallbearers, with the exception of General Crawford, served with General Wood in the Fifth U. S. Artillery, while General Crawford was one of his classmates at the Military Academy."—Army and Navy Journal.

A classmate promised to send an extended obituary and a photograph, but as they were not received up to the time of going to press the above was substituted.

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GENERAL ALFRED CUMMING.

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ALFRED CUMMING.

No. 1441. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, December 5, 1910, at Rome, Ga., aged 81.

"General Alfred Cumming, one of the oldest and most prominent residents of Summerville, died at the home of his son, Mr. Julian Cumming, in Rome, Georgia, yesterday.

"The funeral services were held yesterday in Rome, and the remains forwarded to Augusta. The interment will take place in the Summerville Cemetery today.

"General Alfred Cumming survived his wife only by a few weeks. She died at their home on the Hill on the night of November 10th.

"General Cumming was the eldest son of Henry H. and Julia A. Cumming, and was born January 30, 1829. He graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1849, and was assigned to the Eighth Regiment of Infantry, U. S. A., then stationed in Texas. His subsequent service in the United States Army was at military posts in the Northwest, and in the Utah Expedition of 1857-1858. At the time of the secession of the State of Georgia, he was Captain in the Tenth United States Infantry.

"He then resigned his commission and offered his services to the Southern Confederacy.

"His first office in the Confederate Army was that of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Georgia Regiment, of which LaFayette McLaws was Colonel. He became Colonel on the promotion of General McLaws, and commanded his Regiment (which in the Army of Northern Virginia acquired an excellent reputation), in the Peninsular Campaign and the battles around Richmond in May, June and July, 1862, being wounded in the last of those battles at Malvern Hill.

"At the Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam) he was taken from his Regiment and assigned specially to the command of Wilcox's Brigade. In this battle he was seriously wounded, and immediately thereafter he was promoted to a Brigadier Generalship.

"On his recovery from his wounds, he was assigned to the command of a Brigade at Mobile, but was soon transferred with his staff to the command of a Brigade in the army defending Vicksburg, and participated in the battles and siege and surrender of that place. He

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was again in command of his Brigade at the Battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, where the Brigade, under his immediate personal leadership, on the only part of that field where the Confederates were at all successful, was greatly distinguished—not only repulsing the attack on its position, but leaving its position and delivering a counter-stroke, in which many prisoners and three regimental flags were captured from the enemy. He commanded his Brigade throughout the Johnston-Sherman Campaign from Dalton to Atlanta in 1864, until, at the culminating battle of that campaign at Jonesboro, August 31, 1864, he received three wounds, which kept him in bed till the end of the war and on crutches for months thereafter.

"For the next thirty years he resided with his family at and near Rome, Georgia, but returned some fifteen years ago to his native place, where he has lived quietly.

"A few days ago he went to Rome to visit the family of his only son, Mr. Julian Cumming, where he died, after a short illness. For fifty years he was a devout member of the Episcopal Church.

"General Cumming was of a modest and retiring disposition, which he displayed up to the last hour of his life by requesting that his funeral should be conducted most simply, without flowers, music or parade of any kind."—From Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, December 6, 1910.

HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

No. 1908. CLASS OF 1861 (May).

Died, December 17, 1910, at Newburgh, N. Y., aged 71.

"Brigadier-General Henry Cornelius Hasbrouck, U. S. Army, retired, who died at his home in Newburgh, N. Y., was stricken with paralysis a week before and was unconscious up to the time of his death. He was the second son of the late Hon. William Cornelius and Mary Elizabeth Roe Hasbrouck, and was born in Newburgh October 26, 1839, and entering the United States Military Academy July 1, 1856, was graduated May 6, 1861, being promoted in the Army as Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery. He was promoted

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BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

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First Lieutenant a week later, and took part in the Manassas Campaign in July, 1861, being engaged in the Battle of Bull Run. For gallant and meritorious services in action at Blackwater Bridge, near Suffolk, Va., he received the Brevet of Captain on October 25, 1862. After being in the defense of Washington he took part in the operations about Suffolk, Va., and in September, 1863, he went to West Point as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy. He returned to the front in February, 1865, taking part in the operations about Richmond. He was offered the Brevet of Major April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the Siege of Petersburg, Va., which he declined. While a Captain in the Fourth Artillery he took part in the famous Modoc Expedition of 1873, being in command during the action of Sorass Lake, Cal., and near Van Bremer's Ranch in May, 1873. Captain Hasbrouck's light battery, mounted as Cavalry, and two troops of the Fourth Cavalry were encamped on Sorass Lake on the morning of May 10. The Indians made an attack on this force. Captain Jack, of the Modoc Indians, clad in the uniform of General Canby, who had been shot under a flag of truce a month before while holding a conference in the vicinity of the Lava Beds, led a company of thirty-three Modocs in a charge on the camp while a detachment was absent for water. The Indians succeeded in stampeding the horses and mules, and for a time things looked serious. Captain Hasbrouck, however, rallied his men, checked the advance, and, by a series of brilliant charges against the Modocs in the surrounding hills, put them to flight. Captain Hasbrouck received the Brevet of Major for his gallant services in this action. He was on the expedition against Nevada Indians in 1975, and was in the field to July 6, 1878. He was commandant of cadets at the Military Academy from September, 1882, until February, 1888. In the summer of 1887 he went abroad to witness the maneuvers of the French army. He was a member of the commission selected in 1888 to prepare a system of tactics for the Army. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1896, and was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers on May 27, 1898. General Hasbrouck was placed in command of the Third Brigade in the Second Division of the Seventh Army Corps, which was reorganized in October, 1898, as the Second Brigade of that corps, and served at Jacksonville, Savannah and Marianas, Cuba. He was in command of the Department of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, in March and April, 1899. He was promoted to Colonel, Seventh Artillery, in February, 1899, and on December 1, 1902, he was appointed a

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Brigadier, and was placed on the retired list on January 5, 1903, at his own request, after forty years' service. The funeral of General Hasbrouck took place from the cadet chapel of West Point, N. Y., and the remains were intered in the post cemetery."

Compiled from the Army papers.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

A friend sent the following tribute:

"The country afforded no higher type of man and the Army no better type of soldier than was Hasbrouck, all who served under or over him felt absolute confidence that he would in any emergency meet every reasonable expectation. In his official capacity he exemplified and exacted the full performance of duty, but necessary corrections or reproofs from him ever indicated genuine and affectionate interest and insured increased effort upon the part of his subordinates. Without effort for notoriety or even recognition his life was one of laborious fidelity and thus an inspring example.

"As an associate, in all the relations of life, he followed the golden rule of charity and few ever heard him speak harshly or unkindly of anyone, even when harshness may have been merited. A true courtesy and genial kindliness marked his intercourse with all classes and were a constant appeal to what is best in human nature. It is seldom that we are permitted to know a character so free from guile and from every form of smallness; and his extreme modesty diminished somewhat his otherwise positive character to those who knew him but slightly. After retirement his life was spent mainly in Newburgh at the family homestead where he was born and reared. He left a widow, who was Miss Warren of Buffalo, and three sisters, Mrs. Wylde, Mrs. Gurney and Miss Maria Hasbrouck.

"Hasbrouck's death must needs bring sorrow to the living for what they lose in the sympathy and presence of a noble nature, but otherwise there should be little cause for mourning, for his career was filled by years of good, solid work, with duty faithfully done. He reaped the reward of a deserving life; besides a long, useful, honored and honorable record, he made innumerable and devoted friends of all who knew him well. The world's best work has been done by such as he and he has done his share. He has gone but the lesson of his life remains, a lesson of duty, fidelity and charity; forever at rest, the peace of such a life is his." * * *

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GENERAL JARED A. SMITH.

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JARED A. SMITH.

No. 1971. CLASS OF 1862.

Died, December 17, 1910, at Cleveland, Ohio, aged 71.

GENERAL JARED AUGUSTINE SMITH, a retired Army officer, whose life has been devoted to government military service, was recognized as one of America's highest authorities on military engineering and also upon coast and harbor defense and construction. Born at Wilton, Maine, on the 6th day of July, 1840, he is a son of Jared Smith, whose birth occurred at New Sharon, Maine, in 1813, he being a son of Ephraim and Mercy (Mayhew) Smith and a grandson of Harlock Smith. The family is of English origin and the first ancestors on this side of the Atlantic were among the earliest New England settlers, locating near Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. Jared Smith, Sr., was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Dakin, a daughter of Levi and Edee (Richardson) Dakin and a granddaughter of Sergeant Levi Dakin, who served under General Washington in the Revolutionary War. The death of Jared Smith, Sr., occurred in April, 1858.

General Smith pursued his early education in the public schools of New Sharon, Maine, and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1858. He completed the regular four years' course and was graduated on the 17th of June, 1862. He was then commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers and assigned to duty as an Engineer Officer of the Second Army Corps on the staff of Major General N. P. Banks. He endeavored to join General Banks, who was reported to be near Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley, in the latter part of June, 1862. As General Banks had left Winchester, Lieutenant Smith remained in camp near there, temporarily assisting Major D. C. Houston, additional aid-de-camp on the staff of General Pope, and in the early part of July succeeded in joining General Banks at

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Little Washington, Virginia. He made a reconnaissance from that place to Culpeper Court House and beyond to the Rapidan River, which Lieutenant Smith crossed with a small escort of enlisted men, and returning, passing between two posts held by a strong picket force in plain view of the enemy, without being discovered. On the 9th of August he accompanied and guided the advance of the corps under General Banks from the camp near Culpeper Court House to Cedar Mountain, where the Confederate forces were encountered, and acting as aid-de-camp during that battle carried orders to various commanders on the field. Late in the evening he was severely bruised and otherwise injured as a result of a charge of the enemy's cavalry upon the small force, consisting of Generals Pope and Banks, their staffs and cavalry escorts, which had momentarily dismounted at a point midway between the lines. His injuries, though painful, were borne rather than leave the field. He remained on duty and was present in the engagements near the Orange & Alexandria Railroad. Later he was taken in an ambulance to the ammunition train near Bealeton and was disabled in a passenger train that was attacked by Confederate cavalry at Catlett Station, August 22, 1862. The following day he was placed in a hospital in Judiciary Square in Washington, where he remained for about a month and then went to a private hospital near New York. About the 27th of November of the same year he reported at the Adjutant General's Office in Washington and requested re-assignment to duty to accompany the expedition to New Orleans under General Banks. He was directed to report to Dr. Barnes for examination, and the Doctor gave a written statement that if assigned as requested he would probably not survive the journey. He was therefore made Assistant Professor at the United States Military Academy and put in command of a detachment of engineer troops at West Point, where he remained from the 26th of November, 1862, until August 19, 1863. He was

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Assistant Engineer on Construction of Defenses on the Northeast Coast and Recruiting Officer from August 19, 1863, until August 9, 1864. In the latter part of July, 1864, under telegraphic orders, he reported for duty on the defenses of Baltimore and Washington, then threatened by the enemy, and as Assistant Engineer was in charge of the Construction of Defenses from the 10th of August to the 22nd of September.

From the 28th of September, 1864, to the 2nd of March, 1865, General Smith was on duty as Assistant Engineer and had local charge of Construction and Defense at Fort Montgomery, New York. Under these orders all workmen of every grade employed upon or in connection with the construction were enlisted as troops for local service, were organized, uniformed, armed and drilled for duty as soldiers in garrison and performed regular guard duty day and night with a view of defense against possible raids from Canadian territory.

General Smith was Assistant Engineer on River and Harbor Improvements and in local charge of construction of Fort Ontario, New York, from March 3, 1865, to November, 1866. He was Superintendent and Engineer of Construction of Defenses of New Bedford Harbor, Massachusetts, and the improvement of Plymouth Harbor, Massachusetts, from November, 1868, until June 1, 1869, and had charge of the examinations for the improvement of Taunton River and Duxbury Beach, Massachusetts, in 1868. He acted as Assistant Engineer of Geodetic and Hydrographic Survey of Northern and Northwestern Lakes from June 1, 1869, until April 1, 1871, and was Assistant Engineer in local charge of surveys and of devising plans for a harbor of refuge in Lake Huron, from April 1, 1871, to December 1, 1873. From the 28th of May until the 26th of September, 1873, he traveled abroad in Europe, having been granted a leave of absence.

On the 12th of December, of the latter year, he assumed duty as Assistant Engineer on the Defenses of Key West and

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Dry Tortugas, Florida, where he remained until January 29, 1874. He next became Superintending Engineer of the Defenses of Key West and Dry Tortugas, Florida, and Engineer of the Seventh Light House District, that service continuing until Dec. 16, 1876. He was Superintending Engineer on the improvement of the Wabash River in Indiana and Illinois from January 22, 1875, until July 16, 1884, and was in charge of surveys and improvements on White River, Indiana, also various surveys and examinations on Kankakee River, Illinois, and on improving the harbors of Michigan City, Indiana, and New Buffalo, Michigan, from July 1, 1878, to July 16, 1884. He acted as Consulting Engineer for the selection of plans for the statehouse at Indianapolis and for various civil works between 1877 and 1884, and from the 20th of June of the latter year until February 18, 1886, was Engineer for the Fifth and Sixth Light House Districts. Ten days later he assumed his duties in charge of the River and Harbor Improvements in Maine and New Hampshire and of Construction of Defenses of the Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers, of the harbor of Portland, Maine, and of harbors of Portsmouth, in Maine and New Hampshire, his time being thus occupied until December 1, 1891.

Under act of congress, dated March 2, 1889, he was made a member of the Board of Engineers to examine the coast of Texas and report upon the subject of obtaining a deep water harbor on that coast, his duties covering the period between the 16th of March and the 16th of December, 1889. He was, from December 11, 1891, to August 19, 1897, Engineer of the Tenth Light House District, during which time he devised and constructed the system of range lights in Detroit River between Detroit and the lights at Lime Kiln Crossing. He also devised and constructed a new system of range lights in Maumee Bay, the outer range of which formed two separate ranges with two towers and three lanterns in a novel manner. He also devised a new improved type of lanterns for the light house service.

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General Smith was in charge of River and Harbor Improvements on Lake Erie, including the harbors of Monroe, Mich., Toledo, Port Clinton, Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion, Lorain, Cleveland, Fairport, Ashtabula and Conneaut, Ohio, from December 11, 1891, to December 1, 1900, and devised and introduced new and very much improved methods of construction of breakwaters and piers, both of timber and concrete. He also devised and introduced reflectors of sound behind the whistles of fog signals with the result that the sound was heard much further across the water with complete suppression of sound upon the land, where it had previously caused great annoyance. He became a member of the Board of Engineers on construction of bridge across the Niagara River in September, 1898, was Division Engineer on the Pacific division of engineering work under the War Department on the Pacific Coast from December 15, 1900, to September 23, 1901. During the same time he was also a member and president of the California Debris Commission for the regulation of hydraulic mining and a member of Boards of Engineer Officers for examination of special officers for promotion for the consideration of subjects relating to improvement of the Sacramento and for the regulation of harbor lines in the harbor of San Francisco and adjacent waters in California.

On the 1st of October, 1901, General Smith was given charge of the improvement of the Delaware River, on which he was engaged until June 30, 1902, and from the 1st of October, 1901, until April 12, 1903, he was in charge of construction works for the defense of the Delaware River, of the improvement of channels of streams tributary to Delaware River and Bay and of construction of interior waterway from Chincoteague, Virginia, to Delaware Bay at or near Lewes, Delaware. During the same period he was also in charge of the removal of numerous wrecks in Delaware Bay and the waters of the Atlantic Coast between Absecom Inlet and Cape

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Charles. During the years while in charge of the construction of public works he was a member of many special boards of engineers and had many other duties, pertaining more or less to the works in charge.

Since retiring from active service in the Army, April 14, 1903, as Brigadier-General, General Smith has been located in Cleveland, Ohio, and has been actively engaged as a consulting civil engineer. From March, 1905, until his death, he was a member of the Cuyahoga County Building Commission.

On the 10th of April, 1864, occurred the marriage of General Smith and Mrs. Emily Goodwin Reed, a daughter of Claudius Berard, professor of French in the United States Military Academy.

General Smith was an associate member of the Chamber of Commerce, an honorary member of the Cleveland Yacht Club, a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York, of the Union Club of Cleveland, and an honorary member of the Society of Civil Engineers of this city. He also belonged to the Loyal Legion. His interests aside from his home and his profession largely centered in travel and research and he has made an extensive study of mythological literature and considerable research of the subject of intellectual development of the human race. His military history and service for the Government need little comment, as the nature of the work that he has done at once indicates his ability and his high standing with those in authority. His opinions are largely accepted as standard on military engineering and the light house service of both the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Coast give many examples of his skill in design and construction. He was also a recognized authority on coast and harbor defense and construction, and in the years of an active professional career he has made steady progress until, having long since left the ranks of the many, he stands among the eminent and successful few. * * *

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GENERAL EDGAR S. DUDLEY.

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EDGAR S. DUDLEY.

No. 2326. Class of 1870.

Died, January 9, 1911, at Johnstown, N. Y., aged 65.

"Brigadier-General Edgar S. Dudley, U. S. A., was born in New York, June 14, 1845, and served during the Civil War, from May 28, 1864, to November 28th of the latter year, as Second Lieutenant in the First New York Artillery. He was appointed a Cadet at the United States Military Academy, September 1, 1866, being graduated in 1870 and promoted in the Army Second Lieutenant, Second U. S. Artillery. He was among the best legal authorities in the Army. He obtained leave in August, 1874, to attend the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated May 1, 1875. He was detailed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Nebraska, in 1876, and in 1884 was again given that detail, remaining until September, 1888. Part of that time he served as Colonel and Aide on the Staff of General John M. Thayer, the Governor of Nebraska. General Dudley was Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of the South, from September, 1882, until October, 1883, during part of that time being Aide to Brevet Major-General Henry J. Hunt. He was Assistant Instructor in the Department of Law at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, from November, 1889, until September, 1891, and was Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Arizona, from October in that year until February, 1893, also being for a short time Acting Adjutant-General of that department. He was appointed as Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, in December, 1892. He was appointed Judge Advocate of Volunteers, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, May 9, 1898, and served as Judge Advocate of the Second Army Corps, from June until September, 1898. He was Judge Advocate in Cuba during American military occupation, performing those duties in a way that gave the highest satisfaction to his Government, as well as to the people of Cuba. After being honorably discharged from the Volunteer Service April 17, 1899, he was again appointed Judge Advocate of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, the same day, and held that position until it was vacated on March 2, 1901. He was

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appointed Major and Judge Advocate, U. S. A., February 2, 1901, and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge Advocate the following May. He went to Cuba in October, 1900, serving as Judge Advocate of the Department of Cuba, and then as Legal Adviser to General John R. Brooke, the Military Governor of the island, during his administration, and then to General Leonard Wood. He was appointed Professor of Law and History at the Military Academy in 1901, and promoted to Colonel and Judge Advocate in 1903; was on duty at West Point until June 14, 1909, when he was placed on the retired list for age with the rank of Brigadier-General. General Dudley received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Nebraska in 1904. He was a member of the National Geographic Society and the American Society of International Law, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, M. O. L. L. U. S., Naval and Military Order, Spanish-American War; Army and Navy Club and many others. He was a thirty-third degree Mason and Knights Templar. In June, 1870, General Dudley was married to Mary H. Hillabrandt, of Johnstown, N. Y. Mrs. Dudley died suddenly at West Point, January 20, 1908. Their only son died several years ago. General Dudley is survived by one brother, Attorney Harwood Dudley, of Johnstown; two sisters, Mrs. James A. Dennison, with whom he resided, and Mrs. Charles C. Edmonds, of New York; two nephews and two nieces, residing in New York, and two nephews, Alfred Dudley Dennison and Harwood Dennison, and one niece, Mrs. Louise Wemple, of Gloversville, N. Y. His book on "Military Law and Procedure of Courts-martial" is the text-book at the United States Military Academy. The Johnstown Herald, in referring to his death, says: 'As a resident General Dudley was held in the highest esteem by all, and not in a long time has a death been more sincerely regretted nor one's life worthy of emulation been removed from the interests of Johnstown. In manners General Dudley was an accomplished gentleman, possessing that kindness of heart and delicacy of feeling which endeared him to all. He had a tender sympathizing disposition, his real feelings being often concealed under a veneer of military brusqueness, yet of a jovial, jolly good nature, which attachment once formed was hard to be broken. Being naturally religious, he early became a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, and was deeply in sympathy with all religious work. He presided frequently at social and public gatherings, and was always a pleasing and interesting speaker upon current issues or military subjects.'

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CAPTAIN JAMES O. MACKAY.

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"Interesting union services in memory of Brigadier-General Edgar S. Dudley, U. S. A., who died January 9, 1911, were held at Lincoln, Nebraska, January 20, in St. Paul's Church, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, Knights Templar, M. O. L. L. U. S., Nebraska National Guard, Scottish Rite Masons and the University of Nebraska. Governor Aldrich, in making a short address, said a man who had lived such a life and had given such service as General Dudley had had made for himself a monument more lasting than brass or marble. He said that the man whose memory the services were to commemorate had exercised an influence in the State of Nebraska that would live forever. The university chorus gave a number of selections, among them Kipling's 'Recessional.' Mrs. Carrie B. Raymond gave the organ prelude, Rev. S. Mills Hayes offered the invocation and the Rev. F. S. Stein pronounced the benediction. Chancellor Samuel Avery, of the University of Nebraska, gave a brief review of the work of General Dudley as Commandant of the University Battalion of Cadets. Prof. Grove E. Barber paid a tribute to the personal character and temperament of the General as an acquaintance. H. H. Wilson spoke in behalf of the Knights Templar, and A. W. Field recalled some experiences as a cadet in the battalion under General Dudley as Commandant."

The above is from the Army and Navy Journal.

The Secretary intended to use an article by Professor Larned, but he became too ill to prepare it.

JAMES O. MACKAY.

No. 2778. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, January 17, 1911, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 54.

CAPTAIN JAMES ORMOND MACKAY, retired, formerly of the Third U. S. Cavalry, was born in Nova Scotia, December 22, 1857; entered West Point Military Academy from Nevada on July 1, 1875, when barely seventeen and a half years of age, and was graduated June 13, 1879, number nineteen in a class of sixty-seven; joined his regiment at Fort Robinson, Wyoming, and participated in the White River Ute Campaign in

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the fall of that year. He subsequently served in a number of Indian Campaigns, notably the Sierra Madre affair in Mexico in 1883; the Geronomo Campaigns in Arizona and New Mexico; the Garza border difficulty in Texas in 1893, and a number of other like affairs, in all of which he displayed marked bravery, resource and excellent judgment. Later and at intervals he served at many posts and during the Spanish-American War. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, May 8, 1883, and Captain April 22, 1891, and retired July 10, 1900, for disability contracted in the line of duty.

During his service at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, in 1894-5, Captain Mackay, while on a campaign with his troop, came to a stream, swollen to a torrent, which it was necessary to cross at once and by swimming the command over. During the passage of the stream he was immersed in the water, and had to continue the march in drenched clothing. From this exposure he was seized with illness which subsequently developed into locomotor ataxia, which, after a long and painful course, caused his death.

As an officer Captain Mackay was clear sighted, resolute, a good disciplinarian, yet withal, kindly and considerate toward his men, brave, cool, always standing for justice and right, a determined opponent of all wrong, he was the very ideal of a high class soldier. Cut down in the prime of manhood, the best promise of his earlier years was shattered. He was destined to become a prey to his courageous devotion to duty, in the execution of which was laid the seeds of the disease that after long years of patient suffering which he bore with cheerfulness and wonderful fortitude, cost him his life. He died as he had lived, a broad-minded, brave, loyal officer and gentleman "without fear and without reproach."

He was married on November 26, 1890, to Miss Anabel Belknap, of San Antonio, Texas, and leaves a daughter now just entering on young womanhood.

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MAJOR EDMUND K. WEBSTER.

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EDMUND KIRBY WEBSTER.

No. 2524. CLASS OF 1874.

Died, January 18, 1911, at Washington, D. C., aged 59.

MAJOR EDMUND KIRBY WEBSTER, U. S. A., retired, died at the Walter Reed Hospital in the early morning of January 18th, 1911. He recently underwent two operations at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. He had never been really strong and in perfect health since his services in the Philippines, where he made one of the severest hikes on record, from Manila to Sinsloan. The officers and men were for days in wet clothing and blankets, with the barest amount of hardtack and bacon to keep them alive. He had nearly a year of this awful duty and was kept "hiking" from one part of the country to the other. It is no wonder that his health was greatly impaired. He had to return to the States, at the end of his tour, on a liner, as the transports were so crowded and he was in such ill health, weighing only ninety pounds, that his fellow officers feared he would not reach home alive. He could not have stood another tour in the Islands, on account of his suffering from varicose veins and throat trouble.

Major Webster was at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., from 1865 to 1870, and from there he entered West Point. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1874 and stood sixteenth in his class. He was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant June 17, 1874, and chose the Second Infantry. He was first stationed at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Georgia, and subsequently in the northwest at Colville, where he did much construction work and laid out many of the roads; the Bitter Root Mountains, where he endured many severe hardships in the terrible winters and was nearly lost on one of his expeditions during one of the worst blizzards of that time. He had many dealings with the Indians in that country and was often in dangerous positions.

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It was when stationed at Fort Spokane, Washington, that he met and married Miss Letta Davidson, daughter of the late General John W. Davidson, Class of 1845, West Point, November 11th, 1885, and had one of the prettiest weddings, in the Post Chapel, of the frontier days. This event was described in a novel called, "Shoulder Straps," written by an Army officer. They went to Sewanee, Tennessee, in 1886, where he was for three years military instructor at the University of the South. (This detail was given through his uncle, General Kirby-Smith.) In 1888 he was granted a three-months leave and he and his wife spent that time abroad. He was the first officer of the United States Army to be presented in uniform to the Papal Court and had a private audience with Pope Leo XIII. It was through the late Arch-Bishop Ryan of Philadelphia that these courtesies were extended. Upon their return they went to Fort Omaha, Nebraska, in the winter of 1889 and were stationed there for several years. Their only child, a daughter, was born at this post. Major Webster was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, September 26, 1881, and to the grade of Captain, July 26, 1893. He served in 1891 all during the Pine Ridge Campaign against the Indians. He was stationed at Fort Keogh, Montana; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Plattsburg Barracks, New York, and Fort McPherson, Georgia, at various times. He reported for duty at the old McPherson Barracks as the junior lieutenant, just after graduation, and Fort McPherson was his last Post, before retirement, where he was in command. In 1897 he took the recruiting detail at Louisville, Kentucky, but at the end of eighteen months was relieved after the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in order to take command at Cienfuegos. Previous to this he had been offered a Majority in the Kentucky Militia under General Castleman and Major Belnap, but declined for personal reasons. He remained in Cuba about eight months. He was in command at Fort Thomas and Fort McPherson, also in Cuba and during the

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latter part of his tour in the Philippines, at the Island of Romblon. (Here he entertained Mr. Taft, then Governor of the Philippine Islands, and his party.) He was with the Second Infantry until he became Major, February 2, 1901. He was Quartermaster and Adjutant of the Second at various times. His Majority promoted him to the Twenty-Seventh Infantry, with which regiment he served until his retirement July 10, 1902, for disability incurred in the line of duty, while in the Philippines. He was born June 29, 1852, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where his father was then stationed.

Major Webster was the son of the late Colonel Lucien B. Webster, Class of 1823, West Point, and Frances Marvin Smith, who was the sister of the late General Edmund Kirby Smith, Class of 1845, U. S. M. A. His grandfather, Joseph Lee Smith, was an officer in the Regular Army during the War of 1812, being Lieutenant-Colonel of the Old 25th Infantry of Lundy's Lane fame. He is, also, a direct descendant of Governor John Webster, second Colonial Governor of Connecticut in 1656. Major Webster was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, the Aztec, the Association of Graduates of West Point and the Military Order of the Carabao.

"He was a man that never shirked his duty, but two or three times had sick leave when on the active list; was the only officer oftentimes that could make the long practice marches, never once riding in the ambulance, and he was always ready to lend a helping hand to fellow officers. He was thoroughly military and erect, respected by his men and beloved by all who knew him."

His funeral was held from St. Thomas' Episcopal Church on Friday, January 20th, at 11 o'clock, the Reverend Dr. C. Ernest Smith officiating. The body was escorted to Arlington National Cemetery by two troops of the Fifteenth Cavalry. Chaplain Branders, of Fort Myers, said the last rites at the

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grave, three volleys were fired, taps sounded, and he was laid to rest with all military honors. The honorary pall-bearers were Major-General Arthur Murray, C. A. C., Colonel Rodney Smith, Colonel C. A. Williams (classmates of Major Webster), General Charles Whipple, Lieut.-General John C. Bates, retired, Colonel W. D. Crosby, Major Pierre Stevens and Admiral Watson, U. S. N., retired. He is survived by his wife and daughter, Miss Frances Marvin Webster.

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EDWARD ROBINSON GILMAN.

No. 3091. Class of 1885.

Died, February 9, 1911, at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., aged 47.

Edward R. Gilman was born in Pennsylvania, October 18, 1863. He was the son of the late Colonel Jeremiah H. Gilman, of the Class of 1856, and was appointed to the Military Academy from Maine, his father's native state. He entered the Academy July 1, 1881, graduated June 13, 1885, and was thereupon appointed Second Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry. He joined his regiment at Fort Keogh, Montana.

He resigned in June, 1888, to enter business at St. Paul, Minnesota, as representative of the Thompson-Houston Electric Company (now General Electric Co.) and established a large and prosperous business for his company in the Northwest.

In 1890 or 1891 he went to Chicago and there organized the Great Western Electric Supply Co., of which he was president and general manager. In the financial panic in 1893 the company went out of business. Following this he took

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MR. EDWARD R. GILMAN.

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up his residence in New York City, and for a time was connected with the Merriam Publishing Co. and in promoting various concerns. In 1899 he was employed to re-organize the Iron Clad Manufacturing Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y., of which he became general manager in 1900 and later, also of the American Steel Barrel Co. With these two he remained until his death.

He was Democratic candidate for Congress from the Sixth District of New York in 1908 and was defeated. The nomination again was offered to him in the fall of 1910, but his health made acceptance impossible.

Mr. Gilman was a member of the Army and Navy Club and Lawyers' Club of New York City, New York Yacht Club, The Canarsie Yacht Club, The Automobile Club of America and the Aero Club. He was vice-president of the Brooklyn Democratic Club and president of The Waterway League of Greater New York and Long Island.

He never married, and was buried beside his father and mother, at Kensico, N. Y. His sister, Katherine, (the wife of Dr. John E. MacKenty of New York City), survives him.

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ALEXANDER S. WEBB.

No. 1689. Class of 1855.

Died, February 12, 1911, at New York, N. Y., aged 76.

Alexander Stewart Webb, Second President of the College of the City of New York, was born February 15th, 1835, in Carroll Place, New York City. His father was James Watson Webb, editor for many years of the Courier and Enquirer in New York; a man of striking and handsome appearance. He was an officer in the U. S. Army, serving in Infantry and Artillery over nine years, and was Minister to Brazil from 1861 to 1869.

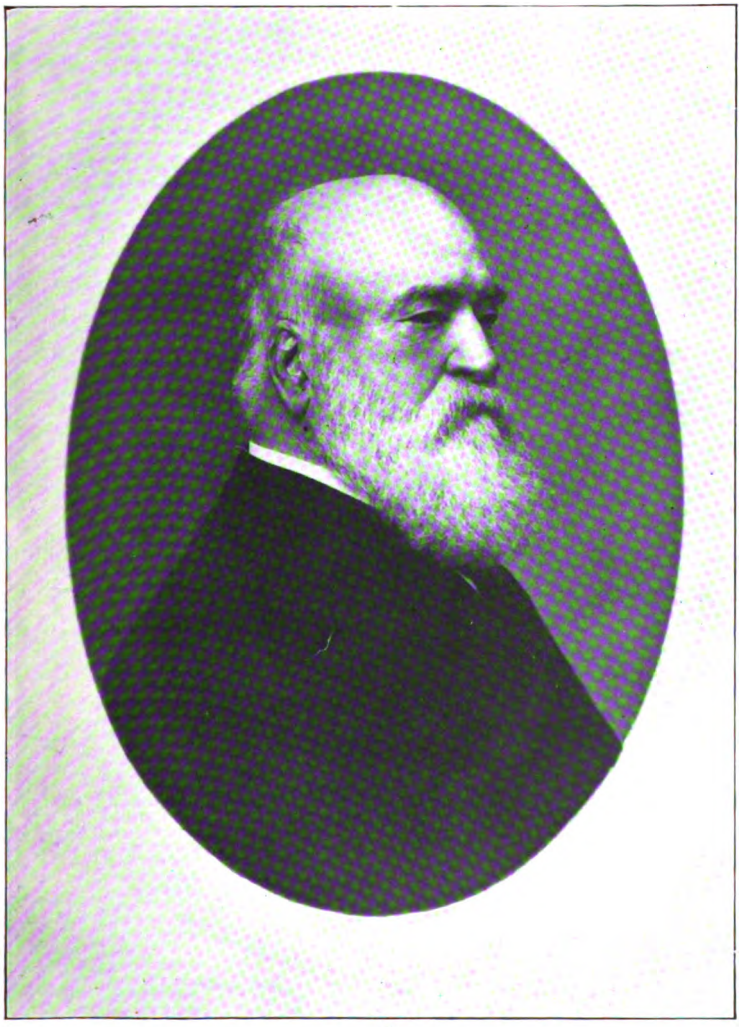
While Minister to Brazil, he published the famous Flag order, refusing leave to fly the American Flag over the places of business of American citizens in foreign countries, on the ground that where the Flag flied, the protection of the United States was guaranteed.

The father of James Watson Webb was Samuel Blatchley Webb, an Aide-de-Camp on the staff of General Washington in the War of the Revolution. He served from Lexington until he was captured, and remained a prisoner of war from 1777 to 1780, when he was released and commissioned Brigadier-General.

Our subject was educated at private schools, and entered West Point in 1851, from which he was graduated in the Class of 1855, along with General D. McM. Grigg, General George D. Ruggles, General A. T. A. Torbert, General Wm. B. Hazen, General John W. Turner, General Cyrus B. Comstock, General Samuel Brock, General F. R. T. Nicholls, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle, General Godfrey Weitzel, General Wm. W. Averell and General Lewis Merrill and other able soldiers.

Within a few weeks after graduation, he was engaged in putting down the Seminole Indians in Florida, as an officer

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GENERAL ALEXANDER S. WEBB.

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of Artillery, and had some of the most exciting experiences of his life.

After service in Minnesota, he was detailed as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and as Junior Officer in Griffin's West Point Battery, to which he was assigned by Colonel Richard Delafield, when the Battery was formed at that station under the orders received from Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott. He was assigned by his Regimental Commander to Light Battery "A" U. S. Artillery, April 1, 1861, and under orders from the War Department, reported to Captain W. F. Barry in the City of New York, and proceeded with the Battery to Fort Pickens, Santa Rosa Island, Florida, where he remained until July 4th. He was present at the first Battle of Bull Run, as part of the Reserves under Colonel D. S. Miles, and later accepted the appointment of Captain in the Eleventh U. S. Infantry. In August he was ordered to report to Major W. F. Barry of the Fifth U. S. Artillery, for duty in the Artillery Department of the Army abont to be formed in front of Washington, afterwards designated the "Army of the Potomac." Later in the same year he accepted the appointment of Major, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, and was mustered into the U. S. service as such, and remained on duty at Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, as Assistant to the Chief of Artillery, until appointed by the President, Assistant Inspector General of the Fifth Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, August 30th, 1862.

As Assistant to the Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac, he was assigned to duty on a Board for Examination of Officers of Volunteers, of which Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer, U. S. V., was President, and he was a member of the Military Commission which was convened at Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, at Camp Winfield Scott, about May 1st, 1862, of which Colonel D. B. Sackett, Inspector General, U. S. A., was President.

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He was Assistant Inspector General and Chief of Staff of Fifth Corps, from August 20th to November, 1862, when he was relieved temporarily by Major-General Burnside, at Warrentown, Virginia, and assigned to duty with Brigadier-General W. F. Barry, Inspector of Artillery, by order of the Major General commanding the United States Army. He remained on duty in the City of Washington, as Inspector of the Artillery Camp of Instruction, Camp Barry, D. C., until January 18th, 1863, when by order of the War Department he rejoined the Fifth Corps as Assistant Inspector General, reporting to Major General George G. Meade.

On June 21st he was officially informed by Major General Hooker, that he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and was assigned to duty with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, assuming command of that Brigade the same evening.

He was in command of the Second Brigade at the "Clump of Trees" or the "Bloody Angle" as it is termed in history and the U. S. Commission has given to the avenue at that point the name of Webb Avenue. During the charge of Longstreet's Divisions General Webb was wounded but did not leave the field, until August 11th, when he became temporary Commander of the Division, which command he held until September 5th, when he became its Commander permanently, and so continued until April 5th, 1864.

During this time he was President of a General Court Martial convened by order of the General Commanding Second Corps for some weeks.

Severely wounded in the terrible conflict at Spottsylvania, May 12th, 1864, he was absent sick to June 21st, 1864, when he was detailed to recruiting and court martial duty to January, 1865. He then served as Chief of Staff to General G. G. Meade, Army of the Potomac, to June 28th, 1865, and then Acting Inspector General, Division of the Atlantic, to February 21st, 1866.

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He returned to West Point as Assistant Professor July 1st, 1866, and remained there until October 21st, 1868.

From March 4th, 1861, he was present at the following battles and engagements:

"Yorktown," as Assistant to Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

"Mechanicsville," (first) Acting A. D. C. to General Stoneman.

"Hanover, C. H.," assigned to duty on staff of General Porter, temporarily, by order of Major General McClellan.

"Gaines Mill," General Staff, Army of Potomac.

"Seven Days," General Staff, Army of Potomac.

"Antietam," Chief of Staff, Fifth Corps.

"Shepherdstown" affair, Chief of Staff, Fifth Artillery Corps.

"Snickers" Gap affair, Chief of Staff, Fifth Artillery Corps.

"Chancellorsville," Inspector General, Fifth Corps.

"Gettysburg," Brigadier-General, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Artillery Corps.

"Bristow Station," commanding Second Division, Second Corps.

"Robinson's Tavern" and "Mine Run," commanding Second Division Second Artillery Corps.

"Morton's Ford" affair, February 6th and 7th, commanding Second Division, Second Artillery Corps.

"Wilderness," commanding Second Division.

"Spottsylvania," commanding Second Division.

"Siege of Petersburg," Chief of Staff, Army of Potomac.

"Hatchers Run," Chief of Staff, Army of Potomac.

To Appomattox Court House.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

March 4th to July 23rd, 1861—none.

July 23rd—five days.

At Harrison's Landing in August, 1862—twelve days.

March, 1863—four days.

December 11th to 21st—ten days.

February 21st, 1866 to June 13th, 1866.

General Webb's letters from the field, written to his father, and other members of the family, are an index to the energy and patriotic zeal, which infused him in the performance of his official duty.

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After the Battle of Chancellorsville, his resentment at the prevention of aggressive matters on the part of General Meade, and at the falling back, was as real as expressed in his letters to his father, as later, historical investigation now justifies.

He wrote to one:

"I wish you would tell all that General Meade was head and shoulders above all in the field. He advised the attacks, 'which were not made,' and which would have gained the day: he asked to be allowed to attack with his Corps, supported by Reynolds; it was refused. He advised 'not to fall back,' and since this battle, he has received messages from three Senior Generals, that they would willingly serve under him."

The distinguished services of that officer in all the latter campaigns to Appomattox, confirmed the judgment of General Webb, of his Chief.

A letter from General William F. Barry, Colonel Second Artillery and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. to General Webb's father, U. S. Minister to Brazil, deserves to be quoted in full, as testimony of the time. He says:

"In the first week of April, 1861, your son, then a Second Lieutenant of Artillery, was assigned by the War Department to duty in my Battery (A, Second Regiment, U. S. Artillery), and with it he embarked at New York for the relief of Fort Pickens, Pensacola, which at that time was closely besieged by the rebel forces under Bragg, as was Fort Sumter by those under Beauregard. The expedition, as you are aware, was successful, and this most important military and naval depot was secured to the United States. In the labors of a hurried embarkation of guns and horses, in the care and preservation of the horses, during an unusually stormy sea-voyage, and in their difficult embarkation through the surf, upon the open sea-beach of Santa Rosa Island, the Transport being anchored a mile from shore, your son rendered me that intelligent, faithful and energetic assistance that gave promise of the still greater soldierly qualities that distinguished him later in the War.

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"He remained with my Battery as a Lieutenant until September, 1861, rendered good service at the first Battle of Bull Run, and during the annoying and hazardous outpost duty which succeeded. Having been myself appointed in August, 1861, by Major General McClellan, to the duty of organizing and equipping the immense force of Artillery, which was deemed requisite for his Army, I selected your son as my Assistant, and assigned him to duty of inspecting and instructing the volunteer batteries prior to their assignment to duty in the field with the Infantry Divisions. He entirely justified my selection, for in this laborious duty—running through a period of more than six months—he exhibited his characteristic energy, industry and intelligence. To this he added so accurate a knowledge of the tactics, care and uses of Artillery in campaign, as well as in camps of instruction, and so thorough and judicious a manner of imparting his information to others, that I consider him the best inspector and military instructor I have ever seen.

"When I took the field with the Army of the Potomac in March, 1862, your son accompanied me as Inspector General on my staff. During the siege of Yorktown—a period of thirty days—he was employed night and day and most of the time under the fire of the enemy's position guns and sharpshooters. In the duty of disembarking our heavy siege guns (100 and 200 pounds Parrotts, and 13-inch sea-coast mortars) and conducting them over boggy roads to their various positions, he labored assiduously, and in the special instance of running the heavy mortars into the mouth of Wormley Creek under a concentrated fire of the enemy's artillery, he exhibited not only energy and high intelligence, but also very great coolness and gallantry.

"Throughout the remainder of McClellan's Peninsula Campaign, and especially at the battles of Hanover Court House and Gaines Mill, he rendered efficient and gallant service.

"During the movement from the front of Richmond to James River—commonly called the 'Seven Days' Battle'—he was everywhere conspicuous, and with such incessant industry did he labor, that on the sixth day he fell fainting and exhausted from his horse. On the day before the Battle of Malvern Hill, at the critical time when the right flank of our entire retreating column, with its long train of artillery and baggage, was exposed to the attack of the rapidly advancing enemy, your son discovered and personally reconnoitered a hitherto unknown road into which the

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larger portion of the train was turned, thus saving it, and having the main road unincumbered for the manoeuvers and concentration of our Troops when attacked by the enemy a few hours afterwards.

"In September, 1862, when I was assigned to other duties, your son preferred to remain with the Army of the Potomac, serving successively as Inspector-General, Fifth Corps; Commander of a Brigade, and afterwards of a Division in the Second Corps. Not being an eye-witness of his services in these capacities, it is better that they should be described by those under whose immediate command they were rendered.

"In conclusion, I beg to assure you that in all the soldierly attributes of subordination, intelligence, energy, physical endurance, and the highest possible courage, I consider your son to be without his superior among the younger Officers of the Army. I also consider that both aptitude and experience fit him to command—and to command well—anything from a Regiment to a Division."

Details of service rendered later than the period covered by General Barry's letter cannot be given here. When he received his brigade and his division, he fought them well. To quote from the Report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the U. S. Senate, concerning one incident:

"General Webb's conduct at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, is particularly worthy of mention. He was in command of the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Second Corps, and had been with the Color Guard of the Seventy-Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, of whom every man was wounded or killed.

"General Webb left the Color Guard and went across the front of the companies to the right of the Sixty-Ninth Pennsylvania all the way between the lines in order to direct the fire of the latter regiment upon a company of rebels who had rushed across the lower stone wall, led by the rebel, General Armistead.

"Thus, General Armistead and General Webb were both between the lines of troops and both were wounded, but, by this act of gallantry, General Webb kept his men up to their work until more than one-half were killed or wounded. In this action he was wounded by a bullet which struck him near the groin.

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"General Meade, in his letter presenting a medal to General Webb, mentions this act as one not surpassed by any general on the field."

In presenting to General Webb, a medal, which the Union League Club of Philadelphia caused to be struck, one of a few replicas of the elegant gold medal presented to him, General George G. Meade, in November, 1866, wrote these strong words in an autograph letter:

"In selecting those to whom I should distribute these medals, I know no one General who has more claims than yourself, either for distinguished personal gallantry on that ever memorable field, or for the cordial, warm and generous sympathy and support so grateful for a Commanding General to receive from his subordinates. Accept, therefore, the accompanying medal, not only as commemorative of the conspicuous part you bore in the Great Battle, but as an evidence on my part of reciprocation of the kindly feelings that have always characterized our intercourse, both official and social."

The Brevets which General Webb received are an indication of the intensity of his Army life. He was brevetted for "gallant and meritorious services" as follows: Major in the Battle of Gettysburg, Lieutenant-Colonel at Bristow Station, Colonel at Spottsylvania, Brigadier-General for services and gallantry in the campaign terminating in the surrender of General R. E. Lee, and later Major General for gallant and distinguished services during the War. General Meade presented to General Webb a bronze medal for personal bravery and soldierly conduct at Gettsburg, in a letter which recounts his deeds, and he was the recipient of the Medal of Honor from Congress.

Tributes to bravery are frequently most valuable from men in the ranks. A letter illiterately written from a Sergeant in Company K, Fifteenth Massachusetts, who had noticed the account in the paper of the award of the Medal of Bravery at Gettysburg, sent to the General in 1867, said:

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"On the reconnaissance to Mine Run, early in the morning, you assembled each Regiment and spoke, 'You are about to meet the enemy. I want every man to do his duty, and as fast as the gaps is made in your ranks, keep close to the Colors, and every man think its not him that is going to fall. If you cross the first work, cross the second, and I will lead you.'

"The next time, at Spottsylvania, when we was closed by division enmass, we was waiting for orders, the shells was bursting all around, the men would dodge, the remark you made, 'that will not hurt you.' About that time a shell or solid shot passed between you and your Aide-de-Camp. You never minded it. * * * I have often spoken about your bravery."

After the War, General Webb served in various capacities in the work of restoring order, and was the first Military Governor of Virginia, commanding the first Military District until 1869.

On the retirement of Horace Webster, L. L. D., from the Presidency of the College of the City of New York in 1869, General Webb was sought, and upon the highest testimonials, was given the office by its Board of Trustees. The Governor of the State of New York, John T. Hoffman, wrote:

"Your appointment to the presidency of the College of New York, gives me much satisfaction."

And this was one of many expressions of feeling shared by some of the most prominent of the citizens of the city. The College had always been moulded after the United States Military Academy, in its courses of study, particularly in science and the mathematics, and a graduate of that institute seemed to be a logical successor of Dr. Webster.

It may fairly be said that in the fourteen years, from 1855 to 1869, General Webb had had an experience of men, of vital problems, and of political agitation, which few can parallel, and when he came to the task of presiding over a college faculty, and of guiding the destinies of the College, he was a

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man of very different mould and temper from the average instructor and trustee. Those who remember his first appearance, recall a fairly slight, dark haired, young looking man, rather swarthy bronzed face, handsomely moulded head, erect upon a compact, but nervous and active frame, and possibly an element of assertion, as of one who had assumed a command and was taking it up with vigor. His address indicated rapid and energetic action and the encouragement to success of an eager gentleman.

Quoting from a former paper of the writer, written in 1902, taken up out of its course on the last day of the session, thus insuring its successful passage:

"It was an exciting moment when, in the hurry and struggle and bustle of the last hours of the legislature, Mr. Ellsworth, the leader of the Senate, taking the distinguished President of the College on the floor of the Senate, and introducing him as the Hero of Gettysburg, asked unanimous consent to pass out of its order the bill which had come from the Assembly after over a week's careful watching and urging, and in a few minutes the work of its adoption was done."

General Webb was a conspicuous defender of the College from what he regarded as the injurious attacks of universities —so-called "Universities in distress," whose aim and purpose was to invade the college classes, and get recruits from them for their institutions.

Educators the world over have come to know of the existence of those alleged benefactors, whose purpose is apparently more to benefit teachers and professors than the youth in search of education.

In one of his papers, which was earnestly approved by Chancellor Anson S. Upson of New York, and which embodies the argument he so long urged, he said:

"Colleges will differ according to their especial objects and location, but not in the essential lines of instruction. Every college graduate is today as good a man as any other college grad-

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uate, or, he is, in his own estimation, a little better than any other college graduate. The term is a well known one and we must respect the title, and see to it, that no reputable college reduces its course, or changes its general course in a way to bring contempt on the Bachelor's degree. But the advocate of the elective course comes in and tells us that we are all wrong. Parts of our course studied in excess are better for this man and that man than the whole course.

"One cannot conceive how the plan proposed could tend to produce harmony amid all these conflicting interests. We sincerely deplore that we must differ conscientiously from high authorities in matters which refer to the policy to be adopted by our institutions of higher education, but, at this time, it is especially necessary to be plain spoken against invasions of the present college course as arranged by the best minds of the country, and to express determined hostility to the abuse of the elective system, leading as it does to these discussions, when this system is applied to students not of the university grade."

It would have been gratifying to General Webb to have been able to conduct the students to the new City College on the Heights, but a wave of opposition was felt to beat against the progress of affairs under the new regime in 1902, and the trustees whom the General expected to uphold him, sided with or grew into being through that opposition, and far out among the political powers and the educational powers of the co-ordinate parts of the educational system, arose the ambitious project which indicated a contest from which the gentlemanly instincts of this high-minded officer shrank, and he laid down the office to retire to private life.

None the less, the great body of students who knew him during his thirty-three years of leadership, respect the ideal which he embodied, of truth, loyalty, steadfastness, honorable ambition and manliness, coupled with genuine collegiate scholarship, and faith in the usefulness of the first City College of the land, as a people's college.

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He found the college with 768 students, and left it with 1969. The language of the students' tribute to him was:

"And we who have known the General so well will ever remember that noble, gentle face and kindly eye, reflecting as it does a heart 'as big as the man himself.' In him we have always found a staunch friend, a wise counsellor, a merciful judge. Slow to anger, steadfast in the right, dignified, courteous, noble, generous, in fact, an ideal man whom we all might well follow as a precept and example, for it can truly be said of him, 'He was a man the likes of whom we shall not soon see again.'"

These words at the end of his career as President may be placed beside the language of a distinguished graduate of the College, who wrote in November, 1870, as follows:

"If the right man, getting into the right place, ever fitted better, I am much mistaken. I believe most thoroughly in the need of the Doctor Arnold kind of man at the head of our great schools; a man 'integer vitae,' who shall be a model as well as an instructor or mere disciplinarian, and it has always been my regret that the sons of our Alma Mater have been without such a one to pattern by; one whom it was easier to love than to fear, to reverence than to dread, a thorough man and universal gentleman. I think my ideal has been found."

In conclusion, the College of the City of New York may always feel proud that its head was so true and earnest a man as General Webb, a man incapable by hereditary origin and youthful training, of ignoble or improper impulses, a man so fearless and successful in showing by deeds his character, and so manly and upright an example to the 3000 students, who came under his control.

College presidents may be said each to represent some dominant trait. Eliphalet Note, the learned preceptor of youth; Dr. McCosh, the sturdy Presbyterian moralist; Dr. Barnard, a leader of education, and our President Webb was a manly example of heroic, patriotic and straightforward,

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worthy actions. There was no "God of War" thought of him at the College, but his presence brought to youth, a suggestion of consecrated great men.

General Webb has been the recipient, since the War, of numerous letters from the distinguished actors concerning matters of dispute in the campaigns.

In a letter of General Irving McDowell, concerning the retention of McDowell's Corps, which was claimed to have been the cause of McClellan's failure in the Peninsula Campaign, referring to Council of McClellan's Generals, at his Headquarters and at the White House, he says:

"One of the results of this meeting, is an order made by the President, allowing the movement from the position in front of Washington, and fixing the conditions on which the move might be made. It was the alleged violation of these conditions by McClellan, that drove the President to retain my Corps."

In a letter from James Munroe, written when General Webb was wounded in 1864 to J. Watson Webb, he says:

"My dear, kind friend:—

"I felt deeply pained to observe that your noble, heroic son (whom I cannot help loving and being proud of myself) was wounded, and I will unite my earnest prayers with yours, that God, who would be pleased speedily to restore him to soundness of body and preserve him through all the dangers of battle, to be a blessing to his friends and his country. * * * *

"All the allusions show that he must have received his wound in consequence of that forgetfullness of self and that entire devotion to his country, which he exhibited in his brilliant charge at Gettysburg."

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GENERAL JOSEPH G. TILFORD.

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ROBERT J. DUFF.

No. 2977. CLASS OF 1883.

Died, February 24, 1911, at Washington, D. C., aged 50.

"Major Robert J. Duff, U. S. A., retired, was born in Pennsylvania on April 9, 1861, the son of the late First Lieutenant George Duff, First Infantry. He was graduated from the United States Mliitary Academy in 1883, and assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Eighth Cavalry. He was promoted a First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, in February, 1891; was transferred to the Eighth Cavalry two months later, and was promoted a Captian, Firth Cavalry, in March, 1899. He was transferred to the Eighth Cavalry in May, 1899, and in July, 1909, he was transferred to the Tenth Cavalry. He was promoted Major, Second Cavalry, August 7, 1909, and was retired for disability incident to the Service September 28, 1911."

No reply was received to letters sent to relatives requesting information and the loan of a photograph. A more extended article will be published next year if one is received.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

JOSEPH G. TILFORD.

No. 1533. CLASS OF 1851.

Died, February 24, 1911, at Washington, D. C., aged 82.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOSEPH GREENE TILFORD, U. S. Army, retired, died in this city on February 24. He was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, on November 26, 1828, the son of Colonel Alexander Tilford, who took part in the War of 1812. He was appointed to West Point on July 1, 1847, and was graduated four years later and assigned as a Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Mounted Rifles. He was ordered to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, and served there until the fall of 1853,

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when he joined his regiment in Texas. He had been made a Second Lieutenant on January 27, in that year. While in Texas Lieutenant Tilford served against the hostile Comanche and Kiowa Indians until 1856, when his regiment was ordered to New Mexico to operate against the Navajoes and Apaches. In June, 1858, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and with a detachment of his regiment accompanied Captain R. B. Marcy with a supply train to Utah. He entered Salt Lake City with General Albert Sidney Johnston's army, remained in Utah for a few weeks and then returned to New Mexico, where he remained in active warfare for three years against the Navajoes and Apaches. The opening of the Civil War found him at Fort Fauntleroy, New Mexico, and he soon left for Fort Union in that state. From there he marched with General Canby's army to Fort Craig, New Mexico, and engaged in many skirmishes with the Confederate forces from Texas.

He received his Captaincy in the Third Cavalry on July 31, 1861, and was at the Battle of Valverde, New Mexico, on February 21, 1862, for which he was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious services. While commanding an outpost of General Canby's army in May, 1862, separated by the Rio Grande from the army, he was attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy. By parleying with them for awhile he succeeded in getting his small command in such a position as to enable it to repulse the superior force. From that time on he was engaged in many skirmishes against the Confederates, until July, when they were driven from the country. In August his regiment was ordered to Fort Leavenworth and from there to St. Louis, where it remained for a few weeks and was then ordered to Memphis. It remained there until October, 1863, and was then detailed as part of the guard of General Sherman to Chattanooga. Captain Tilford was present at the Battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, being also engaged in the Battle of Cherokee Station and the

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Capture of Tuscumbia, Alabama, where he led the advance. He was then ordered to Huntsville, Alabama, and from there to St. Louis. The regiment was remounted and recruited at that place and then ordered to Little Rock. At that place it was actively engaged. He then served on General Reynold's staff as acting Inspector General. He received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel on March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. In November of that year he was detailed on general recruiting service, but after a short tour at Carlisle he applied to be relieved from duty and rejoined his regiment in New Mexico. He was there assigned to command the post of Fort Selden, where he remained until he received his Majority in the Seventh Cavalry on November 14, 1867. Major Tilford joined his new regiment in Kansas and was ordered with it to the South in 1871, being assigned to command the District of Chester, South Carolina. From South Carolina he was ordered to command the post of Mount Vernon, Kentucky, and then the post of Crab Orchard Springs, in that state. From there he was ordered with two troops of the Seventh Cavalry to New Orleans. In 1873 he was sent with his regiment to the Department of Dakota and was assigned to the command of Fort Rice, garrisoned by four troops of his regiment. In July, 1874, he was ordered to report to General Custer in the expedition to explore the Black Hills. He commanded the left wing of General Custer's forces. Major Tilford returned to Fort Rice and from there to the command of Fort Lincoln, to which he had been assigned in 1877. In November, 1878, he was ordered in command of eleven troops of the Seventh Cavalry and three companies of Infantry to Nebraska to intercept the hostile Cheyennes, who were endeavoring to make their way north. He returned to Fort Lincoln, where he remained until 1882, when he was ordered to Fort Buford. On September 22, 1883, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Cavalry and ordered to take command of the regiment, with headquarters at Fort

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Meade, Dakota. He remained there until June 10, 1888, when he was ordered to take command of eight troops of the Seventh across the country, four troops to be left at Fort Riley and four at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, which post he commanded until April 11, 1889, when he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Ninth Cavalry. He retained command of the latter regiment until July 1, 1891, when he was placed on the retired list at his own request. He was given the rank of Brigadier General on April 23, 1904. General Tilford leaves a widow, a son in the Army, Captain James D. Tilford, now serving a detail in the Quartermaster's Department, and one daughter, the wife of Major George H. Cameron, Fourteenth Cavalry.—Army and Navy Register.

WALTER A. THURSTON.

No. 2825. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, March 13, 1911, at New York, N. Y., aged 52.

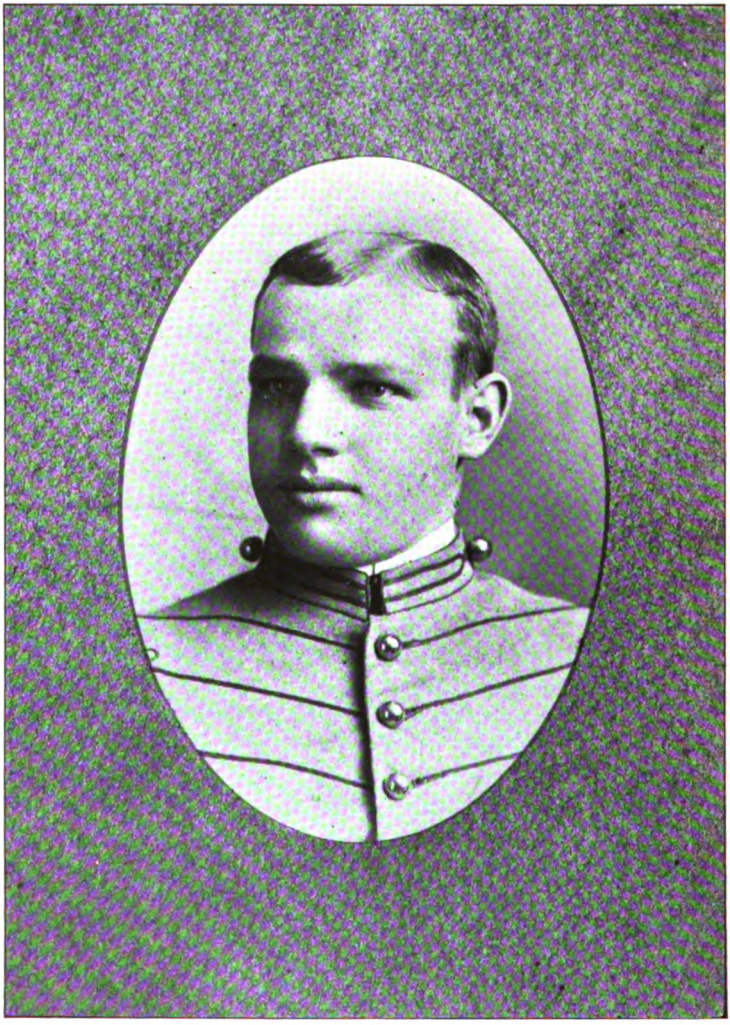
"Major Walter A. Thurston, U. S. A., retired, died at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, as a result of injuries he received on March 4 last. He was a patient in a sanatorium at No. 465 Lexington avenue. He fell from a window into a rear yard, fracturing several ribs and hurting himself internally. Major Thurston was born in 1859, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy, Class of 1879, and was assigned as a Second Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Infantry in 1879. He was promoted First Lieutenant in 1884 and Captain in 1889. He served in the Spanish War as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-Ninth Alabama Volunteers, and was promoted Major in the Twenty-Ninth U. S. Infantry in 1902. He was retired in 1905 at his own request under the provision permitting retirement after thirty years of service."

His record, as given in the Cullum Register is long and creditable. Letters to relatives requesting an extended obituary and the use of a photograph, were unanswered.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

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CAPTAIN TRABER NORMAN.

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TRABER NORMAN.

No. 3478. CLASS OF 1892.

Died, March 22, 1911, at Fort Bayard, N. M., aged 42.

Captain Traber Norman was appointed a Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from Missouri, graduating in '92, and was assigned to the 8th Infantry.

It was his class, it was his regiment, his love for each and his pride in them were favorite and familiar themes of his loyalty.

From the memorial exercises held at Camp Point Loma, California, Sunday morning, March 26, the following all too few excerpts are taken. They will strike responsive chords in the breasts of his absent classmates and comrades. But comrades and classmates, who can picture the sense of personal loss experienced by these his close friends, who year after year observed his loyal, modest, unselfish character, and in whom had arisen such an abiding confidence in his exceptional ability.

Our classmate, Captain Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Infantry, (who too, as a Plebe, had his "technical name"), spoke as follows:

"Norman I remember very well as he came to the Military Academy in 1888. He was then a stockly built boy of eighteen. I remember Plebedom did not contribute much to Norman's pleasure, but he bore himself through that period with cheerful resignation and unusual patience.

"For the greater part of our cadet service, being both of the same cadet company, I came to know Norman especially well. He was studious by nature and always very much in earnest in his work. He was much interested in cadet athletics and the cadet sports and diversions but seldom was an active participant.

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"He was one of the last persons from whom you would expect an unpleasant word. As to character, he was of that solid type that forms the mainstay and assures the balance of any well organized community or association of persons.

"Since graduation I have seen Norman only at rare intervals. His family has been of special interest to our class, Norman being one of the very first to marry after graduation, and his eldest daughter being the first born in the class, or the 'class baby.'

"I speak with feeling and I know in full accord with my classmates when I say the hearts of the class of '92 beat with much sincere sympathy for Mrs. Norman and her daughters."

Colonel Charles W. Mason, his Regimental Commander, speaks as follows:

"We have come here to-day to pay respect to the memory of one of our brother officers of the 8th Infantry, Captain Traber Norman. The sad news which flashed over the wires telling us of his sudden death has cast a cloud over the entire regiment, for I am sure that everyone, both officers and enlisted men, who knew him, feel that they have lost not only a comrade in arms, but a friend, a man, a true soldier. While I have known him for only a brief time, I have learned, as Regimental Commander, the ability and fine qualities which went to make up the man.

"Modest and unpresuming in all that he did, his work was performed in a conscientious manner and with judgment displaying thought and ability. His best work was in the field, his ability to grasp correct tactical and strategical situations was recognized by us all.

"While we deplore the taking away of our comrade in the flower of his manhood, let us learn a lesson from his attainments and strive, by hard labor, to teach the good he has pointed out."

The other tributes from his close friends and associates, like the sweet scented flowers suddenly appearing in the dread grave yard to the little children in Maeterlink's "Blue Blue," will proclaim their message to the bereaved wife and daughters.

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Shortly after graduation Captain Norman married Miss Nettie A. Hall, of Missouri. Mrs. Norman, with the two daughters (Miss Nettie, the "Class Baby"), being the survivors of that peculiarly happy home circle.

The details of the service of our comrade will be found epitomized in Cullom's Register, or in the Regimental Order of March 28. But one word further, because he was so proud of it, of his arduous expedition from Majayjay in January, 1902, up the six-thousand footed Mt. Banahao and down by roots and boulders into the fifteen-hundred foot crater, the mysterious seat of the ancient sect of the Colorum, upon General Pedro Caballes' Central Quartel. Well may General Bell have highly praised this expedition where hardships were grimly attested by the thud at the bottom of the abyss of two of the Cargadores, who fell to their death, and the death, from exhaustion and exposure, of some eight others.

Little it helped that the Lagnos River, rising in this crater, rushing through a narrow gorge and finally leaping a precipitious cliff, was accredited with healing powers from "The Fountain of Life."

This is merely one of the many incidents where Captain Norman has written in lasting characters into the history of his 8th Infantry, his regiment with which all of his life, as an officer, was associated.

CLASSMATE.

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HENRY M. ADAMS.

No. 2115. CLASS OF 1866.

Died, December 1, 1909, at Washington, D. C., aged 65.

HENRY MARTYN ADAMS was born at Shutesbury, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, May 8th, 1844, in the eighth generation of a lineage whereof the sons had come over with the earlier Pilgrims, and had later been marshalled under Miles Standish. His father was Nathaniel Dickinson Adams, his mother was born Harriet Hastings, of Amherst, and both on the father's and the mother's side the forebears had served in the War of the Revolution; some, indeed, like Edward Adams, ensign prior to 1716, and Thomas Hastings, lieutenant prior to 1750, having been commissioned in the Colonial forces for duty in the Indian wars.

Sprung from this rugged stock; reared in the bleak surroundings of a New England village, in a workaday world from Monday's rising of the sun to the setting of the Saturday following; seeking his day of rest as did his fathers, in solemnity and self-repression; living out a boyhood to which duty and labor gave the tone and laughter and sunshine were well nigh strangers, he was sent to Amherst Academy to be grounded in science, to Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, still further to be steeped in mathematics and removed from all that savored of the Humanities. Thence, with a career in civil engineering in view, he was entered at the Rensselaer Polytechnic, and from that institution he dropped as from the clouds in June, 1862, into the midst of as motley a commingling of young Americans as even West Point had ever seen, and for the next six months at least, if not for the entire year, was lost to the outer world in a class that, barely four-score strong, began its academic year with the 1st of September. Of its preliminary ten or twelve weeks of initiation the less said the better; Adams at least said nothing.

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GENERAL HENRY M. ADAMS.

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Silent and self-contained; taking drill, "deviling" and drudgery apparently in stoical indifference, it is possible that no man in our callow membership was less talked of, thought of, than the grim New Englander until, as alphabetical head of the class, he was detailed marcher of the first section the night we drew our first long breath in barracks, thanking God that plebe camp was a thing of the past.

When October came he was still marching the first section, by that time made up largely by transfers from below. By mid-winter it was obvious he was there to stay—though seldom mentioned as one of the probable stars. The January examinations displaced him as section marcher, both in mathematics and in English studies, and then Adams seemed to retire into a shell, for rarely outside of recitation room or roll call did we hear his voice. Bidden to elect six hop managers for the coming summer the class complied, though Adams possibly cast no vote. The fencing academy on the ground floor of "the old Academic" was open every winter afternoon, from 4:15 to supper roll call, that all cadets who desired might practice dancing, but Adams wasted no half-hours there. Boylike we had early begun to speculate as to who would win the corporalships in June, but Adams was seldom quoted in that connection. When the commandant made out his recommendations, among the sixteen names submitted to the superintendent there was no mention of several men who stood high both in conduct and studies. Possibly this explained the fact that, unlike preceding classes, we entered camp without a chevron; the commandant was forced to "lance" a certain few of the yearlings, but Adams, silent as ever, still shouldered his musket as a private. Not until well along in July did the superintendent issue his order. Then it would seem that class rank and conduct were both to count, for Adams was named toward the top of the list, and the commandant's orderly came in search of him. "What did he want?" was the eager question of the knot of us who had seen

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him halt in front of the marquee where sat Colonel Clitz and the officer in charge. "To see what I looked like, I suppose," was the whimsical answer, for the order made Adams an acting first sergeant, an exalted station in the eyes of the rest of us, yet one which he accepted, as he had the hard knocks of the year gone by, without comment of any kind.

By this time the class had begun to stumble into a series of misfortunes. New cadets in '63 were given no more hazing than in '62, if indeed anything like as much. In '62 nothing was said or done about it. In '63 there was talk of abolishing the institution that tolerated such practices. The sons of certain magnates had undergone the usual leveling process, and though the sons perhaps said little, the fathers said much, to the end that a solemn court of inquiry came from Washington and spent long days of the lovely autumn, and reported eventually that "deviling" of plebes was deep rooted in undergraduate philosophy and had been for years. There were a few of our class who had taken no part in the process, but it was upon our necks, the just and the unjust alike, that retribution fell. Unwarned of any such possibility we had done as we had been done by, and late in the fall of '63 were stunned by the official notification that as punishment we should be deprived of all but thirty days of that which, of all that West Point had to offer, the junior classes prize the most—the summer furlough at the end of the second year.

After the manner of the day the class held meetings, made speeches, memorialized the war office, and in course of time obtained modified terms that in effect proved worse than the original. All who would certify that they had "in no manner or way improperly interfered with or molested new cadets" had from the start been exempted from its provisions, and there were three or four who conscientiously could so certify—Adams among them. But now the Superintendent was instructed to call for personal statements from members

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of the class setting forth just how much "deviling" each man had done. Having received these so-called "confessions," the Superintendent was authorized to modify the awarded punishment accordingly. Those cadets who declared only a mild invoice of mischief were to be held only a week or two; those owning to frequent participation to be debited two to four weeks, but to those whose offenses were serious and to those whose silence gave consent to the theory that they were the main malefactors, no such promise was held out. Right or wrong the class reasoned that this was simply a scheme to detect the ringleaders, that in falling in with it we should betray classmates and comrades whom the court had failed to impeach, and, almost to a man, the class rose in indignant protest. Impassioned meetings were held; valorous resolutions were passed; we would appeal to Congresss, to the President, but come what might, we would go or stay as a class. There should be no confessions.

It was then for the first time that Adams's voice was heard in class council. Blunt, curt, incisive, vehement, were the words that fell upon our unaccustomed ears: "It won't do a bit of good. You're butting your heads against a stone wall." Nay, Adams went even further. Scorning popularity, punctilio, "the custom of the Corps in like cases" this man of our own cloth dared to stand up in meeting and remind his brethren in cadet gray that the Government, not the furlough class, owned that institution—that as owner it had the right to make its laws and regulations—that if we didn't like the laws we didn't have to stay there—but if we stayed there and broke the laws we had no right to buck against the consequences.

There were other men present who down in the bottom of their hearts knew well that Adams was right, but it seemed hardly the appropriate time or place to say so. Alone he had the grit to face the class and say that all our talk of

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ex post facto laws, and discrimination against us as a class, was so much folly, that protest and resolution alike were vain —that press, President, cabinet or congress would only laugh at us. "You've had your dance, now pay the fiddler." That was how Sixty-Six began to know the man who was destined to become their head and leader.

And yet, with all his grim, hard, common sense, Adams had his softer, even his whimsical, side, and it fell to the lot of some few of us to find it. Just as he had predicted, the Iron Secretary stood firmly to his decision. Just as he expected, it was the class that in rather large measure "came down." A small minority, however, many of whom had had little to do with the deviling, having declared against confession at the start, held their ground against it to the finish, and got only a month or less of furlough. Early in June the list of cadet officers had been published and Adams named first sergeant of Company "B," yet, within a day or two turned over books, papers and armory keys to his next in rank and spent his furlough at the extreme front on the staff of General Grant. On the night of the 28th of August he appeared again at parade and listened without the faintest symptom of concern to the order revising the list—an order that required him to shed the sash and lozenge in favor of the sergeant to whom in June he had turned over the company —his inferior in every attribute—who, standing half dazed at the sudden change, grieving for Adams even while gladdened for himself, was hailed the instant we broke ranks by the hearty clasp of a strong hand, and the ring of a cordial voice in words that to this day, nearly fifty years thereafter, thrill the chords of memory like some glad old song of chivalry— words that dispelled instantly every dread of misunderstanding.

That done Adams moved out of the first sergeant's room and in with the new sergeant-major, and there was never a

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day when his successor came with the morning report that Adams failed to welcome him, sometimes even to the extent of a laughing clinch and wrestle.

In June, '65, he was named one of the four cadet captains. In December of that year, when the class made the worst error of its career, his counsel was unsought; the great majority had taken the bit in their teeth and determined to act, older and wiser heads being ignored, and Adams's sole comment upon the cataclysm that followed was, "You knew it meant court-martial," as indeed it did. In June, one sunshiny morning, for the last time he formed and marched us through the dim basement of the old Academic, around back of the old chapel, to the side door of the old adjutant's office in the library building, and there an official in loose, flapping coat, backed by a small drum boy, observed of only a single observer—a nursemaid with a sleeping infant—delivered to the survivors of '66 their hard-earned diplomas—a vivid contrast to the ceremonials usually attending such a function, as some one observed. "What on earth does it matter," said Adams, "so long as you've got your sheepskin?"

And with little more ceremony was held that night our last parade, though the class itself was relieved from duty only with the stroke of seven on the following day, a matter we were inclined to take to heart, but "What's the odds?" said Adams, "we couldn't get away a moment sooner." For even then most of us remained until the afternoon boat for New York, bidding goodbye to instructors all the morning and to the Corps at dinner. Adams, however, shook each classmate's hand, and earlier disappeared. What was the use of saying goodbye to the Corps when he was ordered back for duty with the Engineer Company?—a duty he little desired, yet accpeted as a matter of course. Within the following year, however, Professor Mahan signified that, in spite of Adams's being only a year out of cadet gray, the assistant professorship in the

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Department of Engineering was at his disposal, and our young graduate took it with apparently no more elation than he did the previous and undesired detail, and held it until September, '69. Then at last began his long career as expert in the improvement of rivers and harbors—those of the Gulf and lower Mississippi until June, '74—those of the northern lakes and upper Mississippi for five full years thereafter.

But it was in the fifteen following years that Adams set his stamp upon the affairs of the Engineer Corps as assistant in the office of "The Chief." Purely administrative were these duties, says one authority, yet of grave importance —duties that placed him in a supervisory attitude toward the works and doings of many other men, not too many of whom remember the period of Adams' administration with emotions of unmixed pleasure. In his out-and-out way of doing and measuring duty Adams was a purist, and demanded the maximum results. Plans, projects, specifications that fell a few points short of his standard, expenditures that betrayed the unauthorized or unnecessary disbursement of a cent, might better have taken their chances with the Auditor for the War Department. Adams saved that much-maligned official many a malediction by the simple process of taking it himself, and minding it quite as little.

"Tolerant and even charitable for ignorance of regulations," he could be, as writes one of the most distinguished of his brilliant Corps, but on the other hand absolute and "uncompromising in case of wrong doing." There and then, even when older heads and seniors in rank would have stayed him, Adams could only smite. In his stern lexicon of duty there was no such word as spare when so much as the shadow of suspicion attached to the integrity of the Engineers. He became hated in districts where the demands on the score of rivers and harbors were in inverse ratio to the needs. He won sarcastic comment in Congressional circles and unstinted

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abuse in the press. He became the dread of scheming officials, baffled in the search for spoils, and the despair of contractors usually expert in the game of swindling Uncle Sam. He sent to the rightabout many a plausible and public-spirited citizen, burdened with projects for expensive works and equally expensive appropriations, sending the aggrieved one forth to tell his tale to many a sympathetic ear and to waste breath and time in vituperation of that cold-blooded major—tirades which the major often heard and never heeded.

Nor was it with schemers, promoters and politicians alone that Adams waged incessant warfare. He had to stand day after day as the buffer between well-meaning but misinformed Members and his overburdened Chief—between the best intentions and the inevitable results, and it followed as the night the day that he had to deny the dozen where he could rejoice the one. Nor had he the gift of tempering his denial with the sympathetic softness of diplomacy. "Round as Giotto's O," was a proverb in the ranks of Italian art for years; "Blunt as Adams's No," was a by-word in Washington during his long dominion there. "A thing is right or a thing is wrong," said Adams, "and that ends it."

Brusque and abrupt in manner even to those he looked upon as friends, Adams might have alienated many a comrade but for the conviction rooted in the minds of all who knew him that, however expressed, his views were sound, that he stood almost unrivaled in judgment and ability, that his knowledge was as absolute as was his manner. To sum it all up, there is the homely phrase of one who well knew him, studied him, stood by him, honored him—"Adams has got more gumption than any man in the Class—if not in the whole Corps."

It is not for the layman to speak of our leader in his professional capacity, but here are the words of the highest authority, his superior in rank—the Chief who long stood

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facile princeps, and who knew the Corps of Engineers from top to toe, himself beloved and honored as has fallen to the lot of very few:

"Adams's services in the department were more than excellent in the way of official results, and he did many favors and kind acts for brother officers, but it seemed as if he didn't want them to know or recognize it. There was no compromising matters with him, and no one brought in contact with him officially failed to know his views.

"The professional work of Adams was most promptly and efficiently managed., I recall the Ambrose Channel in New York Harbor, a work of great magnitude; it was inaugurated so speedily and put under way so energetically that the maritime associations protested against Adams' relief * * *. Going to New Orleans the Southwest Pass Channel work came up and was similarly put under way—then Buffalo and the Black Rock Harbor improvement was successfully launched. Adams was certainly a man of great professional and executive ability—just and fearless in all matters. Under a somewhat brusque manner there was certainly a kind heart."

Not until many a long year after the deed did some men discover that it was Adams to whom they owed a courtesy, a kindness, a bit of professional consideration that had come to them as a pleasant surprise; they never learned it from him. It seemed to appeal to his sense of the humorous to hide his connection with anything that savored of soft-heartedness.

"In all dealings," wrote General Mackenzie, "he gave first and only thought to the very best interest of the work in his charge and the Government he served—seeking no personal popularity at the expense of his duty."

Popularity, indeed! There never lived a man with more contempt for popularity than Henry Adams! "Society" as understood in Washington was another thing upon which Adams gazed with whimsical tolerance, if not utter indifference. Long years he lived there, retained as right bower in the office of the Chief of Engineers in spite of the not infrequent,

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and sometimes frantic, denunciations of influential persons, defeated, dissatisfied, disappointed in their efforts, and all because of this clear-sighted, hard-headed, granite-hearted son of the Stone Age, with the dark, beetling eyes and the huge bristling moustache—fearless as Cromwell, forceful as Ireton. "If they don't like it higher up," said Adams, "they've got a whole Corps to pick from and can send me away." But obviously they did like it—higher up—for though war secretary and bureau chief had occasional worry because of his manner, they were spared perennial trouble because of his methods, wherein vim and vigilance went ever hand-in-hand. Adams never for a moment failed to know just why he was put there and kept there, and when, after most unusual length of service in the office of the chief, his rank and accomplishments called him to the charge of important duties elsewhere, and his designated successor somewhat ruefully expressed disinclination for the social side of Washington life, his misgivings were promptly ended: "I do not understand that you are ordered here for social duty," said Adams, and then, without a sigh of regret, bade adieu to the Mecca of so many others' ambitions.

Of his successive promotions and final retirement, having reached the age of 64, there is little need to speak. The thirty years succeeding our graduation were the dark days of our Army, living by sufferance rather than held in honor. The star that gleamed upon his shoulders at the sunset of his long and eminent career came as congressional recognition of services in the Civil War, but even had it not been thus assured, there is no doubt it would have been recommended and awarded otherwise; no man of his class had been worth so much to the United States. Long years of unrelenting, unremitting work had left their impress on his strength and vitality, however, for barely had he begun to accustom himself to the release from responsibility and care, when, stopping over for a day in Washington, he was taken suddenly and

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fatally ill, arteriosclerosis being the inciting cause, and within a few hours, on December 1st, 1909, Adams peacefully breathed his last.

It is far less with the professional work and achievements than with the inner man, the almost unknown, unsuspected Henry Adams that this paper would deal. The records of the Corps of Engineers, and the Biographical Register of Graduates of West Point, bear full testimony to the great and important services he rendered his country. But there were a certain few, even beyond the sacred limits of the family circle, to whom, unconsciously perhaps, Adams had revealed himself, and to those who had found his gentler side, who had somehow pierced the armor of his austerity, there was opened a mine of friendship, even of affection, whose existence he might have striven to deny, yet in spite of habit could not effectively conceal. Among the few survivors of the Class, so many of whose blither spirits have been recalled, are those who, early as mid channel in cadet days or late as life's Indian summer, learned to know something of the inner heart of him who in virile strength and professional skill had outstripped them all. Held ever, even by those with whom he differed, in deep respect, he grew to be regarded by comrades who knew him, and whom he cared to know, with as deep affection.

Nine years after his graduation, while stationed in Detroit, Adams had been united in marriage with Miss Fanny Louisa Maguire, formerly of Nashville, the sister of a brother officer, one of the choicest spirits of the Corps of Engineers. It was an ideal union. It explained in a measure his utter indifference to "Society," for nothing the world at large could offer was comparable to the all-sufficing happiness that centered in his home. Three sons were born to them, to be the pride of his advancing years: Herbert Henry, long since become the general manager of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway; Edward Maguire (a name to conjure by among the graduates

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of forty years ago) now in his own right one of our membership and Captain in the Corps of Engineers, and Thomas Dickinson, civil engineer, as befits the son of such a sire, and already one of the men of mark in his profession. Austere, it is sometimes said, our classmate seemed to be, but there came a day, four decades after that on which we "doffed the cadet," wherein for half an hour Adams sat and talked to one he had often sat and talked with in the old gray barracks, and once among the crumbling casemates of Fort Put, whither we had climbed for a last look at the noble northward reach of our peerless river, flanked by its mountain guards. In those earlier days our thoughts and words had been mainly of the future and what it might have in store. On this last June day his thoughts and words were of his boys, and who that looked and listened and marked the moistening eye, the quick quiver of the stern-set lips under that huge moustache, the tender, almost tremulous tone of his voice, could fail to realize the infinite pride and gratitude that welled up in his great heart. Austere, if you will, may have been his way, for abstinence and austerity had been his guardians from the cradle to his cadetship, and his mentors ever after. Stern and inflexible in his sense of duty as he was incorruptible in its performance, gifted with an insight into guile, a veritable divining rod in human motive, he could not or would not repress his condemnation of the sluggard or the schemer. "Little versed in the set phrase of peace," he said his say in words that fairly bristled, and always meant exactly what he said. But beyond and beneath this official armor there glowed a heart that showered, yet strove to hide, unlooked-for kindnesses; there dwelt a spirit that ruled his every word and deed, exacting of himself to the uttermost the full fruition of every talent, the scrupulous accounting to the last penny of every trust, the faithful and devoted discharge of every duty he owed to God and the Government he served. Professing little, performing much, he has left an almost unmatched page of scientific achievement,

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a record of ability, energy and efficiency unmarred by even the shadow of a stain, and for those who so mourn, the memory of a devoted husband and father, for us and for all who so honor him, the name of a strong, steadfast, indomitable man, a shining light in the brilliant circlet that crowns the past of this Academy and of the Corps of Engineers.

C. K.

FRANK E. HOBBS.

No. 2719. Class of 1878.

Died, April 12, 1911, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, aged 56.

Frank Emery Hobbs was ever an idealist; never a visionary. Within the realm of practical everyday affairs he found his ideals. As a child we can imagine him amusing himself with such simple things as spools and string, not crying for the moon. Later, in cadet life at West Point, and then in a two-company artillery post, with their daily routine of duty, there came to him, without searching, that for which men travel the world over—and vainly, unless they take it with them—the joy of living and contentment.

Because he never complained of luck or lot, no one could be quite sure whether he was happier in his work than when on the piazza of a summer hotel at West Point. But those who knew him best knew that Frank Hobbs was no martyr. He was born for happiness. For him life held no greater joy than the zest which comes of a duty well done; and that the duty was a trying one made the joy not less but more. Truly, with him his duties never did conflict. With utter simplicity, the nearest thing to be done he took hold of with both hands, and because he was as well a man of conscience, he did the best

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COLONEL FRANK E. HOBBS.

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he could. It is a commonplace that no one can do better than that.

Because he worked with delight and heartily, where others only labor strenuously, he achieved with a seeming ease that too often breeds pride and vanity. Not so with Frank Hobbs, for he was a man of rare and becoming modesty. This is no mere figure of speech with which to cap a monument of virtues. He really believed that another could do at least so much as he had done. There was no heralding before, as there was no boasting after the event. Until he mastered a situation, or accomplished a purpose, he never forgot it; once done, he never remembered it; and the verdict of his superiors in rank was invariably "well done."

Colonel Hobbs was descended from old New England stock. His ancestors participated in the defense of their country during the Revolution and in fact during every war in which this country has been engaged. His father was Thomas Johnson Hobbs and his mother Susan Emery, both natives of Maine. He was born in the little town of Kennebunk, near the coast of Maine, where his mother was also born and where his parents lived until their young son was old enough to go to school when they moved to the City of Washington, D. C.

Frank Hobbs' boyhood was spent in the capital city and he attended during the winter the well known Youngs School in Washington going through all the grades from the lowest to the highest. His summers were invariably spent with his relatives in their old New England home. He was a member of the K. F. R. Society, made up of boys in and around Washington City. In Hobbs' time, the boys in this society held their meetings in a small house on the White House grounds. The society is still in existence and has among its membership many men who have since their boyhood become prominent in every walk of life. It is the only society or fraternity of any kind that Hobbs seems to have joined, although eligible by inheritance for various military orders in this country.

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After graduating from Mr. Youngs' School, he was engaged in surveying for a railroad in Virginia for about a year when he was designated by the Congressman from his district in Maine to take the examination for cadetship at West Point. He reported at the Academy on May 25, 1874, with over 100 other youngsters ambitious for military glory, some of whom were to continue with him through the four years' course and with whom he formed the closest ties of friendship which existed during his life. While the majority of those who reported with him were destined to fail and return to useful pursuits in civil life, Hobbs, although he had been out of school for over a year at the time of his examination, passed with ease and credit, and at once began to attract the attention of the military authorities and win the love of his classmates. His bright, happy, sunny disposition endeared him to everyone. I can see him now as he returned from Plebe drill imitating with much mirth the yearling corporal who failed to appreciate Hobbs' effort to attain perfection. His love for his chosen profession, his pluck, and his genial disposition enabled him, not only to excel in most of the work but also to get much pleasure out of many phases of the life which bears only drudgery to the average cadet. After about six weeks of drill as a new cadet, he was pronounced proficient and was among those who were chosen for the Plebe's proud honor to march on guard the Fourth of July.

When the academic work began he soon went to the top of the class and, probably with as little study as anyone who ever went through the Academy, maintained that high standard during his entire four-year course. At the close of his first year at the Academy, as was customary at that time, Cadet Corporals were chosen from our class for the ensuing year and his was one of the first names to be read out for the yearling's greatest desire. He was detailed for the still greater distinction as Acting Sergeant Major of the Corps during our third class encampment.

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While at this time Hobbs was an earnest military student and hard worker, I do not believe any man in our third class camp enjoyed more the social side of cadet life than he did. He was one of the managers chosen by the members of his class and a constant attendant at all cadet hops. While endeavoring to perform his whole duty conscientiously he never lost an opportunity to obtain what pleasure he could. Unfortunately at the Academy this leads occasionally to misfortune and during our third class year Hobbs was caught in the hotel at West Point visiting friends without permission, and he was reduced to the grade of Cadet Private. Even this loss, which to a Cadet is serious, failed to dishearten him or diminish one jot the interest and enthusiasm which he took in his military standing. This happy trait of character was evident during his whole career. His motto was "Do the best you can, get what fun you can out of it and don't make a fuss about it."

At the beginning of the year following his reduction to the ranks, he was reappointed Cadet Non-Commissioned Officer and during the final year of his course he held the attractive and responsible position of Cadet Adjutant.

On the 12th of June, 1878, Hobbs graduated number three in his class of forty-three members. He was assigned to the Second Artillery, and was immediately designated for duty as a Tactical Officer for the summer at the Academy. This detail at West Point and his three months' leave kept him from joining his Regiment until September, 1878. In a characteristic letter to the historian of the class in January, 1879, he writes how lovely everything appeared to him at his post, Washington Barracks, and how much he enjoyed his life at West Point right after graduation and how interested he was in the Battery of Artillery to which he had been assigned.

About this time the necessity for increasing the interest in rifle practice was just beginning to attract the attention of the military authorities. Orders for encouraging practice and

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competition were being issued and regulations were being published authorizing competition for teams, prizes, etc., to stimulate enthusiasm.

Although during his time at the Academy Hobbs had received practically no instruction in rifle firing he soon took high standing in marksmanship. During his first year with Artillery he was on the Atlantic Division Rifle Team and won second best score in his Regiment. He followed this by taking ninth place in the Creedmore test and was a contestant for the military championship.

Four years after graduation, Hobbs competed for and won an appointment to the Ordnance Corps of the Army, in which he served until his death with the same faith, fidelity and fitness that characterized his every effort in life. The duties he was called to perform in the Military Service covered almost every phase of military life from that of a Tactical Officer as a Second Lieutenant of Artillery at the United States Military Academy to that of Commandant as Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance of one of the most important arsenals in the country where special military equipment are designed, tried out and manufactured. These duties included, among other things, Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery at West Point and a special commission abroad to select material for machinery for the manufacture of standards in this country. The Chief of his Corps, in Special Orders dated May 3, 1911, detailing in commendatory terms Hobbs' entire service, among other things, says:

"Lieutenant-Colonel Hobbs' service was on exceptionally important duty for which he was especially selected. He acquitted himself well in all of it, serving with ability and fidelity. His standard of duty and of personal conduct was high. He was an able officer and gentleman."

In the fall of 1883, Colonel Hobbs was married at the Church of Heavenly Rest in New York City to Miss Lydia

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Seeman Banks, who shared with him his hopes, his ambition, and his pleasure during their twenty-eight years of married life. His devoted wife and their two daughters were with him up to a few days before his death at Hot Springs, where he had gone for the recuperation of his health. He was supposed to have recovered and an order returning him to his home and station at Rock Island Arsenal had been requested. He spent Wednesday evening, April 11, 1911, with a devoted friend and classmate in Hot Springs, going with him to the theater and returning to the hospital about 10:30 p. m. He was heard moving about his room after that until about midnight, apparently packing up preparatory to leaving for his home the next day. At 12:30 a. m. he rang the bell and asked the attendant to call the doctor. When the latter came, about ten minutes later, Hobbs was unconscious, and remained in that condition until he quietly breathed his last, about two hours later. This friend says that apparently there were absolutely no premonitory symptoms and that Hobbs, during the last evening of his life, was in his usual happy, cheerful frame of mind.

He evidently did not suffer in the least, and when the end came met death, as he had every problem in life, face to face, without the slightest tremor and with a serene faith and confidence in the future, born of having lived fairly and well the time allotted to him.

No man bore himself more squarely and bravely during his life. He was a devoted husband and father, with one of the happiest homes on earth. He was an honor to his parents and a credit to the Academy. As one of the older graduates said of him at the last graduates' annual reunion, "Hobbs was a lovable man." With him, every duty was performed quietly, cheerfully and efficiently. He was granted the boon for which dear Robert Louis prayed—a smiling face to meet the daily round of petty cares; the day's work done, leave to rest weary but not dishonored; and, last, the gift of sleep.

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For himself, his days were full of happiness and cheer and joy, tinged by no regret; for others, his whole life was an inspiration, his companionship a refining influence, his friendship a blessing, his memory a benediction.

CLASSMATE.

PARMENAS TAYLOR TURNLEY.

No. 1311. Class of 1846.

Died, April 22, 1911, at Highland Park, Ill., aged 89.

Parmenas Taylor Turnley was born September sixth, 1821, in Dandridge, Tennessee. He came of patriotic lineage.

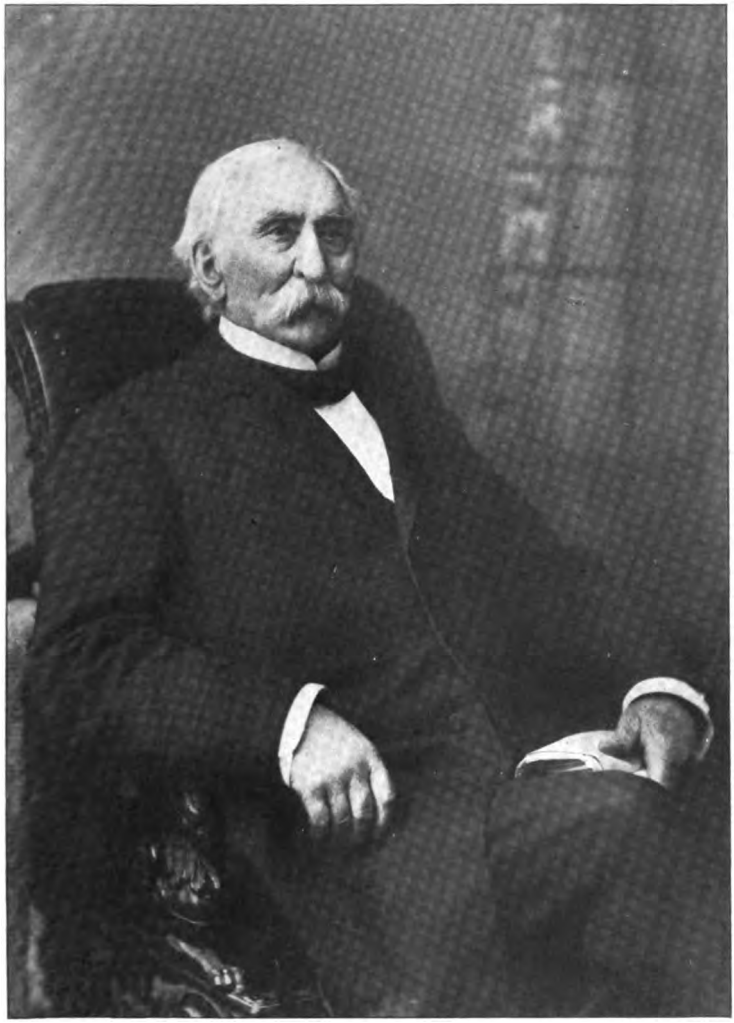
His paternal ancestors came from England to Virginia in 1692 and bore their part in the vicissitudes of that colony. When the War of the Revolution broke out, the Turnleys were on the right side, and the name is found on many regimental rolls of the Continental Army.

George Turnley, his grandfather, served throughout the Revolutionary War, beginning his service when but fourteen.

On the maternal side, his grandfather, Parmenas Taylor, was of English parentage, the family having settled in North Carolina at an early date. Parmenas Taylor was twenty-three at the time of the Declaration of Independence. He served in the Continental Army first as Captain and then as Major under Colonel William White of Berks County, North Carolina, whose daughter Taylor subsequently married.

John Cunnyngham Turnley, the father of Parmenas Taylor Turnley, was with Jackson at New Orleans, at eighteen years of age.

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COLCNEL PARMENAS T. TURNLEY.

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It was but natural, therefore, that John C. Turnley, the father, should dedicate his son to a military life, the door to which was the West Point Military Academy. But this mental dedication was about all that was done till the young man was nineteen years of age. The father owned a large farm on the French Broad River, to which he had added a saw-mill and grist-mill; the son had become very expert in these two industries; in fact, he was general manager of all, and chief laborer by turns in each, while book learning was a neglegible asset. The father had in 1840 filed an application for the appointment of his son to fill the first vacancy that might occur in his district; the application had been honored and now, June 1st, 1841, the appointment was at hand. Here were difficulties to daunt a wiser man. The time was short; he was ordered to present himself at West Point by July 1st to take the examination. The distance was great—800 miles, mostly by stage coach; specie money was scarce at that time over the entire state, and especially so with the elder Turnley, but the father said the son must go if he walked, and Turnley began his military career by obedience.

Thus it was that Parmenas Taylor Turnley, in homespun clothes, and with thirty-six dollars in his pocket, set out from his home in Tennessee to learn soldiering at West Point Military Academy. By walking and riding alternately he reached West Point in time to take his examination in July, and had five dollars left to turn over, according to regulation, to the treasurer at the Academy.

So far he had but little time to consider any requisite for admission other than the ability to get there. The result of his physical examination was highly satisfactory; but when he found himself lined up in the section room with other candidates, most of whom were graduates of academies or grammar schools, he began to realize his disadvantage. His practical good sense however did not desert him. He had

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traveled too far and had overcome too many difficulties to be found deficient and sent home now. He knew that his father, if sufficient time were given for arranging it, could furnish money to keep him for a year in a preparatory school, and could also secure an appointment from the state at large if the one he held should be forfeited, for the elder Turnley had always more influence in the state than ready money in the pocket. With these possibilities in view, he sought out the post chaplain, Professor M. P. Parks, and laid the facts before that gentleman who was himself a West Point graduate. The situation was not an encouraging one; eight hundred miles from home without a friend or acquaintance, without money, knowing he could not pass the required examination, and not willing to be found deficient! This good man interested himself in the farmer boy; how, or through whom Turnley never knew, but his appointment was held over for a year, and instead of going into the section room to be found deficient, he went to Mr. Kinsley's preparatory school where, in a year, he attained such proficiency in books that he was able to enter the Academy in September, 1842.

Among the men who graduated in that class were Thos. J. Jackson (Stonewall), Whistler, the artist, George B. McClellan, Henry A. Ehninger and Francis T. Bryan. The two latter being now the only survivors of the class which originally numbered fifty-nine men.

Upon graduation in 1846 Turnley was made Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry and ordered with his Regiment to report to General Taylor, then at Monterey, Mexico. General Taylor sent the Regiment on to General Scott who was about to embark for Vera Cruz.

Turnley's account, told in his "Narrative from Diary," shows how General Scott, with limited facilities and under the guns of Vera Cruz, landed 11,000 troops without the loss of a man. It is an interesting story to the civilian who would

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know the intricacies of campaigning, and the careful attention to details that constitute the genius of success in war no less than in industrial life. The bravest man may die in vain if in preparation of details, someone has blundered. Turnley thought Scott's genius for minute detail has never been duly appreciated.

Turnley with his regiment participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 12 to 27, 1847. Of that siege he writes:

"I was on picket guard on the line of investment twenty days and nights in the sand hills, a bitter norther blowing, and I had not so much as an overcoat."

The First Infantry, to which Turnley then belonged, was left to occupy Vera Cruz after its surrender, March 29, 1847, and Turnley, weak from fatigue and exposure, developed a serious case of mumps and measles. As between the siege and the measles, Turnley expressed himself strongly in favor of the former.

While in garrion at Vera Cruz Turnley was detailed to proceed to Cincinnati to conduct 800 recruits there assembled to the seat of war. He reached Vera Cruz with the 800 recruits by the first of October, 1847. Yellow fever had been in Vera Cruz all summer but had subsided by October. Turnley, however, was seized immediately on his arrival, though not one of his 800 recruits suffered.

In January, 1848, he was ordered to move with his 800 recruits as part escort to a supply train destined for the City of Mexico. The recruits were to be distributed at the various posts on the way according to their several assignments; the last recruits being delivered at the City of Mexico, January 23, 1848, after which he joined his regiment and company then in the City of Mexico. After a short rest his regiment was ordered to Cuernavaca, about ninety miles from the City of

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Mexico, to protect the Haciendas from the uprising of the Peons. In this and similar expeditions he was occupied till the United States Army was finally withdrawn from Mexico.

The practical efficiency acquired by the farmer boy on the French Broad River, pre-eminently fitted him for the subsequent work of opening roads and building military posts on the Texas frontier, a fitness which his superior officers were quick to see and utilize. He was on such duty with headquarters at Austin, Texas, 1848 to 1849; he was detailed as Quartermaster and Commissary to build a fort on the Rio Grande at a point so entirely unfit that work was suspended on Turnley's advice; couriers were sent to the commanding officer at Austin, who carried a request to allow a point to be selected further up the river, resulting in establishment of Fort Duncan (Eagle Pass) in 1850.

In April, 1850, he was detailed as Quartermaster to accompany a supply train for El Paso, Captain Sprague, commander; the distance was 630 miles. All went well for the first four days—

"When," quoting from his own account, "we were confronted with a situation appalling to the other officers who had not seen as much of the Texas border as I had. A pioneer party who had been sent ahead with Mexican guides, returned to tell us that not a drop of water was to be had from the Pecos River, where we were camped, for a hundred miles. A beautiful prairie lay before us with abundant grass, but no water. Kegs of water could be suspended under the wagons for the four hundred men, but it was impossible to transport water for our 3,000 animals. The officers looked blue and had a right to; they naturally looked to the Quartermaster and Commissary. I was almost the youngest officer of the company, but the oldest in pioneer service. In answer to Major John T. Sprague's question, 'What shall we do?' I said, 'Well, the grass grows; and the Indians will not consider the water question when they lie in ambush for us. By the way, let us have a little talk with some of those Red Fellows, some of them are nearly always in the train.' Sure enough an Indian had joined the train the day before. A Mexican half-breed, who

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spoke Comanche and English indifferently well, acted as interpreter. I asked him how the Indians crossed the waterless prairie with their horses. He answered that a heavy dew fell every night and if the animals grazed on the wet grass every morning they would not need water for many days. So 'Lo, the poor Indian' had solved a problem which we with West Point mathematics and military tactics had failed to see through. We cut up our train into sections; starting each section eight miles before the one next following; driving till midnight, allowing the animals to graze till sunrise, and thus crossed safely over."

Turnley was then detailed to open a road from Fort Duncan to Laredo, 125 miles, and build a hospital and store houses on the American side. This post was called Fort McIntosh. When he had accomplished this work he was ordered to accompany Colonel Bainbridge as Quartermaster and Commissary to establish a military post 200 miles southwest of San Antonio, which was named Fort Terrett.

We have gone more into detail in recounting this Mexican and Texas service, because many look upon the Mexican War and subsequent reclamation of western Texas as a mere summer outing, and it is well known that the heroism of our soldiers and fidelity to duty under great hardships in this war have never been duly recognized. Now that the last remnants of that brave army are falling into the ranks of the silent majority, it is fit to take a hasty retrospect of the strenuous labors which they performed so faithfully. After six years on the Texas border Turnley was detailed to recruiting service with headquarters at Chicago in the fall of 1852.

In the spring of 1855 he was sent up the Missouri River as Chief Quartermaster to an expedition that was to establish winter quarters for General Harney, then holding the Sioux Indians in check. Fort Pierre and Fort Randall were thus built on the upper Missouri.

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In 1857 he was sent as Chief Quartermaster in an expedition commanded by Albert Sydney Johnston against the Mormons and Indians in Utah.

In 1860 he returned to the states on sick leave. Fourteen years of continuous service in inclement latitudes had so broken his health that he remained a partial invalid for many years after. However, he returned to duty, and was engaged in repairing railroads between Harrisburg, Pa., and Baltimore, 1861; Chief Quartermaster at Perryville, Md., 1861; Chief Quartermaster at Annapolis, May, 1861; Chief Quartermaster at St. Louis, July to December, 1861; Chief Quartermaster at Cairo, December, 1861 to July, 1862; at Memphis, Tenn., July to September, 1862; on sick leave of absence with permission to go beyond the seas, September 27, 1862, to retirement from active service September 17, 1863, "For disability resulting from long and faithful services, and disease contracted in the line of duty."

He was afterward sent to straighten out some entanglements in the Quartermaster's Department in the District of the Plains, headquarters at Denver, Colo., March to December, 1865. Resigned December 31, 1865.

This completes the military history of a man who was ever at his post, and never found shirking his responsibilities.

On his retirement from active duty he, with his wife, went to Europe with the intention of remaining till rest and change of scene had restored his shattered health. He was called home, however, early in 1863, to succor his aged father and five sisters with their families, whom the ravages of war had reduced to great destitution. They were all of the South and shared in its distresses. His father, John C. Turnley, seventy years old, and practically blind, the same who twenty-one years before had so loyally offered his son to the United States service, was now in a United States prison in Knoxville, Tenn., his native state. Such are the contradictions of life! Turnley hastened home from Europe and spent the remainder of the

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war period, and many years succeeding, in works of mercy and help for the innocent victims of our fratricidal war. He established a home for his distressed kinsmen in Madison, Indiana, to which he gathered twenty-two homeless people, most of them children, supported them during the remaining years of the war, clothed them, put the children in schools where they were fitted for future usefulness.

Turnley was married in 1853 to Miss Mary Ryerson Rutter, daughter of Dr. David Rutter and Esther Turner Rutter of Chicago, Illinois. His wife preceded him to the final rest by less than two years. For the last thirty years of his life he lived in Highland Park, Illinois. He took a lively interest in scientific and national subjects, has written many essays and delivered many addresses on the topics of the day; being a fluent speaker he was always in demand when a racy speech was wanted. He was a Democrat in politics, and a public spirited and progressive citizen.

He belonged to the Association of West Point Graduates, and held in fond remembrance the comrades of that institution with many of whom he corresponded during life. Alas, but few of these old comrades are now left. He was also a member of the Aztec Club, Mexican War Club, Order of Foreign Wars, Sons of the American Revolution and of the Loyal Legion.

To the day of his death he kept in touch with the events of the time. His illness was short, only a few weeks, and then he closed his eyes with the full realization that he had been blessed with a long life, and the time had come for him to rest from his labors.

The highest praise that can be accorded mortal man is that he always did his duty; this meed of praise is due to P. T. Turnley. Brave to do his part in the face of any obstacle or danger, pitiful toward all who suffered, helpful to all who needed his help. He was averse to all pomp and show, and carried out in his simple life the gospel of human brotherhood.

C. L. T.

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Colonel Turnley wrote a number of very interesting pamphlets concerning his career. One is about his clocks, of which he had many. In another of the pamphlets he states that he received an appointment to West Point in the spring of 1841, and not having the means to make the long journey from East Tennessee to West Point, he determined to walk. Allowing a day for about every twenty miles of the distance, he packed his few belongings into a bundle and started. Every night he was taken in by kind-hearted farmers along his line of travel. After a while he reached the vicinity of Harper's Ferry and was put up for the night by a farmer who owned a saw mill. He heard the farmer tell his troubles, which were that he had made a contract to deliver a lot of lumber within the next ten days, but could not fill his contract because the only man on the place who could run the saw mill was sick. Turnley promptly offered his services, saying he had worked in a mill and knew how to run a saw. A bargain was made and work began next morning at sunrise. Two powerful slaves were detailed to assist and in less than a week enough lumber had been cut to fill the contract. More than enough money was earned to pay all expenses to West Point. Unfortunately Turnley failed to pass the entrance examination. He was penniless and asked Mr. Kinsley, who at that time was conducting a school on what is now the southern part of the government reservation, for a job. Mr. Kinsley employed him for general work and at the same time instructed him as he did other candidates. Turnley secured another appointment and entered with the 1842 Class of Plebes.

He was too poor to go on the ever delightful Cadet furlough so remained at the Academy while his more fortunate classmates were enjoying themselves at their homes.

After leaving the Army Turnley decided to settle in Chicago. He was successful in business, but the great Chicago fire in 1871 again left him penniless, but it was not long before he again was the possessor of ample means, which he lived

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COLONEL NAT P. PHISTER.

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long to enjoy at his pleasant home in Highland Park, Illinois. His residence was a short distance from Fort Sheridan and overlooked Lake Michigan. Here he lived many years. The home was a veritable curiosity shop.

The writer received letters about every three months from Colonel Turnley. The old gentleman was anxious to attend the re-union this year in order to witness the graduation of the grandson of his roommate (for two years)—the late General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson—but the infirmities of age prevented the fulfillment of his wishes. In the last letter received he said his memory was failing, for he no longer remembered at dinner time what he had for breakfast.

NAT P. PHISTER.

No. 2751. CLASS OF 1878.

Died, May 9, 1911, at San Diego, Cal., aged 57.

It is with great sorrow that we record the death of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NAT P. PHISTER of the Thirtieth United States Infantry at San Diego Barracks, California, at 7:45 P. M., Tuesday, May 9th, 1911, of acute indigestion.

Colonel Phister was born at Maysville, Kentucky, April 12th, 1854. He was the son of Doctor John P. Phister, one of the most distinguished physicians of the state.

In 1874 his uncle, Judge E. C. Phister of the Ninth Kentucky Congressional District, appointed him to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point where he graduated in 1878. Following his graduation he was assigned to duty with the First United States Infantry, in which he had served for twenty-three years when he was promoted to Major of the Second Infantry, October 15th, 1901. He received his promotion to the Thirtieth Infantry on May 9th, 1908.

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Colonel Phister was graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School as a Distinguished Graduate in 1893 and served there as an instructor from 1894 to 1897.

At the outbreak of the War with Spain Colonel Phister went with his regiment to Cuba where he took part in the famous "Gussie" Expedition and afterward in the engagements at El Caney and Santiago. Later returning to take part in the early occupation of the island. This service included three tours in the Philippine Islands, his first being in 1900, on the Islands of Samar and Marinduque.

Colonel Phister was a man of unusually attractive personality, which made him much beloved by both officers and men. All his service bore eloquent testimony to his very high character as a man and soldier. No one could know him without admiring his many soldierly qualities and sterling integrity. His life was such that any young officer might take him for a model with profit to himself and credit to the military service.

When his death was announced to the regiment there was hardly a dry eye and when the escort of one battalion was detailed the entire regiment asked that they might go. They were obliged to march twenty-three miles in to San Diego in order to pay their last respects and honor him by following him to his last resting place. Services were held at a chapel in San Diego after which they marched to Point Loma, a distance of ten miles, where he was buried with military honors in the beautiful National cemetery overlooking the bay and city of San Diego.

In his home life Colonel Phister was a most unusually devoted husband and father. He was married on January 18th, 1882, to Miss Mary Harriet Fifield, daughter of Mr. James Marcus Fifield of Conneaut, Ohio, uncle of General George M. Randall (retired).

He is survived by his widow and two daughters, Miss Belle Duke Phister and Mrs. Cowin, wife of Captain Wm. B.

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Cowin, Ninth Cavalry; also two sisters, Mrs. Basil Duke of Kentucky and Mrs. Charles A. Stark of Cincinnati, Ohio.

A friend writes:

"I am also adding my personal encomiums of a man whom I dearly loved and whose memory I shall always cherish.

"As cadets we entered West Point, members of the class admitted in September, 1874. From that time to the day of his death we had been close and intimate friends. Although many times separated by thousands of miles and neither hearing from or seeing each other for many months at a time, that friendship was never weakened or diminished, and when we next met it was as if we had parted but yesterday.

"Colonel Phister was of the salt of the earth, an upright and just man, a true soldier, a devoted husband and indulgent father and a loyal and true friend, and his death has created a void that will be hard to fill.

"Los Angeles, California, June 19, 1911."

The following was read at the Memorial Service of Colonel Nat P. Phister, Thirtieth Infantry, Camp Point Loma, Cal., June 4th, 1911, by Captain Frank D. Ely, Thirtieth Infantry.

"The Anglo-Saxon race has ever been noted as a breeder of men, men in all that the name implies; men intelligent, generous and kind; men open hearted, liberty-loving and free; men who are self-respecting, ever compelling and commanding the respect and esteem of others; men who are loyal, brave and courageous, ever ready to fight for what is just and right; men who respect and venerate women, and with whom domesticity is a marked characteristic.

"Colonel Nat P. Phister, late of this, the Thirtieth United States Infantry, was such a man, markedly American in tastes, manner and directness of speech and action, his was a mind keen to discern the trend of results consequent upon any line of thought or action. Thorough and resourceful, he was always ready, mindful of duty and absolutely loyal, he yet retained that individuality of opinion

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which rendered him invaluable as an advisor. Young in spirit and accomplished in his profession, the regiment and the infantry regarded him as one of their most promising leaders, an officer whose every official act was thoughful and judicious, and well calculated to fulfill every best interest of the service he loved.

"Keen in his knowledge of human nature, instant in decision and prompt in action, thoroughly practical in every detail of his work; pre-eminently democratic, intensely human, genial and kindly in disposition with malice toward none; to serve with him was to learn to love him and to become impressed with his abilities as a leader of men whose duty it is to dare and to accomplish.

"In the death of Colonel Phister every member of this regiment lost a true friend and wise counsellor. Every man and every officer will long remember the shock he experienced on receipt of the news of his sudden and unexpected death. Instant and genuine were the expressions of grief and unanimous was the desire to do him fitting honor, all significant of our love and the esteem in which he was held.

"His loss will long be keenly felt, and his memory cherished so long as any of us remain. And when, beside our campfires our thoughts shall turn to that mound on yonder hill where lies all that is earthly of his remains, the conviction will grow deeper,—there was a *Man*."

* * *

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CAPTAIN JOHN T. HAINES.

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JOHN T. HAINES.

No. 3109. CLASS OF 1886.

Died, May 11, 1911, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 47.

Captain Haines came of military stock, being the son of General T. J. Haines, class of 1849, U. S. Military Academy. He entered the Academy in September, 1882, and was graduated June 12, 1886. Commissioned as Second Lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, July 1, he joined his regiment at Fort Riley, Kans., in October of the same year. He was at once ordered on field service, accompanying a band of Indians to the Fox Indian Reservation in the Indian Territory. After a short tour at Fort Sill, he entered the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, September 1, 1887, and was graduated therefrom June 24, 1889. Shortly after joining his troop, he was detailed on temporary duty as Assistant Instructor in the Department of Engineering at the school, but relinquished this duty to take part in the Pine Ridge Campaign.

He was later assigned to duty as a regular Instructor at the Infantry and Cavalry School, where he remained until relieved at his own request, September 1, 1893. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, July 22, 1892, but was transferred to his old regiment in December of the same year. After several months' service in Texas, he was ordered to Washington on temporary duty, upon the completion of which he took a course of instruction at Springfield Arsenal, remaining there until October 1, 1894. He was appointed Regimental Quartermaster March 1, 1897, and served in that capacity at Mobile, Ala., and at Tampa, Fla., during the Spanish-American War. From the latter place he was forced to take a sick leave from August until December, 1898. Troop duty and a tour of recruiting service filled the time until January 1, 1899, when he rejoined his regiment at San Juan, Porto Rico.

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Returning to the United States in August, 1900, he took station at Fort Myer, Va. He was promoted Captain February 2, 1901, and later was assigned to the 11th Cavalry. He organized Troop "A" of that regiment at Fort Myer and later changed station with it to Fort Ethan Allen Vt. From the latter post he went to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he commanded the post and the 1st Squadron of his regiment until August 1, 1901. He sailed with his regiment for the Philippines in January, 1902, and on arrival in Manila, was sent to Samar for station. During his Philippine tour he acted as Assistant to the Adjutant-General, Department of Luzon, and later was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General J. F. Wade, commanding the Division.

In February, 1904, he returned to the United States, and after a short leave, rejoined his regiment at Fort Riley, Kans. He was appointed Regimental Adjutant in June, 1905, and reported for duty at Fort Des Moines, Ia. During the Fort Riley maneuvers of 1906, he acted as Adjutant-General of the Maneuver Camp. Shortly after returning to his post, he accompanied his regiment to Cuba, arriving in Havana, October 19, 1906.

From his return to the United States in December of the same year until the departure of his regiment for the Maneuver Camp at San Antonio, Texas, in March, 1911, Captain Haines served with his troop at various posts in the United States. During this period he was called upon many times for important special duty, such as the inspection of militia, as Chief Range Officer at Camp Perry, Ohio, in charge of the arrangements for the Military Tournament at Nashville, Tenn., etc.

At San Antonio Captain Haines commanded the 1st Squadron, 1st Provisional Regiment. While at Leon Springs with his command he became ill and was obliged to return to the Maneuver Camp on May 5th. He was operated upon for appendicitis, but peritonitis set in and he died at 12:45 a. m.,

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May 11. His body was brought to Washington and buried from the Post Chapel at Fort Myer, on May 15. His remains lie in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

The above bald statement of Captain Haines' service gives but a faint idea of the fidelity and devotion with which he performed every duty that was given him to do. At home, in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines he was always the efficient and lovable officer and gentleman. The mass of flowers that covered his coffin as it lay in the chapel at Fort Myer bore mute but convincing testimony as to what the enlisted men thought of him as an officer.

At the time of Captain Haines' death his name was before the Senate as a Major of Cavalry, but he was not confirmed in time to accept the commission.

CLASSMATE.

The following regimental order was published on the occasion of Captain Haines' death:

"Headquarters 11th Cavalry,
San Antonio, Texas, May 11, 1911.

General Orders
No. 26.

The Regimental Commander has the sad duty of announcing the death, from appendicitis, of Major John T. Haines, Captain of the 11th Cavalry since its formation, and whose promotion to the grade of Major had just been announced.

Major Haines was an accomplished and brilliant officer, whose untimely death is a great loss to the Army.

As a comrade, Major Haines endeared himself to all of his brother officers by his kind and lovable nature. As a commander, he had the devotion and respect of his men.

The sympathy of the regiment is extended to his mourning family.

The usual mark of mourning will be worn for thirty days.

By order of Colonel Parker:
HERBERT A. WHITE,
Captain and Adjutant, 11th Cavalry.

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HAROLD HAMMOND.

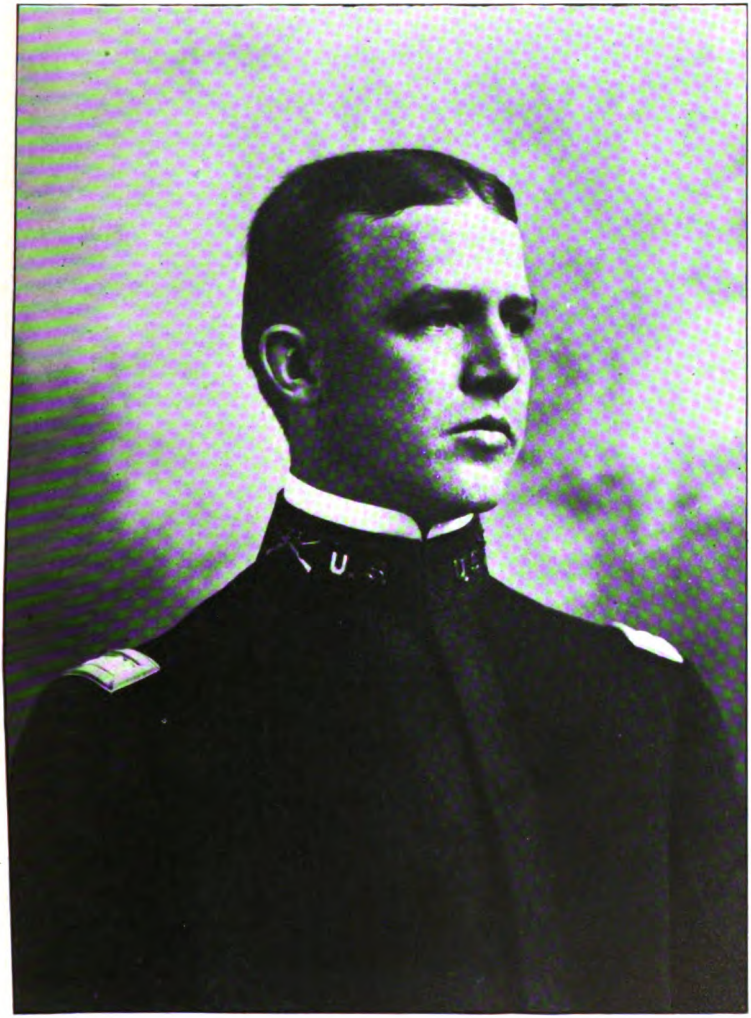
No. 3842. CLASS OF 1898.

Died, June 10, 1911, at Ft. Clark, Texas, aged 36.

HAROLD HAMMOND, familiarly known to his classmates and friends as "Sep" Hammond, was born at Rushville, Illinois, on October 21st, 1874, being the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hammond. It was in this town that he spent his boyhood days, receiving his education in the schools of the city and later entering the Illinois College. As a result of a competitive examination held by the Honorable B. F. Marsh, member of Congress, from Illinois, he won the appointment to the Military Academy where he was enrolled as a Cadet on September 1st, 1894, and completed the course on April 26th, 1898, when he was commissioned an officer of the Ninth United States Infantry. Immediately after graduation he was assigned to duty in Cuba in General Shafter's command where he engaged in active service at Santiago. While there he became ill and was granted a sick leave of absence from July 17th to October 3rd, 1898. He returned to his home, and after recuperating took up his duties at Madison Barracks, New York, for a short period, then going to Fort Ontario, New York. While stationed at this post he received orders to proceed to the Philippine Islands. During his detail in the Islands he was in many engagements.

In June, 1900, Lieutenant Hammond, with his regiment, received orders to proceed to China to take part in the campaign to relieve the legations which were besieged by the Boxer uprising. He was placed in command of a company and in the assault on Tien Tsin where his commanding officer, Colonel Liscum, lost his life, the troops were in the thick of the fight. He remained in China until the spring of 1901 when his regiment returned to the Philippine Islands and was assigned to the Island of Samar.

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CAPTAIN HAROLD HAMMOND.

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After three years of arduous service in China and the Philippines Lieutenant Hammond returned home in 1902, and soon after received his detail at his Alma Mater as Instructor in the Department of Drawing, where he served four years.

It was in October of 1902 that Lieutenant Hammond received his promotion to the grade of Captain of the Nineteenth Infantry, and in the following year transferred to the Twenty-Third Regiment of that arm of the service.

In 1908 Captain Hammond was detailed for duty as Paymaster with station at Washington, D. C. While performing this duty he was again ordered to the Islands where he spent two additional years, being stationed in Zamboanga, Department of Mindanao.

It was while on duty as Paymaster on the Mexican Border that Captain Hammond met his untimely death and which is appropriately described in the following clipping from one of his home papers:

"Captain Hammond had left San Antonio, Texas, where he was stationed as Paymaster in the United States Army, and Mrs. Hammond had accompanied him to Fort Clark to visit with friends. Captain Hammond continued his trip to Eagle Pass, where he paid the soldiers, and on Saturday morning returned to Spofford, which is ten miles from Fort Clark.

"Here he ate a hearty lunch with his clerk, Mr. Collier, and soon afterward they started to drive to Fort Clark. The heat was excessive, and when five miles out of Spofford Captain Hammond was taken suddenly ill with what seemed to be acute indigestion, and within five minutes was unconscious. Mr. Collier drove with all haste to Fort Clark, but just before he reached there Captain Hammond died in his arms.

"News of his death was conveyed to his wife by fellow officers at the fort, and it was indeed a crushing blow to the courageous wife of a soldier, who knew the danger and perils of war, and who had anxiously awaited his return from many perilous expeditions in the Philippines.

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"It seems indeed a strange stroke of fate that Captain Hammond, after undergoing all the perils of war in Cuba, China and the Philippines, should die while on peaceful duty and yet without a moment's warning.

"He was a brave, loyal, courageous officer, and had made rapid advancement in the Army and had bright prospects for the future, and his untimely death is keenly mourned by all who knew him.

"He was idolized by his parents and returned in full measure the love of a manly son, and while they mourn his death they are comforted by the fact that he always met his duty bravely and bore himself as becomes a loyal soldier.

"On July 9, 1902, at Des Moines, Iowa, Captain Hammond was united in marriage with Miss Mary Pierce. The wedding was the culmination of a romance that began in Pekin, China, when Captain Hammond marched into the walled city with the armies of Europe to relieve the legations. Miss Pierce was there as a guest of her uncle, the late Hon. Edwin H. Conger, United States Minister to China, and the acquaintances there formed culminated in their marriage when they returned home. Ever afterward Mrs. Hammond was a constant companion of her husband and accompanied him to the Philippines, and when the order came to go to the Mexican frontier she went with him, and was at Fort Clark, Texas, when she received the sad news of his death.

"It falls to the lot of few men of even more mature years to win fame in more than one line of work, and yet Captain Hammond was so honored. As a soldier he had been put to the test and won the plaudit of his associates, including the brave General Lawton, who lost his life on the field of battle in the Philippines.

"In his literary work he was equally successful, and his wholesome stories of boy life as detailed in his two books, 'Pinkey Perkins' and 'Further Fortunes of Pinkey Perkins,' won instant recognition from literary critics and had a large sale.

"These two books were published by the Century Co., who also published his last book, 'West Point—Its Glamour and Its Grind,' which is the story of cadet life at the United States Military Academy."

His body was laid to rest in the West Point Cemetery after services in the old Cadet Chapel. His loss is mourned by his many friends who will always remember him as a faithful and efficient officer, a loyal and helpful friend and a devoted and kind husband. CLASSMATE.

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INDEX.

	Page
ANNUAL REUNION	3
MEMBERS OF ASSOCIATION	3-17
MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS	18-32
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS	33-34
CLASS OF 1911	35-36-37
GROUP OF GRADUATES WHO ATTENDED MEETING	Frontispiece
OFFICERS OF ASSOCIATION	38

OBITUARIES.

	Page
ADAMS, HENRY M. (Portrait)	158
CARR, EUGENE ASA (Portrait)	99
CUMMING, ALFRED (Portrait)	119
DUDLEY, EDGAR S. (Portrait)	129
DUFF, ROBERT J.	151
FREELAND, HARRY	83
GILMAN, EDWARD ROBINSON (Portrait)	136
HAINES, JOHN T. (Portrait)	189
HAMMOND, HAROLD (Portrait)	192
HASBROUCK, HENRY C. (Portrait)	120
HEAP, DAVID P.	89
HOBBS, FRANK E. (Portrait)	170
HOMER, WILLIAM B. (Portrait)	51
LAWSON, CHARLES R.	64
LEACH, SMITH S. (Portrait)	46
MACKAY, JAMES O. (Portrait)	131
MADIGAN, MATT E. (Portrait)	39
MERRITT, WESLEY	107
MOLLER, JOHN J. (Portrait)	41
NORMAN, TRABER (Portrait)	155
OAKES, JAMES (Portrait)	95
PHISTER, NAT P. (Portrait)	185
QUINAN, WILLIAM RUSSELL (Portrait)	64

Digitized by Google

Page

REILLY, JAMES WILLIAM (Portrait) 55
ROBERTSON, BEVERLY HOLCOMBE (Portrait) 91
ROCKWELL, JAMES (Portrait) 85
SMITH, JARED A. (Portrait) 123
SPRINGETT, HOWARD A. (Portrait) 98
THURSTON, WALTER A 154
TILFORD, JOSEPH G. (Portrait) 151
TRAVIS, PIERCE M. B. (Portrait) 93
TURNLEY, PARMENAS TAYLOR (Portrait) 176
WEBSTER, EDMUND KIRBY (Portrait) 133
WEBB, ALEXANDER S. (Portrait) 138
WOOD, OLIVER E 117

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The Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy.

Annual Reunion

June 11th, 1912.

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GROUP OF GRADUATES WHO ATTENDED MEETING (1912.) (Taken at east end of old chapel.)

1 Fountain .....'70
2 Harrison .....'89
3 Hewitt .....'80
4 Bethel .....'89
5 Weigel .....'87
6 Young .....'87
7 Martin, C. H...'87
8 Evans, E. W...'87
9 Sladen .....'90
10 Jones, W. K....'87
11 Hunter .....'87
12 Hersey .....'87
13 Howes .....'67
14 Braden .....'69
15 Gatchell .....'87
16 Straub .....'87
17 Wilkins.....'87
18 Birnie .....'72
19 Davis .....'66
20 Fechet..... '68
21 Bloom ....'73
22 Treat .....'82
23 Lundeen.. . ..'73
24 .....
25 Russell .....'71
26 Ralston.....'02
27 .....
28 White.....'77
29 Wilson, W. K...'02
30 Slaker .....'77
31 Patterson . ...'03
32 Dichman .....'97
33 Hegewald.....'77
34 McDonald.....'04
35 Sibert.....'64
36 Morton ... ...'92
37 .....
38 Kephart .....'92
39 Harris. .....'92
40 Heistand.....'78
41 Clayton.....'86
42 Hoffer ....'92
43 Cole ....'92
44 Davis, M. F....'90
45 Smith.... .....'92
46 Gibson.....'77
47 Sandford .....'77
48 Summerall. ...'92
49 Washburn .....'92
50 .....
51 Milliken.....'97
52 Jervey .....'92
53 Moses. .....'97
54 Overton.....'97
55 Connor .....'97
56 McMaster.....'92
57 Emmett .....'77
58 Barnett .....'78
59 Riley ....'06
60 Gordon .....'77
61 Greene.....'06
62 Bomus.....'70
63 Hardy .....'69
64 Youngberg ....'00
65 Baker .....'72
66 Blunt .....'72
67 Van Orsdale...'72
68 Livermore.....'65
69 Abbott.....'72
70 Mansfield .....'62
71 Wygant.....'72
72 Barlow, (May) .'61
73 Ruhlen .....'72
74 Tillman.....'69
75 Barry .....'77
76 Metcalfe .....'68
77 Wilson, J. M....'60
78 Farragut. .....'68
79 Roe .....'67
80 Pitman .....'67
81 Gifford 67
82 Godfrey.....'67
83 Rogers.....'67
84 Warner .....'62
85 Conline.....'70
86 Jerome.....'70
87 Martin..... ...'68
88 Quinn.....'66
89 McCloskey ....'98
90 Robinson .....'87
91 Alstaetter.....'97
92 Spencer.....'82
93 Bryden .....'04
94 Patch .....'77
95 Ryan .....'03
96 Goethals.....'80
97 Fiebeger.....'79

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FORTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REUNION

OF THE

ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES

OF THE

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

JUNE 11th, 1912.

SAGINAW, MICH.
SEEMANN & PETERS, INC., PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1912.

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At a meeting May 28, 1912, of the Executive Committee of the Association, it was

RESOLVED: 1. That the names of

	Class of
THOMAS J. LESLIE	1815
HORACE WEBSTER	1818
ROBERT ANDERSON	1825
ABRAHAM VAN BUREN	1827
FRANCIS VINTON	1830
GEORGE W. CULLUM	1833
HENRY PRINCE	1835
ALEXANDER S. MACOMB	1835
ZEALOUS B. TOWER	1841
THOMAS G. PITCHER	1845
EGBERT L. VIELE	1847
SYLVESTER MOWRY	1852
ALEXANDER S. WEBB	1855
CHARLES C. PARSONS	1861
ALEXANDER M. MILLER	1865
LUIGI LOMIA	1867

who attended the meeting at which the Association was formed be placed on its roll of members if not already there.

2. That the letter of General Thayer to General Anderson be inserted on the first pages of the Report of 1912, with a foot note that the names of the sixteen members who attended the meeting of May 22, 1869, would be found in the Report for 1909.

3. That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Eba Anderson Lawton with the thanks of the Executive Committee for the copy of General Thayer's letter.

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Mrs. W. E. Craig Hill

091. (1869-2-12)
U83
W53A

South Braintree
Feb 12th 1869

Bvt. Major General Robert Anderson

My dear General & Friend.

Since the said accident I met with in Oct. 1867, I have not been able to hold a pen, nor have I any one to write for me, excepting my niece, who now and then kindly gives me a few moments of her time, all she can spare from her cares and duties. These circumstances will account for my not having sooner responded to your most kind letter of Jan. 28th.

The proposal to form an Association of the graduates of the Military Academy, for the purposes intended, I learned with much satisfaction, and if effected, will fulfill a wish I have long entertained. The time appointed for the first meeting has also my hearty approval, and it is to be hoped that the same Calendar day, will be designated for every annual meeting of the Association; no time can be more appropriate.

What the object, or aim of the Association is, or should be, cannot be better described than in your own words "to see what should be done to perfect "and perpetuate this truly national Institution"; our venerated Alma Mater.

That the Institution has existed fifty one

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years, viz- since 1817-18, with scarcely a single change in its organization, its system of instruction, or its administration, or general regulations, may be regarded as pretty good evidence, that the edifice was not badly planed and constructed, and need not now to be taken down from top to bottom, and built over again; yet all human work and institutions are imperfect and subject to the law of progress. To stand still, or not to advance, is to retrograde.

Our Alma Mater has done a good work, and the nation is proud of her, or ought to be, but this should not blind us to her shortcomings if any there be, or dampen our zeal to make her still more useful, and beautiful, till she shall become the beau ideal I have dreamed for half a century. If the tree has borne good fruit in the past, let us make it bear better in the future, if we can, by stiring the earth about the roots, manuring and watering from time to time, wisely, however remembering the sound maxim of "letting well enough alone", rather than run the risk of killing the tree by rash and untried experiments. Our Alma Mater must never have a tomb-stone erected to her, bearing the inscription —

"I was well, I would be better;
I took physic, and here I lie."

That the Academy is susceptible of great improvement, will be conceded by all as a general

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truth, but in regard to the particular improvements needed, and their relative importance, there will be a great diversity of opinions, which it will be the mission of the proposed Association to reconcile, so that all may act together in the right direction, and with a maximum effort when needful. It is not my present purpose to particularize any of the subjects or questions claiming attention, save only the three I am going to mention, which, deeming them of paramount importance, I would wish you to propose at the proper time, and have them referred to a special Committee with instructions to report at the next annual meeting. (a) These three things, or propositions may be briefly stated as follows —

1st. A change in the mode of filling Cadet vacancies, so as to secure to the Academy the most talented and worthy of the candidates, by means of competitive examinations on a high standard of attainments; Members of Congress to have nothing to do with the selection of candidates. The examinations to be open to all having the prescribed qualifications. —

2d - A permanent Board of Improvement, and

3d - An Inspector of Studies, as at all the best Military Institutions of other countries.

(a) Webster, Mahan and Anderson to be on the Committee if possible, either to be chairman. Mahan because he knows my views on the matters in question, and concurs

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these requisites secured, other ameliorations more or less dependant upon them, and scarcely less important and desirable will naturally follow or be less difficult of attainment. That the Academy had not the benefits of them during my superintendency was not because they were not thought of then, or their value less highly appreciated. I try to persuade myself that the time for them has now come.

You can better imagine than I can describe by any words at my command, the emotions I experienced in reading that portion of your letter informing me, in terms most flattering and gratifying, that all the graduates to whom you had mentioned the subject had expressed an earnest desire that I should be present and preside at the meeting on the 22d inst.

The belief that I am kindly remembered by the graduates still living, whose education I had the honor to supervise, is the principle source of happiness now remaining to me. To meet them again face to face, and to pass a few days or hours in social intercourse with them, would afford me a pleasure I could not deny myself, were it possible for me to make the journey to New York. As it is, my Spirit only can be there, my old worn out body cannot be.

Fourscore and four years lacking four months may tell the reason.

Faithfully and ever
Your affectionate Friend
S. Thayer

The names of the sixteen graduates who attended the meeting of May 22, 1869, when the Association was organized, will be found in the Association Report for 1909.

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Annual Reunion, June 11th, 1912

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

West Point, N. Y., June 11, 1912.

The business meeting of the Association was held in the old Chapel at West Point, at 3:00 p. m., General John M. Wilson, Class of 1860, President of the Association, presiding.

Prayer by the Rev. Edward S. Travers, Chaplain, U. S. Military Academy.

The roll call was dispensed with.

The names of the graduates who had died during the past year were read by Lieut.-Col. C. P. Echols, the members present standing.

Those whose names are marked with an asterisk were present:

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

1844

SIMON B. BUCKNER.

1846

FRANCIS T. BRYAN.
HENRY A. EHNINGER.

1847

HORATIO G. GIBSON.

1849

JOHN C. MOORE.

1851

ALEXANDER J. PERRY.

1852

JAMES VAN VOAST.
JAMES W. ROBINSON.
JOHN P. HAWKINS.

1853

WILLIAM S. SMITH.
GEORGE R. BISSELL.
THOMAS M. JONES.

1854

G. W. CUSTIS LEE.
HENRY L. ABBOT.
HENRY W. CLOSSON.
ALFRED B. CHAPMAN.
CHARLES G. SAWTELLE.

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1855

SAMUEL BRECK.
DAVID McM. GREGG.
HENRY M. LAZELLE.

1856

RICHARD LODOR.

1857

HENRY M. ROBERT.
SAMUEL W. FERGUSON.
MANNING M. KIMMEL.

1858

THOMAS R. TANNATT.

1859

FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.
MARTIN D. HARDIN.
CALEB H. CARLTON.

1860

HORACE PORTER.
*JAMES H. WILSON.
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE.
JOHN M. WILSON.
EDWARD R. HOPKINS.
ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.
ROBERT H. HALL.
EDWARD B. D. RILEY.

1861, May.

HENRY A. du PONT.
ADELBERT AMES.
ADELBERT R. BUFFINGTON.
*JOHN W. BARLOW.
J. FORD KENT.
EUGENE B. BEAUMONT.
WRIGHT RIVES.

1861, June.

ALFRED MORDECAI.
PETER C. HAINS.
HENRY E. NOYES

1862

GEORGE L. GILLESPIE, JR.
CHARLES R. SUTER.
*SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD.
MORRIS SCHAFF.
JASPER MYERS.
TULLY McCREA.
*CHARLES N. WARNER.

1863

JOHN R. McGINNESS.
FRANK H. PHIPPS.
THOMAS WARD.
JOHN G. BUTLER.
*JAMES R. REID.

1864

GARRETT J. LYDECKER.
ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.
OSWALD H. ERNST.
WILLIAM A. JONES.
CHARLES J. ALLEN.

1865

CHARLES W. RAYMOND.
*WILLIAM R. LIVERMORE.
DAVID W. PAYNE.
WILLIAM H. HEUER.
WILLIAM S. STANTON.
THOMAS H. HANDBURY.
HENRY B. LEDYARD.
JOHN P. STORY.
APPLETON D. PALMER.
WM. H. McLAUGHLIN.
SENECA H. NORTON.
GEORGE H. BURTON.
EDWARD HUNTER.
ALEXANDER W. HOFFMAN.
EDGAR C. BOWEN.
GEORGE G. GREENOUGH.
WARREN C. BEACH.
P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.
CHARLES A. DEMPSEY.

1866

*CHARLES E. L. B. DAVIS.
*JAMES B. QUINN.
FRANK SOULE.
HIERO B. HERR.
JAMES O'HARA.

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1866—Continued.

ABNER H. MERRILL.
HENRY H. C. DUNWOODY.
ROBERT CRAIG.
CHARLES KING.
WILLIAM H. UPHAM.
FRANCIS L. HILLS.
JOHN F. STRETCH.

1867

JOHN C. MALLERY.
*WILLIAM E. ROGERS.
LEWIS M. HAUPT.
*JOHN PITMAN.
FREDERICK A. MAHAN.
FREDERICK A. HINMAN.
CHARLES SHALER.
CROSBY P. MILLER.
JOHN McCLELLAN.
*SAMUEL R. JONES.
EPHRAIM T. C. RICHMOND.
SEDGWICK PRATT.
GEORGE A. GARRETSON.
*LEANDER T. HOWES.
WALTER HOWE.
EDWARD DAVIS.
*EDWARD S. GODFREY.
*WILLIAM J. ROE.
GILBERT P. COTTON.
*JOHN H. GIFFORD.

1868

ALBERT H. PAYSON.
EDGAR W. BASS.
JOSEPH H. WILLARD.
*HENRY METCALFE.
ROBERT FLETCHER.
CLARENCE O. HOWARD.
DAVID D. JOHNSON.
*EUGENE O. FECHET.
CHARLES W. WHIPPLE.
ALEXANDER L. MORTON.
WILLIAM P. HALL.
JAMES H. JONES.
RICHARD E. THOMPSON.
JOHN D. C. HOSKINS.
JAMES W. POPE.
*CHANCELLOR MARTIN.
FRANK W. RUSSELL.
*LOYALL FARRAGUT.
CHARLES F. ROE.
DELANCEY A. KANE.

1869

ERIC BERGLAND.
*SAMUEL E. TILLMAN.
WILLIAM P. DUVALL.
HENRY L. HARRIS.
*ARTHUR S. HARDY.
DAVID A. LYLE.
WORTH OSGOOD.
R. H. LINDSEY.
*CHARLES BRADEN.
JOHN W. PULLMAN.
CHARLES MORTON.
*HENRY P. PERRINE.
WILLIAM GERHARD.

1870

*FRANCIS V. GREENE.
WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN.
*EDWARD S. HOLDEN.
CARL F. PALFREY.
EDWARD E. WOOD.
CHARLES W. BURROWS.
WILLIAM E. BIRKHIMER.
WALTER S. SCHUYLER.
ALEXANDER O. BRODIE.
EDWARD A. GODWIN.
*SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.
FREDERICK K. WARD.
*PETER S. BOMUS.
EDWARD J. McCLERNAND.
FREDERICK E. PHELPS.
ROBERT G. CARTER.
DEXTER W. PARKER.
OTTO L. HEIN.
WINFIELD S. EDGERLY.
JOHN P. KERR.
CLARENCE A. STEDMAN.
ISAIAH H. McDONALD.
*JOHN CONLINE.
*LOVELL H. JEROME.
LEVI P. HUNT.

1871

EDGAR Z. STEEVER.
*ANDREW H. RUSSELL.
GEORGE S. ANDERSON.
GEORGE B. DAVIS.
CHARLES A. WOODRUFF.
WALTER S. WYATT.
WALLACE MOTT.
RICHARD H. POILLON.
JAMES N. ALLISON.
JAMES B. HICKEY.
*GEORGE F. CHASE.

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1871—Continued.

ULYSSES S. G. WHITE.
FRANCIS W. MANSFIELD.
HENRY E. ROBINSON.
DANIEL H. BRUSH.
JOHN McA. WEBSTER.

1872

*ROGERS BIRNIE.
*STANHOPE E. BLUNT.
*FRANK BAKER.
FRANK O. BRIGGS.
*WILLIAM ABBOT.
*HENRY R. LEMLY.
CHARLES D. PARKHURST.
*JOHN T. VAN ORSDALE.
*GEORGE RUHLEN.
FRANK WEST.
RICHARD T. YEATMAN.
JACOB R. RIBLETT.
*JAMES ALLEN.
CHARLES A. BOOTH.
RALPH W. HOYT.
*CHARLES H. WATTS.
*WILLIAM B. WETMORE.
WILLIAM H. MILLER.
GEO. LeR. BROWN.
HERBERT E. TUTHERLY.
*HENRY WYGANT.
WILLIAM H. W. JAMES.
*HENRY H. LANDON.

1873

WILLIAM H. BIXBY.
*JOHN A. LUNDEEN.
*JACOB E. BLOOM.
WILLIAM H. COFFIN.
ALBERT S. CUMMINS.
JOSEPH GARRARD.
EZRA B. FULLER.
FREDERICK A. SMITH.
CALVIN D. COWLES.
DILLARD H. CLARK.
CHARLES M. O'CONNOR.
WILLIAM H. CARTER.
HUGH T. REED.
QUINCY O'M. GILLMORE.
JOSEPH F. HUSTON.

1874

ARTHUR MURRAY.
HENRY M. ANDREWS.
MONTGOMERY M. MACOMB.
GEORGE L. ANDERSON.

1874—Continued.

JOHN P. WISSER.
EDGAR B. ROBERTSON.
RUSSELL THAYER.
GEORGE R. CECIL.
FREDERICK W. SIBLEY.
CHARLES E. S. WOOD.
LUTHER R. HARE.
WILLIS WITTICH.
EDWARD E. HARDIN.
MARION P. MAUS.
CHARLES F. LLOYD.
THEODORE H. ECKERSON.
WILLIAM H. WHEELER.

1875

DAN C. KINGMAN.
WILLARD YOUNG.
LOTUS NILES.
WILLIAM A. SIMPSON.
TASKER H. BLISS.
CHARLES H. CLARK.
JOHN P. JEFFERSON.
ELBERT WHEELER.
ERASMUS M. WEAVER.
ELI D. HOYLE.
WILLIAM N. DYKMAN.
WILLIAM A. MANN.
WILLIAM BAIRD.
ALEXANDER RODGERS.
GEORGE R. SMITH.
GEORGE L. SCOTT.
THOMAS F. DAVIS.
EDWIN B. BOLTON.
THOMAS S. McCALEB.
ROBERT K. EVANS.

1876

JOHN R. WILLIAMS.
HEMAN DOWD.
ALEXANDER S. BACON.
WILLIAM CROZIER.
HENRY H. LUDLOW.
LEONARD A. LOVERING.
WILLIAM R. HAMILTON.
GRANGER ADAMS.
EDWARD E. DRAVO.
HERBERT S. FOSTER.
OSCAR F. LONG.
CARVER HOWLAND.
EDWARD S. FARROW.
ERNEST A. GARLINGTON.
JAMES PARKER.
HARRY L. BAILEY.

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1876—Continued.

*GEORGE ANDREWS.
HUGH L. SCOTT.
LLOYD S. McCORMICK.
CHARLES L. HAMMOND.
JOHN PITCHER.
GEORGE PALMER.
HAMILTON ROWAN.

1877

*WILLIAM M. BLACK.
WALTER L. FISK.
*SOLOMON W. ROESSLER.
ALBERT TODD.
*WILLIAM B. GORDON.
CHARLES G. WOODWARD.
*ADAM SLAKER.
*JOHN V. WHITE.
FREDERICK MARSH.
FRANCIS P. BLAIR.
*EDWARD H. PLUMMER.
JACOB G. GALBRAITH.
CALVIN ESTERLY.
HENRY J. GOLDMAN.
HENRY KIRBY.
*THOMAS H. BARRY.
WILLIAM C. BROWN.
CHARLES J. CRANE.
JOHN BIGELOW, JR.
*GEORGE W. BAXTER.
*ROBERT T. EMMET.
ROBERT D. READ.
*STEPHEN C. MILLS.
HEBER M. CREEL.
*JAMES B. JACKSON.
*ALEXANDER M. PATCH.
GEORGE K. HUNTER.
*JOHN F. C. HEGEWALD.

1878

GEORGE McC. DERBY.
GEORGE P. SCRIVEN.
DOUGLAS A. HOWARD.
JOHN R. TOTTEN.
WILLIAM P. EVANS.
LEWIS D. GREENE.
*JOHN T. BARNETT.
ABNER PICKERING.
JOHN C. F. TILLSON.
J. F. REYNOLDS LANDIS.
FRANK deL. CARRINGTON.
CHARLES G. STARR.
BALDWIN D. SPILMAN.

1878—Continued.

*HENRY O. S. HEISTAND.
ELIJAH H. MERRILL.
ROBERT N. GETTY.
WILLIAM J. ELLIOT.
JAMES F. BELL.
ABIEL L. SMITH.

1879

FREDERICK V. ABBOT.
THOMAS L. CASEY.
THEODORE A. BINGHAM.
CURTIS McD. TOWNSEND.
*GUSTAV J. FIEBEGER.
WILLIAM W. GIBSON.
JAMES E. RUNCIE.
GEORGE H. G. GALE.
FRANCIS H. FRENCH.
FREDERICK S. FOLTZ
HENRY A. GREENE.
FRANK L. DODDS.
EDWIN P. PENDLETON.
JOHN A. JOHNSTON.
WILLIAM D. BEACH.
THOMAS CRUSE.
ALEXANDER McC. OGLE.
CHARLES R. NOYES.
CHARLES H. GRIERSON.
CHARLES M. TRUITT.
ALBERT L. MILLS.
HUNTER LIGGETT.
THOMAS J. LEWIS.
WALTER L. FINLEY.
JAMES A. IRONS.
CHARLES McCLURE.
JOHN S. MALLORY.
WILL T. MAY.
SAMUEL W. MILLER.
CHARLES W. TAYLOR.
PERCY PARKER.
NATH'L. J. WHITEHEAD.
GUY R. BEARDSLEE.

1880

*GEORGE W. GOETHALS.
CHARLES S. BURT.
HENRY A. SCHROEDER.
FREDERICK S. STRONG.
DAVID J. RUMBOUGH.
MILLARD F. HARMON.
CHARLES H. HUNTER.
JAMES B. ALESHIRE.
SAMUEL W. DUNNING.
*CHARLES E. HEWITT.

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1880—Continued.

GEORGE L. CONVERSE.
GEORGE H. MORGAN.
J. WALKER BENET.
JAMES S. ROGERS.
HARRIS L. ROBERTS.
GEORGE BELL, JR.
CHARLES B. VOGDES.
GEORGE H. SANDS.
HENRY C. SHARPE.
GEORGE W. GOODE.
CHARLES STEWART.
JAMES W. WATSON.
PERCY E. TRIPPE.

1881

JOHN BIDDLE.
EDWARD O. BROWN.
HARRY F. HODGES.
JAMES G. WARREN.
EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE.
SAMUEL E. ALLEN.
DANIEL H. BOUGHTON.
GEORGE T. BARTLETT.
ALBERT C. BLUNT.
JOSEPH A. GASTON.
GUY CARLETON.
JOHN F. MORRISON.
JAMES T. KERR.
DANIEL E. McCARTHY.
ENOCH H. CROWDER.
CHARLES H. BARTH.
FREDERICK G. HODGSON.
PARKER W. WEST.
BRITTON DAVIS.
WALTER R. STOLL.
LYMAN W. V. KENNON.
*JOHN B. McDONALD.

1882

EDWARD BURR.
OSCAR T. CROSBY.
GRAHAM D. FITCH.
*EUGENE J. SPENCER.
WARREN P. NEWCOMB.
HARRY C. BENSON.
GEORGE F. BARNEY.
JOHN T. THOMPSON.
EDWARD A. MILLAR.
CHARLES G. TREAT.
RICHARD W. YOUNG.
SAMUEL RODMAN.
BENJAMIN ALVORD.
GEORGE W. McIVER.

1882—Continued.

HENRY T. ALLEN.
WILLIAM W. FORSYTH.
GEORGE H. PATTEN.
JOHN H. BEACOM.
CHARLES P. ELLIOTT.
CHARLES J. STEVENS.
BLANTON C. WELSH.
JAMES A. GOODIN.

1883

GEORGE A. ZINN.
WILLIAM C. LANGFIT.
BEVERLY W. DUNN.
THOMAS RIDGWAY.
WILLOUGHBY WALKE.
CHASE W. KENNEDY.
GODFREY H. MACDONALD.
HERBERT H. SARGENT.
EDWIN A. ROOT.
ISAAC W. LITTELL.
GEORGE H. CAMERON.
WALTER K. WRIGHT.
HARRY C. HALE.
ROBERT D. WALSH.
ALFRED HASBROUCK.
HENRY C. CABELL.
THOMAS W. GRIFFITH.
LAURENCE D. TYSON.
CLARENCE R. EDWARDS.

1884

IRVING HALE.
DAVID DuB. GAILLARD.
HARRY TAYLOR.
*WILLIAM L. SIBERT.
STEPHEN M. FOOTE.
ISAAC N. LEWIS.
EUGENE F. LADD.
FREDERICK L. PALMER.
JAMES A. COLE.
EDWIN B. BABBITT.
WILDS P. RICHARDSON.
JOHN B. BELLLINGER.
ROBERT H. NOBLE.
JOHN T. KNIGHT.

1885

JOSEPH E. KUHN.
WILLIAM E. CRAIGHILL.
*CORNELIS DeW. WILLCOX.
CHARLES H. MUIR.
JOHN D. BARRETTE.
ROBERT A. BROWN.

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1885—Continued.

LORENZO P. DAVISON.
JOHN M. CARSON.
ALMON L. PARMERTER.
WILLARD A. HOLBROOK.
HENRY P. McCAIN.
WILLIAM S. BIDDLE.
LOUIS M. KOEHLER.
ROBERT E. L. MICHIE.
SAMUEL E. SMILEY.
GEORGE I. PUTMAN.
*WILLIAM F. MARTIN.

1886

HENRY C. NEWCOMER.
ROBERT L. HIRST.
LUCIEN G. BERRY.
JOHN E. McMAHON.
WALTEN N. P. DARROW.
AVERY D. ANDREWS.
CECIL STEWART.
CHARLES T. MENOHER.
JOHN T. NANCE.
CHARLES C. WALCUTT.
DAVID J. BAKER.
PETER E. TRAUB.
T. BENTLEY MOTT.
GUSTAVE W. S. STEVENS.
JOSEPH C. BYRON.
JESSE McI. CARTER.
CHAUNCEY B. BAKER.
MALVERN-HILL BARNUM.
EDMUND S. WRIGHT.
*BERTRAM T. CLAYTON.
WALTER H. GORDON.
JAMES L. DRUIEN.
ARMAND I. LASSEIGNE.
JAMES H. FRIER.
CHARLES G. LYMAN.
FRANK L. WINN.
CHARLES C. BALLOU.
ERNESTE V. SMITH.
GEORGE B. DUNCAN.
ROBERT C. WILLIAMS.
CHARLES G. DWYER.
JULIUS A. PENN, JR.
EDWARD M. LEWIS.
EDWARD N. JONES.
DWIGHT E. HOLLEY.

1887

*FRANCIS R. SHUNK.
*EUGENE W. VAN C. LUCAS.
CHARLES B. WHEELER.
*EDWARD C. YOUNG.
RICHMOND P. DAVIS.

1887—Continued.

GEORGE O. SQUIER.
ERNEST HINDS.
*WIRT ROBINSON.
JOHN M. JENKINS.
EDGAR RUSSELL.
GEO. F. LANDERS.
*HARRY E. WILKINS.
*OSCAR I. STRAUB.
*ALFRED M. HUNTER.
CHARLES H. MARTIN.
P. D. LOCHRIDGE.
THOMAS H. SLAVENS.
NATHANIEL F. McCLURE.
WILLIAM C. RIVERS.
HERMAN C. SCHUMM.
*WILLIAM WEIGEL.
*ELLWOOD W. EVANS.
ROBERT G. PAXTON.
THOMAS Q. DONALDSON.
GEO. McK. WILLIAMSON.
FRANCIS H. BEACH.
AMBROSE I. MORIARTY.
ALONZO GRAY.
HERMAN HALL.
MARCUS D. CRONIN.
CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH.
CHARLES GERHARDT.
SAMUEL SEAY.
JAMES T. DEAN.
ULYSSES G. McALEXANDER.
*WILLIAM K. JONES.
EDMUND WITTENMYER.
MICHAEL J. LENIHAN.
*MARK L. HERSEY.
SAMUEL A. SMOKE.
FRANK H. ALBRIGHT.

1888

CHARLES H. McKINSTRY.
WILLIAM V. JUDSON.
SOLOMAN P. VESTAL.
JOHN S. GRISARD.
CHAS. W. FENTON.
JOHN D. L. HARTMAN.
ROBERT L. HOWZE.
EDWIN M. SUPLEE.
ANDREW G. C. QUAY.
JOHN P. RYAN.
PETER C. HARRIS.
MUNROE McFARLAND.
WILLIAM T. WILDER.
WILLIAM R. DASHIELL.
ELI A. HELMICK.
WILLIAM T. LITTLEBRANT.
CHARLES G. FRENCH.
MATTHEW C. BUTLER.

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1889

EBEN E. WINSLOW.
CLEMENT A. F. FLAGLER.
CHESTER HARDING.
EDMUND M. BLAKE.
FRANCIS W. WILLCOX.
WILLIAM L. KENLY, JR.
SIDNEY S. JORDAN.
*WALTER A. BETHEL.
BEN JOHNSON.
*RALPH HARRISON.
JOHN P. HAINS.
*WILLIAM LASSITER.
*CHARLES D. RHODES.
HARRY R. LEE.
ALEXANDER R. PIPER.
EDWARD T. WINSTON.
GEORGE T. LANGHORNE.
WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS.
JOHN R. M. TAYLOR.
FRANCIS E. LACEY.
CHARLES CRAWFORD.
WILLIAM S. GRAVES.
FRANK D. WEBSTER.
JAMES E. NORMOYLE.
EDWARD V. STOCKHAM.

1890

CHARLES KELLER.
HERBERT DEAKYNE.
JAMES HAMILTON.
THOMAS W. WINSTON.
GEORGE MONTGOMERY.
WILLIAM C. DAVIS.
HIRAM McL. POWELL.
FRANCIS C. MARSHALL.
FRANK G. MAULDIN.
*MILTON F. DAVIS.
THOMAS B. LAMOREUX.
*FRED W. SLADEN.
HARRY H. BANDHOLTZ.
HENRY G. LEARNARD.
SAMUEL G. JONES.
JAMES M. ANDREWS.
GEORGE D. MOORE.
FRANK B. KEECH.

1891

SPENCER COSBY.
JOHN S. SEWALL.
*CHARLES P. ECHOLS.
JAMES F. McINDOE.
JAY J. MORROW.
TIEMANN N. HORN.

1891—Continued.

GEORGE P. WHITE.
LAWSON M. FULLER.
LOUIS C. SHERER.
JOHN W. FURLONG.
RICHARD L. LIVERMORE.
ROBERT J. FLEMING.
EDWIN B. WINANS, JR.
FRANCIS H. SCHOEFFEL.
HAROLD P. HOWARD.
WILLIAM H. BERTSCH.
ELMER LINDSLEY.
JOSEPH T. CRABBS.
JOHN W. HEAVY.
HARRY J. HIRSCH.
CHARLES DeL. HINE.
JOSEPH FRAZIER.
ROBERT L. HAMILTON.
HOLLIS C. CLARK.
GEORGE C. SAFFARRANS.
PALMER E. PIERCE.
WILLIAM P. JACKSON.
ALBERT B. DONWORTH.
GORDON VOORHEIS.
WALTER M. WHITMAN.
JOHN J. BRADLEY.
HERBERT O. WILLIAMS.
HERBERT N. ROYDEN.
LEWIS S. SORLEY.

1892

JAMES B. CAVANAUGH.
*JAMES P. JERVEY.
FRANK E. HARRIS.
GEORGE BLAKELY.
*JAY E. HOFFER.
*TRACY C. DICKSON.
FRANK W. COE.
*WILLIAM R. SMITH.
HENRY H. WHITNEY.
*SAMUEL A. KEPHART.
*CHARLES C. JAMIESON.
JAMES A. SHIPTON.
WILLIAM CHAMBERLAINE.
S. BENJAMIN ARNOLD.
GEORGE McD. WEEKS.
JOHN McA. PALMER.
*CHARLES P. SUMMERALL.
JAMES H. REEVES.
KIRBY WALKER.
ALEXANDER M. DAVIS.
EDMUND M. LEARY.
JULIUS T. CONRAD.
WILLIAM NEWMAN.
*FRANK A. WILCOX.

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1892—Continued.

*HENRY G. COLE.
HANSFORD L. THRELKELD.
WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.
PETER W. DAVISON.
SAM'L McP. RUTHERFORD.
*JOHN E. WOODWARD.
*GEORGE H. McMASTER.
ROBERT W. MEARNS.

1893

CHARLES W. KUTZ.
MERIWETHER L. WALKER.
WILLIAM M. CRUIKSHANK.
GORDON G. HEINER.
DAVID M. KING.
WILLIAM R. SMEDBERG.
ROBERTSON HONEY.
ELMER W. CLARK.
JOHN M. MORGAN.
AMOS H. MARTIN.
WALTER C. BABCOCK.
BUELL B. BASSETTE.
EDWARD B. CASSATT.
KENZIE W. WALKER.
ARTHUR M. EDWARDS.
HOWARD R. PERRY.
GEORGE H. JAMERSON.

1894

WILLIAM J. BARDEN.
JAMES M. WILLIAMS.
JOHN W. JOYES.
EDWARD P. O'HERN.
CHARLES W. CASTLE.
FRANCIS LeJ. PARKER.
DWIGHT E. AULTMAN.
ALSTON HAMILTON.
PAUL B. MALONE.
JOHN W. CRAIG.
JOHN C. GILMORE.
ALBERT E. SAXTON.
HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.
BUTLER AMES.
CHARLES F. CRAIN.
FRANK S. COCHEU.
JOHN C. McARTHUR.
FRANK D. ELY.
EDWIN BELL.
OTTO B. ROSENBAUM.
GEORGE H. ESTES.
CHARLES L. BENT.
CHARLES C. SMITH.

1894—Continued.

FRANK L. WELLS.
BRIANT H. WELLS.
JOHN W. BARKER.
JAMES P. HARBESON.
HUGH D. WISE.
JAMES A. MOSS.

1895

EDWARD H. SCHULZ.
HARRY BURGESS.
JENS BUGGE, JR.
HARRY H. STOUT.
JOSEPH L. KNOWLTON.
CHARLES H. PAINE.
NATHAN K. AVERILL.
JOSEPH WHEELER.
BROOKE PAYNE.
WILLIAM G. SILLS.
AUGUST C. NISSEN.
PERRY L. MILES.
CLYDE E. HAWKINS.
LORRAIN T. RICHARDSON.
*JAMES S. PARKER.
MORTON-FITZ SMITH.
FRANKLIN S. HUTTON.
JOSEPH S. HERRON.
ALBERT S. BROOKES.
GEO. B. PRITCHARD.
THOMAS F. DWYER.
FINE W. SMITH.
DAVID S. STANLEY.
BENJAMIN T. SIMMONS.
GIRARD STURTEVANT.
FRANK B. WATSON.
OSCAR J. CHARLES.

1896

HARRY F. JACKSON.
*ROBERT E. CALLAN.
WILLIAM S. GUIGNARD.
EDWIN LANDON.
JOHN B. CHRISTIAN.
LE ROY ELTINGE.
LLOYD ENGLAND.
*GEORGE W. MOSES.
PERCY M. KESSLER.
CHARLES E. STODTER.
JOHNSON HAGOOD.
ALEX. M. MILLER, JR.
CHARLES B. DRAKE.
CHARLES M. K. SALTZMAN.
GEORGE T. PATTERSON.

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1896—Continued.

FRANK K. FERGUSSON.
LUCIUS R. HOLBROOK.
GEORGE H. SHELTON.
ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD.
ELVIN R. HEIBERG.
S. M. KOCHERSPERGER.
OLA W. BELL.
ABRAHAM G. LOTT.
FRANK H. WHITMAN.
FREDERICK W. LEWIS.
DENNIS E. NOLAN.
WILLIAM A. BURNSIDE.
REYNOLDS J. BURT.
WILLIAM KELLY, JR.
RUSSELL C. LANGDON.
GEORGE T. SUMMERLIN.
HARRY H. TEBBETTS.
CHARLES T. BOYD.
HOUSTON V. EVANS.
HENRY C. WHITEHEAD.
GEORGE S. GOODALE.
FRANK C. BOLLES.

1897

JOHN C. OAKES.
SHERWOOD A. CHENEY.
*FRED W. ALTSTAETTER.
HARLEY B. FERGUSON.
CHARLES D. ROBERTS.
ROBERT S. ABERNETHY.
FRANCIS H. POPE.
EDWIN O. SARRATT.
ALBERT J. BOWLEY.
*MATTHEW E. HANNA.
*LAWRENCE S. MILLER.
*WINFIELD S. OVERTON.
FREDERICK T. ARNOLD.
FREDERICK E. JOHNSTON.
CLAUDE H. MILLER.
EARLE D'A. PEARCE.
ROY B. HARPER.
JOHN H. HUGHES.
FRANK R. McCOY.
GEORGE W. HELMS.
*RUFUS E. LONGAN.
*HENRY M. DICHMANN.
HALSTEAD DOREY.
*SETH M. MILLIKEN.
EDGAR T. CONLEY.
THOMAS Q. ASHBURN.
JOHN G. WORKIZER.
*WILLARD D. NEWBILL.

1898

WILLIAM P. WOOTEN.
AMOS A. FRIES.
*MANUS McCLOSKEY.
JOHN E. STEPHENS.
THOMAS E. MERRILL.
MONROE C. KERTH.
GEORGE A. NUGENT.
LAMBERT W. JORDAN.
JACOB C. JOHNSON.
HENRY L. NEWBOLD.
WILLIAM F. NESBITT.
HARVEY W. MILLER.
RALPH E. INGRAM.
ROBERT C. DAVIS.
CHARLES W. EXTON.
GUY V. HENRY.
EDGAR RIDENOUR.
JOSEPH F. GOHN.
JAMES H. BRADFORD.
WALLACE B. SCALES.

1899

JAMES A. WOODRUFF.
WILLIAM KELLY.
HORTON W. STICKLE.
LEWIS H. RAND.
ALFRED B. PUTNAM.
GEORGE W. BUNNELL.
ALBERT E. WALDRON.
FRANK C. JEWELL.
CHARLES B. CLARK.
HERMAN W. SCHULL.
HENRY B. FARRAR.
LEON B. KROMER.
HENRY B. CLARK.
SAMUEL T. ANSELL.
ROBERT H. PECK.
HALSEY E. YATES.
CLEMENT A. TROTT.
GEORGE V. H. MOSELEY.
WILSON B. BURTT.
CHARLES M. BUNDEL.
STUART HEINTZELMAN.
FRED'K W. VAN DUYNE.
JOHN D. LONG.
GRAYSON V. HEIDT.
JAMES HANSON.
FRED. R. BROWN.
FREDERICK B. KERR.
WILLIAM T. MERRY.
LAWRENCE D. CABELL.

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1899—Continued.

CLYFFARD GAME.
GEORGE W. STUART.
ROBERT C. FOY.
DUNCAN K. MAJOR.
ARTHUR S. COWAN.

1900

GUSTAVE R. LUKESH.
FRANCIS A. POPE.
GILBERT A. YOUNGBERG.
FRANK O. WHITLOCK.
WILLIS V. MORRIS.
WALTER S. GRANT.
RAYMOND H. FENNER.
MORTON C. MUMMA.
ARTHUR P. S. HYDE.
JULIAN A. BENJAMIN.
FRANK S. BOWEN.
ROBERT F. JACKSON.
GEORGE T. PERKINS.
GEORGE B. COMLY.
CHARLES G. HARVEY.

1901

CLARENCE O. SHERRILL.
GEORGE R. SPAULDING.
WILLIAM G. CAPLES.
*HENRY C. JEWETT.
ARTHUR WILLIAMS.
WILLIAM L. GUTHRIE.
CLARENCE H. KNIGHT.
WALTER D. SMITH.
WILLIAM P. ENNIS.
FRANK P. LAHM.
GUY E. CARLETON.
CREED F. COX.
GEO. M. RUSSELL.
WILLIAM R. BETTISON.
JEROME G. PILLOW.
RALPH N. HAYDEN.
JOHN A. BERRY.
KERR T. RIGGS.
PRINCE A. OLIVER.
CHARLES BURNETT.
ARTHUR J. LYNCH.
CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM.
JOHN SYMINGTON.
WALTER H. SMITH.
WILLIAM TIDBALL.

1901—Continued.

GEORGE H. BAIRD.
WILLIAM N. HASKELL.
JAMES PRENTICE.
HENRY A. MEYER, JR.
FRANK KELLER.
COPLEY ENOS.

1902

WARREN T. HANNUM.
*FRANCIS F. LONGLEY.
*ROBERT R. RALSTON.
*GILBERT H. STEWART.
FRED W. HINRICHS.
SAMUEL FRANKENBERGER.
STEPHEN ABBOT.
JOHN C. PEGRAM.
*CHARLES H. JENNINGS.
EDWARD J. MORAN.
WILLIAM F. MORRISON.
*RIGBY D. VALLIANT.
*WALTER K. WILSON.
JOHN P. TERRELL.
WILLIAM L. STEVENSON.
HENRY E. MITCHELL.
EDMUND L. ZANE.
WILLIAM H. COWLES.
HENRY M. NELLY.
FREDERICK F. BLACK.
DAVID H. BOWER.
BENJAMIN T. MILLER.

1903

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.
CHARLES T. LEEDS.
MAX C. TYLER.
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
OWEN G. COLLINS.
RICHARD C. MOORE.
EMIL P. LAURSON.
GEORGE W. COCHEU.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON.
CLIFFORD JONES.
WILFORD J. HAWKINS.
HENNING F. COLLEY.
PAUL D. BUNKER.
JAMES A. MARS.
SAMUEL M. PARKER.
ROBERT M. LYON.
JOHN C. MONTGOMERY.
JAMES S. JONES.
WILLIAM M. COLVIN.

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1903—Continued.

FRANCIS H. FARNUM.
DORSEY R. RODNEY.
ALEXANDER M. MILTON.
CAMPBELL B. HODGES.
JACOB W. S. WUEST.
STEPHEN W. WINFREE.
CLIFTON M. BUTLER.
E. LLEWELLYN BULL.
CHARLES F. SEVERSON.
CHARLES B. MOORE.
CORNELIUS S. BENDEL.
BURT W. PHILLIPS.
BEN F. RISTINE.
ALBERT GILMOR.
STUART A. HOWARD.
JOHN S. UPHAM.
ELLERY FARMER.
HOMER N. PRESTON.
EDWARD A. BROWN.

1904

*CHARLES R. PETTIS.
WILLIAM D. A. ANDERSON.
RALPH T. WARD.
ROBERT P. HOWELL, JR.
HENRY H. ROBERT.
THOMAS M. ROBINS.
ROGER D. BLACK.
THEODORE H. DILLON.
JAMES G. McILROY.
VAUGHN W. COOPER.
CHAUNCEY L. FENTON.
PELHAM D. GLASSFORD.
WILLIAM BRYDEN.
DONALD C. McDONALD.
FULTON Q. C. GARDNER.
FRANCIS M. HONEYCUTT.
JOHN W. McKIE.
JAY L. BENEDICT.
PHILLIP H. WORCESTER.
GEORGE V. STRONG.
CHARLES S. BLAKELY.
CHARLES T. SMART.
GEORGE B. HUNTER.
JOSEPH W. STILWELL.
ROBERT M. DANFORD.
JAMES B. DILLARD.
LEO P. QUINN.
ARTHUR W. COPP.
QUINCY A. GILLMORE.
JAMES K. CRAIN.
CARR W. WALLER.
RICHARD J. HERMAN.
DAVID McC. McKELL.
MATTHEW A. CROSS.

1904—Continued.

EDWARD L. HOOPER.
ALBERT H. BARKLEY.
STANLEY KOCH.
CARROLL W. NEAL.
HARRY S. BERRY.
WILBER A. BLAIN.
WALTER SINGLES.
WILLIAM V. CARTER.
GORDON R. CATTS.
HENRY C. PRATT.
CHRISTOPHER JENSVOLD.
URSA M. DILLER.
ROLLO F. ANDERSON.
EDWIN BUTCHER.
RUSSELL V. VENABLE.
ARTHUR J. DAVIS.
MARTIN C. WISE.
WALTER S. DRYSDALE.
RALPH DICKINSON.
MATTHEW H. TOMLINSON.
HORATIO B. HACKETT.
JOSEPH A. ATKINS.
CHARLES F. THOMPSON.
ERLE M. WILSON.
MERRILL E. SPALDING.
JOSEPH J. GRACE.
ROY W. HOLDERNESS.
JOHN D. BURNETT, JR.
JOSEPH A. McANDREW.
ROBERT B. HEWITT.
WILLIAM F. L. SIMPSON.
MERRILL D. WHEELER.
LOWE A. McCLURE.
JAMES S. GREENE.
CHARLES F. CONRY.
CLEMENT H. WRIGHT.
WILLIAM R. SCOTT.
HARRY L. SIMPSON.
GEORGE C. LAWRASON.
ROBERT P. HARBOLD.
JAMES B. WOOLNOUGH.
INNIS P. SWIFT.
JOSEPH D. PARK.
WALTER S. FULTON.
HARRY HAWLEY.
HUGH L. WALTHALL.

1905

DeWITT C. JONES.
ALVIN B. BARBER.
WILLIAM F. ENDRESS.
LOUIS H. McKINLAY.
ROLLAND W. CASE.
NORMAN F. RAMSEY.
JAMES F. CURLEY.

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1905—Continued.

THOMAS D. OSBORNE.
DAVID C. SEAGRAVE.
JOHN de B. W. GARDINER.
GEORGE DILLMAN.
JULIUS C. PETERSON.
NATHAN HOROWITZ.
KARL D. KLEMM.
ELLERY W. NILES.
ADELNO GIBSON.
CHARLES L. SCOTT.
JAMES S. DUSENBURY.
FRANCIS B. UPHAM.
FREDERICK W. MANLEY.
ARTHUR C. TIPTON.
OWEN S. ALBRIGHT.
FRED H. BAIRD.
HUGH H. BROADHURST.
CLIFFORD C. EARLY.
HARRY T. HERRING.
JOHN P. BUBB.
PAUL H. CLARK.
JAMES W. H. REISINGER, JR.
RUPERT A. DUNFORD.

1906

HAROLD S. HETRICK.
WILLIAM A. JOHNSON.
FREDERICK B. DOWNING.
HENRY A. FINCH.
EDWARD D. ARDERY.
FREDERIC E. HUMPHREYS.
CHARLES K. ROCKWELL.
GEORGE M. MORROW, JR.
RICHARD C. BURLESON.
JAMES W. RILEY.
LLOYD P. HORSFALL.
*CHARLES G. METTLER.
CHARLES B. GATEWOOD.
MORGAN L. BRETT.
ARTHUR D. MINICK.
HENRY W. TORNEY.
FORREST E. WILLIFORD.
*EARL McFARLAND.
JOSEPH A. GREEN.
ALEXANDER G. PENDELTON, JR.
JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT.
FREDERICK T. DICKMAN.
WALTER S. STURGILL.
JOHN C. HENDERSON.
HAROLD W. HUNTLEY.
WALTER M. WILHELM.

1906—Continued.

PAUL R. MANCHESTER.
ALEXANDER G. GILLESPIE.
GEORGE W. DeARMOND.
JOHN G. QUEKEMEYER.
OSCAR WESTOVER.
EDWIN de L. SMITH.
JOHN S. PRATT.
JOSEPH C. KING.
WILLIAM E. LANE, JR.
RALPH McT. PENNELL.
GEORGE G. BARTLETT.
HENRY B. CLAGETT.
CLYDE R. ABRAHAM.
PIERRE V. KIEFFER.
GEORGE L. CONVERSE, JR.
HARRY A. SCHWABE.
GEORGE H. PAINE.
DONALD A. ROBINSON.
RENE E. DeR. HOYLE.
GEORGE E. TURNER.
PHILIP MATHEWS.
RICHARD H. JACOB.
RALPH A. JONES.
CALVERT J. DAVENPORT.
HORACE F. SPURGIN.
ROBERT N. CAMPBELL.
HOWARD K. LOUGHRY.
MAX A. ELSER.
WILLIAM T. MacMILLAN.
MARCELLUS H. THOMPSON.
WILLIAM W. ROSE.

1907

JAMES G. STEESE.
*JOHN B. ROSE.
NATHANIEL P. ROGERS, JR.
EDWIN E. PRITCHETT.
*ROY B. STAVER.
FRED T. CRUSE.
ROBERT ARTHUR.
ROBERT P. GLASSBURN.
HENRY L. WATSON.
WALDO C. POTTER.
CLYDE L. EASTMAN.
WILEY E. DAWSON.
DONALD J. McLACHLAN.
CHARLES H. RICE.
WARREN LOTT, JR.
ELMER F. RICE.
EDWIN C. McNEIL.
WILLIAM D. GEARY.
EMIL P. PIERSON.
JOHN W. LANG.

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1907—Continued.

HENRY H. ARNOLD.
WALTER R. WHEELER.
ARTHUR W. HANSON.
WILLIAM E. SELBIE.
JOHN L. JENKINS.
CHARLES H. WHITE.
ROBERT L. LOUNSBURY.
JOHN S. SULLIVAN.
HERBERT HAYDEN.
PAUL A. LARNED.
JAMES H. LAUBACH.
RALPH W. DUSENBURY.
THROOP M. WILDER

1908

GLENN E. EDGERTON.
CHARLES L. HALL.
GEORGE R. GOETHALS.
EVERETT S. HUGHES.
THOMAS J. SMITH.
ROGER S. PARROTT.
HARVEY D. HIGLEY.
ALBERT L. LOUSTALOT.
LOUIS L. PENDLETON.
JOHN F. CURRY.
THOMAS A. TERRY.
CARL C. OAKES.
RAY L. AVERY.
ROBERT E. O'BRIEN.
YOUIR M. MARKS.
FRANCIS L. SWARD.
EDWARD S. HAYES.
JOHN K. BROWN.
THOMAS J. JOHNSON.
ROBERT H. FLETCHER, JR.
FRANKLIN L. WHITLEY.
ROBERT C. COTTON.
HENRY J. WEEKS.

1909.

JOHN D. MATHESON.
WILLIAM H. SAGE, JR.
EDWIN H. MARKS.
EARL NORTH.
ALBERT H. ACHER.
LINDSAY C. HERKNESS.
CLARENCE E. PARTRIDGE.
HOMER R. OLDFIELD.
HERMAN ERLENKOTTER.
CLAUDE B. THUMMEL.
WILLIAM C. WHITAKER.
HAROLD E. MINER.
N. BUTLER BRISCOE.

1909—Continued.

DANA H. CRISSY.
DONALD DEVORE JOHNSON.
EDWARD A. EVERTS.
ROBERT B. PARKER.
EDWIN St. J. GREBLE, JR.
JACOB L. DEVERS.
FRANZ A. DONIAT.
CARL A. BAEHR.
GEORGE S. PATTON, JR.
*EDWARD L. KELLY.
THRUSTON HUGHES.
CHARLES B. MEYER.
DELOS C. EMMONS.
ARNOLD N. KROGSTAD.
ELEY P. DENSON.
PHILIP S. GAGE.
STANLEY M. RUMBOUGH.
EDWIN F. HARDING.
JOSEPH C. MORROW, JR.
HUGH H. McGEE.
THEODORE M. CHASE.
WARDER H. ROBERTS.
RAYMOND D. SMITH.
YING H. WEN.
CHESTER P. MILLS.
WILLIAM H. ANDERSON
LEE D. DAVIS.
*FRANK L. PURDON.
CARLIN C. STOKELY.
LOUIS P. FORD.
MANTON C. MITCHELL.
TING C. CHEN.

1910.

CRESWELL GARLINGTON.
CARY H. BROWN.
DONALD H. CONNOLLY.
RAYMOND F. FOWLER.
EDGAR W. TAULBEE.
HERBERT R. ODELL.
JOHN J. WATERMAN.
MARTIN H. RAY.
DURWARD C. WILSON.
PARKER C. KALLOCH.
MAURICE D. WELTY.
*HARVEY M. HOBBS.
JOSEPH E. CARBERRY.
JACK W. HEARD.
CHARLES M. HAVERKAMP.
THOMAS S. BRIDGES.
ROGER H. WILLIAMS.
JASPER A. DAVIES.
JOSEPH P. ALESHIRE.
HARDING POLK.
CHESTER P. BARNETT.
CALVIN McC. SMITH.

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1911.

PHILIP BRACKEN FLEMING.
JOHN WESLEY STEWART.
JOSEPH COWLES MEHAFFEY.
PAUL SORG REINECKE.
RAYMOND ALBERT WHEELER.
WILLIAM B. HARDIGG.
CURTIS HOPPIN NANCE.
HARRY RUSSELL KUTZ.
CHARLES A. SCHIMELFENIG.
THOMPSON LAWRENCE.
FREEMAN WATE BOWLEY.
CHARLES REUBEN BAXTER.
GUSTAV HENRY FRANKE.
JOHN C. BEATTY.
HUBERT GREGORY STANTON.
CHARLES A. WALKER, JR.
BETHEL WOOD SIMPSON.
NEIL GRAHAM FINCH.
JOHN EVERARD HATCH.
HARRY JAMES KEELEY.
CHARLES PHILIP HALL.
ALEXANDER DAY SURLES.
WILLIAM EDMUND LARNED.
FRANKLIN KEMBLE.
ALFRED JOHN BETCHER.
CHARLES LAURENCE BYRNE.
PHILIP JAMES KIEFFER.
KARL SLAUGHTER BRADFORD
HERBERT ARTHUR DARGUE.
FREDERICK GILBREATH.
JAS. BLANCHARD CRAWFORD.
HAIG SHEKERJIAN.
CHARLES SEA FLOYD.
BENJAMIN C. LOCKWOOD, JR.
HARRISON H. C. RICHARDS.
CARROLL A. BAGBY.
FREDERICK G. DILLMAN.
GREGORY HOISINGTON.
ZIBA LLOYD DROLLINGER.
PAUL WILLIAM BAADE.
JOSEPH LAURA WIER.
FRANK HALL HICKS.
JAMES R. N. WEAVER.
EMANUEL VILLARD HEIDT.

1911—Continued.

JOHN PORTER LUCAS.
SIDNEY HERBERT FOSTER.
CARL FISH McKINNEY.
ROSCOE CONKLING BATSON.
ALLEN RUSSELL KIMBALL.
WILFRID M. BLUNT.
ALAN CROSBY SANDEFORD.
WILLIAM JAY CALVERT.
WILLIAM BURRUS McLAURIN.
IRA THOMAS WYCHE.
JAMES C. R. SCHWENCK.
ROBERT CLYDE GILDART.
THOMAS J. J. CHRISTIAN.
FRANK LAZELL VAN HORN.
GEORGE DERBY HOLLAND.
HOWELL MARION ESTES.
MAX STANLEY MURRAY.
LEO GERALD HEFFERNAN.
EDWIN NOEL HARDY.

1912.

HOWARD S. BENNION.
MILO P. FOX.
LEWIS A. NICKERSON.
PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE.
ROBERT H. LEE.
JOHN N. HAUSER.
RAYMOND V. CRAMER.
STEPHEN H. McGREGOR.
JAMES A. GILLESPIE.
WESLEY M. BAILEY.
EDGAR S. GARRELL.
WADE H. HAISLIP.
WILLIAM DEAN.
JOHN H. LINDT.
ISAAC SPALDING.
JOHN T. McLANE.
WALTON H. WALKER.
EDWARD C. ROSE.
CARL P. DICK.
JOSEPH E. McDONALD.
FRANK J. RILEY.
BENJ. F. DELAMETER, JR.
THEODORE W. MARTIN.

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MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Annual Report of Treasurer, Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy, June 1, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand last report, cash	$ 3,208.94	
New York City bonds	10,000.00	
		$ 13,208.94
Interest on bonds and deposits		517.12
Life membership fees		760.00
Initiation fees and annual dues		170.00
Sale of annuals		12.75
		$ 14,668.81

EXPENDITURES.

Salary of Secretary		$ 120.00
Printing of annuals		898.45
Stationery, postage, exchange, etc		104.56
Balance on hand June 1, 1912:		
Bonds	$ 10,000.00	
Deposits	3,444.44	
Cash	101.36	
	$ 13,545.80	
		$ 14,668.81

IN ACCOUNT WITH MEMORIAL WINDOW FUND.

Balance on hand June 1, 1911	$ 789.38
Contributed during the year	37.00
Interest on deposits	41.86
Balance on hand June 1, 1912	$ 858.24

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,
Treasurer Association of Graduates.

Audited and found correct:

(Signed) G. J. FIEBEGER,
Professor of Engineering.

June 16, 1912.

There being no further miscellaneous business, General Barry, for the Executive Committee, in a few well chosen words, nominated General John W. Barlow, Class of (May) 1861, to be President of the Association for the ensuing year.

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The nomination was seconded by Colonel Fiebeger. Colonel Gordon was delegated to cast the unanimous vote of the members for General Barlow, who was escorted to the chair by the two senior graduates present—General Samuel M. Mansfield, Class of 1862, and Captain James R. Reid, Class of 1863.

General Barlow made a brief address and then appointed the following officers for the ensuing year:

OFFICERS FOR 1911-1912.

PRESIDENT.

General John W. Barlow.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

General T. H. Barry. Colonel G. J. Fiebeger.
Colonel W. B. Gordon. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Sladen.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. DeW. Willcox.

TREASURER.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Echols.

SECRETARY.

Lieutenant Charles Braden, U. S. Army, Retired.

The Chaplain of the Academy then pronounced the benediction.

There being no further business before it, the meeting adjourned.

CHARLES BRADEN,
Lieutenant U. S. A.,
Secretary.

About one hundred and eighty graduates were present this year. There were seven class reunions, viz.: 1867, 1872, 1877, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, all well attended.

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CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1.—THE ASSOCIATION OF THE GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY shall include all the graduates of that institution who shall have assented to the Constitution and By-Laws.

Art. II.—The object of this Association shall be to cherish the memories of the Military Academy at West Point, and to promote the social intercourse and fraternal fellowship of its graduates.

Art. III, Par. 1.—The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five members.

Par. 2.—That the President of the Association shall be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting, and hold office for one year, or until a successor be chosen. He shall preside at all meetings of the Association, at the Annual Dinner, and at the meetings of the Executive Committee. The President shall cast the deciding vote upon all questions in which there is a tie at the meetings of the Association, or of the Executive Committee. Should the President be absent from any meeting, his duties shall devolve upon the next senior member of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary and the Treasurer, to be selected from the members of the Association residing at or near West Point, shall be appointed by the presiding officer at each annual meeting, for the ensuing year.

Par. 3.—The Association shall meet annually at West Point, New York, on such a day of the month of June as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

Art. IV.—Political, or any other discussions foreign to the purposes of the Association, as set forth in this Constitution, or any proceedings of such a tendency, are declared inimical to the purposes of this organization, and are prohibited.

Art. V.—This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Association, by a vote of three-fourths of the members present.

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BY-LAWS.

1. Every graduate in good standing may become a life member of the Associatoin, without annual dues, by the payment of ten dollars at one time; or may become a member of the Association by paying an initiation fee of two dollars and annual dues thereafter of one dollar.

When a member paying annual dues shall, at any time, have paid into the Association twelve dollars in dues, including initiation fee, he shall become a life member.

When a member of the Association falls three years in arrears in the payment of his annual dues, he shall be notified by registered letter containing a copy of this by-law. If these dues are not paid within six months after receiving the notification, he shall be held to have resigned his membership in the Association.

2. At each annual meeting the presiding officer shall appoint five members who, together with the President, shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Association. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to make all needful preparations and arrangements for the ensuing meeting; to audit the accounts of the Treasurer; and to transact such other business as may not devolve upon the other officers of the Association. That at each annual meeting of the Association, the Executive Committee shall nominate a candidate or candidates for President of the Association for the ensuing year.

3. The Treasurer shall disburse all moneys of the Association upon the order of the Executive Committee, attested by the signature of its chairman, and shall at each annual meeting make a full report of its receipts and disbursements.

4. The Secretary shall cause a book of records to be kept, exhibiting the address and occupation of every member of the Association.

5. The records of the Association shall be preserved at West Point, New York, and shall be open to the inspection of the members.

6. All members of the Association who may be prevented, by any cause, from personally attending the annual meeting, are expected to notify the Secretary, and to impart such information in regard to themselves as they may think proper, and as may be of interest to their fellow members.

7. No member of the Association shall speak more than once on any subject or question of business, and no longer than five minutes, without the consent of the meeting being first obtained.

8. A two-thirds vote of all the members present at any regular meeting shall be required to alter or amend these By-Laws.

9. Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Law shall be authority for the government and regulations of all meetings of this Association

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The following names have been added to the List of Graduates since the Last Report:

CLASS OF 1912.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5017	1	**Bennion, Howard S....**	Corps of Engineers.
5018	2	**Kuldell, Rudolph C.....**	Corps of Engineers.
5019	3	**Crawford, Roscoe C....**	Corps of Engineers.
5020	4	**Paules, Earl G.....**	Corps of Engineers.
5021	5	**Chynoweth, Bradford G.**	Corps of Engineers.
5022	6	**Fox, Milo P.....**	Corps of Engineers.
5023	7	**Wright, Lee O.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5024	8	**Nickerson, Lewis A.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5025	9	**Faymonville, Philip R...**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5026	10	**Maxwell, Russell L.....**	First Field Artillery.
5027	11	**Harrison, William C....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5028	12	**Wood, John S.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5029	13	**Browne, Charles J.....**	Third Field Artillery.
5030	14	**Lee, Robert H.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5031	15	**Youngs, William H.....**	Fifth Cavalry.
5032	16	**Crawford, David McL..**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5033	17	**Gatchell, Oscar J.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5034	18	**Hauser, John N.....**	Fifth Field Artillery.
5035	19	**Greenwald, Karl C.....**	Fifth Field Artillery.
5036	20	**Hayes, Thomas J.....**	Fourth Infantry.
5037	21	**Anderson, Richard E...**	Fourth Field Artillery.
5038	22	**Fechet d'Alary .....**	Ninth Infantry.
5039	23	**Burlingame, Cris M.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5040	24	**Cramer, Raymond V....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5041	25	**Wilbur, William H.....**	Tenth Infantry.
5042	26	**Spalding, Sidney P.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5043	27	**Jones, Byron Q.....**	Fourteenth Cavalry.
5044	28	**Barrett, Leonard L.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.

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Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5045	29	**McGregor, Stephen H..**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5046	30	**Gillespie, James A.....**	Second Field Artillery.
5047	31	**Bailey, Wesley M.....**	Sixth Field Artillery.
5048	32	**Gorrell, Edgar S.....**	Thirtieth Infantry.
5049	33	**Edwards, Basil D.....**	Thirtieth Infantry.
5050	34	**Johnson, Davenport ....**	Nineteenth Infantry.
5051	35	**Kirk, James .....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5052	36	**Littlejohn, Robert McG.**	Eighth Cavalry.
5053	37	**Haislip, Wade H.....**	Nineteenth Infantry.
5054	38	**Bodine, Robert N.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5055	39	**Dean, William .....**	Twenty-third Infantry.
5056	40	**Johnson, James H.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5057	41	**Flint, Henry A.....**	Fourth Cavalry.
5058	42	**Robertson, Walter M...**	First Infantry.
5059	43	**Lindt, John H.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5060	44	**Thomas, Pearl L.....**	Sixth Cavalry.
5061	45	**Bingham, Sidney V.....**	Ninth Cavalry.
5062	46	**Schultz, Otto E.....**	Second Cavalry.
5063	47	**Du Bois, Bird S.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5064	48	**Spalding, Isaac .....**	Ninth Cavalry.
5065	49	**Phelon, Cyril A.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5066	50	**Maloney, Harry J.....**	Tenth Infantry.
5067	51	**Hinemon, John H., Jr...**	First Infantry.
5068	52	**Flynn, Henry L.....**	Eleventh Cavalry.
5069	53	**Hyatt, Robert F.....**	Seventh Cavalry.
5070	54	**Rayner, Harold M.....**	Third Cavalry.
5071	55	**Sawyer, Charles N.....**	Thirtieth Infantry.
5072	56	**Cook, Gilbert R.....**	Eighteenth Infantry.
5073	57	**Sullivan, Max W.....**	Sixteenth Infantry.
5074	58	**Walmsley, Stephen M..**	Seventh Cavalry.
5075	59	**Sibert, Franklin C.....**	Eleventh Infantry.

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Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5076	60	**Arnold, Archibald V....**	Eighteenth Infantry.
5077	61	**Smith, John N., Jr.....**	Third Infantry.
5078	62	**Weaver, William G.....**	Twentieth Infantry.
5079	63	**Chamberlin, Stephen J..**	Sixteenth Infantry.
5080	64	**McLane, John T.....**	Fourteenth Cavalry.
5081	65	**Hobson, William M....**	Ninth Infantry.
5082	66	**Kilner, Walter G.....**	Third Infantry.
5083	67	**Chase, George McC....**	First Cavalry.
5084	68	**Barton, Raymond O....**	Thirtieth Infantry.
5085	69	**Mooney, James S.....**	Second Cavalry.
5086	70	**Whiteside, Houston L..**	Twenty-third Infantry.
5087	71	**Harms, Henry W.....**	Ninth Cavalry.
5088	72	**Lewis, John E.....**	Tenth Cavalry.
5089	73	**Walker, Walton H.....**	Nineteenth Infantry.
5090	74	**Harmon, Millard F., Jr..**	Twenty-eighth Infantry.
5091	75	**Kelly, John D., Jr.....**	Thirteenth Cavalry.
5092	76	**Deuel, Thorne, Jr.....**	Tenth Cavalry.
5093	77	**Rose, Edward C.....**	Twenty-sixth Infantry.
5094	78	**Brown, Albert E.....**	Fourth Infantry.
5095	79	**Nalle, William, Jr.....**	Fourth Cavalry.
5096	80	**Gonser, Gustav J.....**	Twelfth Cavalry.
5097	81	**Holliday, Ralph C.....**	Twenty-second Infantry.
5098	82	**Patterson, Robert E....**	Twenty-seventh Infantry.
5099	83	**Polhemus, Adrian K....**	Second Infantry.
5100	84	**Dick, Carl P.....**	Twenty-second Infantry.
5101	85	**Drake, Charles C.....**	Seventh Infantry.
5102	86	**Brown, George Le R., Jr.**	Fifth Infantry.

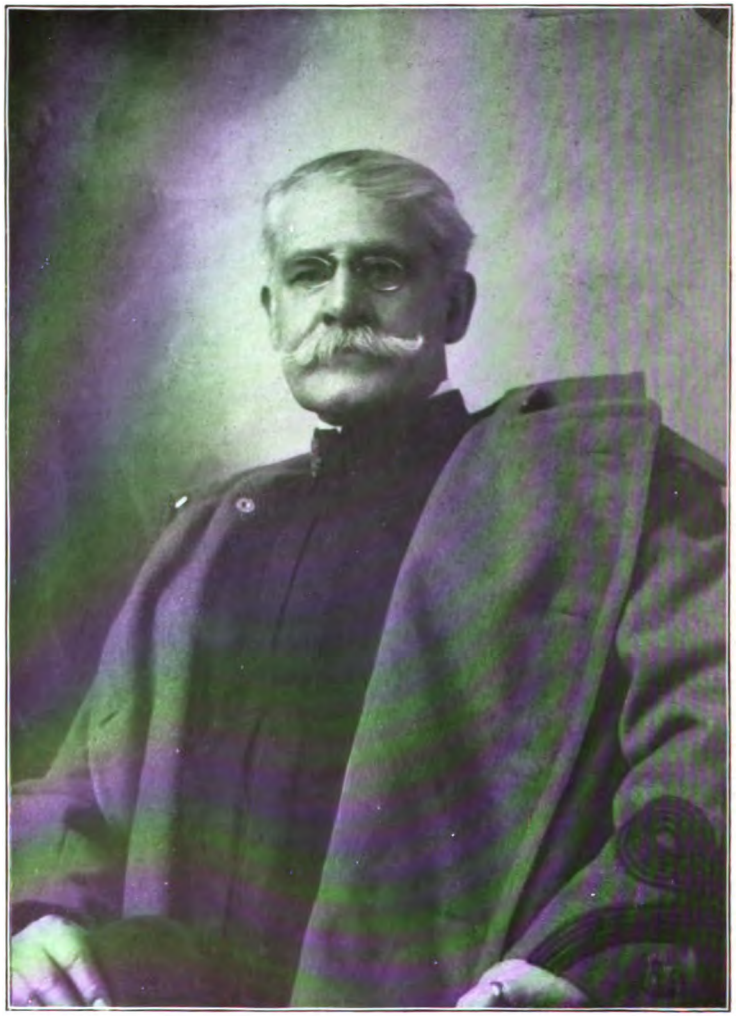
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Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5103	87	**Hochwalt, Earl B.....**	Sixth Infantry.
5104	88	**Morrisey, William J....**	Twenty-ninth Infantry.
5105	89	**Snow, Robert T.....**	Twenty-first Infantry.
5106	90	**McLean, Henry C.....**	Twenty-ninth Infantry.
5107	91	**McDonald, Joseph E....**	Twenty-first Infantry.
5108	92	**Schneider, Frank V.....**	Twenty-first Infantry.
5109	93	**Riley, Frank J.....**	Twenty-first Infantry.
5110	94	**Delameter, Benj'n F., Jr.**	Nineteenth Infantry.
5111	95	**Martin, Theodore W...**	Seventeenth Infantry.
		Ulloa, Herman A.....	Foreigner—not commissioned.

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COLONEL CHARLES W. LARNED.

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NECROLOGY.

CHARLES W. LARNED.

No. 2339. Class of 1870.

Died, June 19, 1911, at Dansville Sanitarium, New York, aged 61.

Charles William Larned was born in New York, March 9th, 1850. His ancestors had lived in New England since 1630, and before that in England. His father served in the Civil War as an officer of Volunteers, and died in 1864 of fever contracted in active service.

When Larned came to West Point in 1866, he was but a few months above the minimum age for admission, then sixteen years. His career as a Cadet was in no way remarkable. He was studious—but only after his own fashion. He gave more thought to the books he got from the library than to those in the prescribed course. It was evident that his tastes inclined to literature and art more than to mathematics and the science of war. He was never a Cadet officer. Football, baseball, tennis, golf and polo, all of which now flourish among the Cadets, were then unknown at West Point; and the unsuccessful attempt which was made during his time to introduce the sport of rowing, did not interest him. In later life he was a keen advocate of athletic sports for the Cadets under proper regulation, but when he was in the Corps he gave no thought to such pursuits. His principal diversion, apart from reading books which had no relation to the prescribed course of studies, was in long walks. He

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loved to climb Cro' Nest, to ramble among the trees at Fort Put, to sit on the rocks at Gee's Point; and, if he had a sympathetic companion, to talk poetry. He was, however, no recluse; he was popular with his classmates who sometimes chaffed him on his artistic pose, but were none the less fond of him; he seldom missed the stag dances on the long winter afternoons, in the old gymnasium at the north end of the ground floor of the Academic Building of that day.

In his first class year the rigid discipline—of which later he was so ardent an advocate—grew irksome to him and he became somewhat careless. He had 198 demerits in that year, which was perilously close to the limit of 200, which, under the regulations then in force, meant dismissal. His predilection for outside reading to the detriment of the official studies, combined with the large number of his demerits, prevented him from taking the class rank to which his unquestioned talents entitled him. He was always No. 1 in drawing, but in general standing at graduation he was 28 in a class of 58 members.

On graduation he was assigned to the 3rd Cavalry, but at the end of his furlough was transferred to the 7th Cavalry, which he joined at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In the spring of 1871 his regiment was sent to the South, as were many others during the reconstruction period; and for two years he was in garrison at Louisville. In the spring of 1873 the regiment, at Sheridan's urgent request, was sent back to the Indian country and stationed in Dakota. In June of that year, an expedition was fitted out to protect the engineers and surveying parties of the Northern Pacific Railway, and the 7th Cavalry formed part of it. On August 11th, under Custer's command, the regiment had a sharp fight with the Sioux on the Yellowstone River nearly opposite the mouth of the Big Horn. Larned was in this combat, being at that time detailed as Engineer Officer on Custer's staff. Custer, in his

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official report, says, "I desire to bear testimony to the good conduct of every man connected with my command, including officers, men and scouts. Where all did so well no special mention can be made."

The expedition returned to Fort Lincoln in September. Larned obtained leave of absence until December, was then on special duty in the War Department until the following summer, and on August 30, 1874, was assigned to duty at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Drawing.

When Larned entered West Point as a Cadet, he was an immature boy of sixteen. He died at sixty-one; and of the intervening forty-five years, forty-one were passed at West Point—four years as a Cadet, two years as Assistant Professor, thirty-five years as Professor of Drawing. For the last ten years he was Senior Member of the Faculty. In length of service on the Academic Board, he was exceeded only by Mahan, Church, Weir and Bartlett.

It is impossible in this article to refer, except in the briefest terms, to the valuable services which Larned rendered during his long career at West Point.

The improvement of the Department of Drawing was his first care. Hitherto the instruction had consisted chiefly in copying from the flat. Larned believed that the proper method of instruction was to train the mental faculties rather than to burden the memory. This principle had been thoroughly established in the mathematical departments by Mahan, Bartlett and Church, and he sought to apply it in the department of Drawing by training the eye to see properly and the hand to execute accurately. This training can be successfully imparted to any youth of ordinary intelligence; but in Larned's own words, "further than this with the average man it is not possible to go. Artistic power can not be taught; it must be innate, in the same way as are poetical, rhetorical or dramatic gifts."

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In order thus to train the eye and the hand, the copying from the flat was discarded and the Cadet was set to draw from the object itself, whether it was a landscape, a gun, a statue, a house, a vehicle or a machine; he was given a model accurately made to scale of a piece of field artillery and its caisson and instructed how to make a drawing of it; and he was shown how to make a plan, section, and elevation of a barracks to accommodate a given number of men.

The practical value in the military profession of training such as this is self-evident. In 1880, four years after he had become Professor, he made a report recommending substantially all the changes which he subsequently accomplished, and in successive years his recommendations were approved by the Academic Board until finally they were all adopted. The change is shown in the official Cadet Register which annually publishes the "Course of Study and Books used at the Military Academy." In 1876 the course in drawing was thus described:

"Second Year, Third Class, Topography, etc.

"Third Year, Second Class, Landscape, Pencil and Colors."

In 1900 the Cadet Register enumerates—in addition to the problems in Plane and Descriptive Geometry, Shades and Shadows, Linear Perspective and Isometrical Projections, which had been transferred from the Department of Mathematics—the following, which were new:

"Topography and Plotting of Surveys.

"Field Reconnaissance, Contouring and Sketching with "and without instruments.

"History of Cartography and Topography.

"Triangulation and Large Surveys.

"Free Hand Drawing and Landscape.

"Mechanical and Architectural Drawing.

"Military Landscape, Sketching in the Field.

"Memory Drawing.

"Free Hand Mechanical Drawing without instruments.

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"Building Construction, working Drawings and Isometric "Sections.

"Engineering and Ordnance Drawings.

"Lectures on all the foregoing subjects with stereopticon."

And as a text book:

"Reed's Topographical Drawing and Sketching, including "Photography applied to Surveying."

The teaching of Drawing is a minor part of the course of instruction at West Point. The relative weight given to it by the Academic Board is, approximately, as one to eight for the mathematical studies, and one to twenty for the entire course. But if minor, it is not unimportant. It has a positive and distinct military value. Larned clearly saw this and he placed this department on its proper footing. The scheme of instruction which he introduced was firmly established before he died. It is universally acknowledged to be the proper and suitable scheme of instruction.

Next to the development of the Department of Drawing, Larned's most valuable service was in connection with various building projects. During his time the beauty of West Point was enhanced and its usefulness increased by the construction of the Battle Monument, the Gynasium and New Academic Building authorized in 1899, the Memorial Hall, and finally, the great enlargement and new buildings which were provided for by the Act of Congress passed in 1902. As Secretary or Chairman of the successive Building Committees and Advisory Boards, Larned took a conspicuous part in all these projects.

The Committee on the Battle Monument, of which Larned was Secretary, introduced at West Point the principle which had been successfully adopted elsewhere of a limited competition among selected architects of the highest reputation; and the decision of the competition by a jury of award similarly chosen. In this manner some of the foremost architects and sculptors of their day were brought into the problem

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—Richard M. Hunt, Augustus St. Gaudens, Frederick MacMonnies, McKim, Mead and White, Carrere and Hastings, Babb, Cook and Willard, and R. W. Emerson. The result of their competition and co-operation is the beautiful monolith of red granite surmounted by MacMonnies' figure of fame, which stands out against the sky on the northern edge of the infantry plain.

In the construction of a new Academic Building and a suitable Gymnasium in 1890, Larned served as a member of the successive committees. The two Committees of 1888 (of one of which he was Chairman) prepared the reports which, after being approved by the Academic Board, were forwarded to Washington. With these documents before them, Congress granted the necessary appropriations in March, 1889. Richard M. Hunt was selected as the architect. He elaborated and improved the architectural design for the Academic Building, but he adopted, without substantial change, Larned's design for the Gymnasium.

The construction of Memorial Hall was entrusted to the Trustees named in Cullum's will, but the rules regulating the size and character of tablets, busts and inscriptions, the selection and arrangement of portraits and the disposition of battle flags, were adopted on the recommendation of the "Committee on Memorial Hall," of which Larned was always a member, and for the last ten years of his life its Chairman.

In July, 1899, the Superintendent called upon Larned to prepare a report on the enlargement of the Academy. This idea had been much discussed for several years, but had not taken definite form. Under date of August 10, 1899, Larned made this report. It was printed by the Board of Visitors as part of their own report, and was considered at the next session of Congress, in which a law was passed authorizing the appointment of two cadets from each State at large. This, together with the increase due to the apportionment

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under the Census of 1900, increased the number of Cadets from 377 to 511. This enlargement made imperative a reorganization of the entire educational plant at the Military Academy; and Larned was called upon for a second report. It was made on December 21, 1901; it contained eighteen printed pages of text, five pages of detailed estimates of cost, and fifteen sheets of drawings. The essential features of the project which Larned presented were: a colossal riding hall on the rocks overhanging the river east of the infantry plain; adjacent to this a central station for steam heat and electric light; a second academic building connecting with the one built in 1892 by a monumental archway; administration building for the Superintendent and the Military Staff; headquarters building for the Corps of Cadets; cadet barracks; a new and enlarged gymnasium; cavalry and artillery stables; five sets of barracks for enlisted men; forty sets of quarters for officers, together with new laundry, store houses, and various auxiliary buildings. It is seldom that a preliminary report on so complicated a subject approximates so closely to the final result as does this 1901 report of Larned's to what is now seen at West Point.

This report was duly considered in Congress at the next session. At the hearing before the Military Committee on April 9th, 1902, the Superintendent introduced Larned as the one who "has prepared the plans which are before the Committee." In a hearing lasting the entire day, Larned explained these plans, with such success that the initial appropriation was made in June, and Congress was committed to the project.

The next step was the appointment of an Advisory Board, consisting of six of the Professors, to advise the Superintendent in all matters relating to this large undertaking. Larned was President of this Board from its organization until his death, nine years later.

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The last piece of building in which Larned was individually concerned was the Memorial Window in the new Chapel. Before this beautiful building began to rise on the hills, Colonel J. M. Carson, Jr., proposed (at the meeting of the Graduates' Association in 1907) that the Association raise a fund of $10,000 to purchase an organ for the Chapel. Larned advised that instead of an organ a memorial window be placed over the altar. His views were adopted and he was appointed Chairman of a Committee to raise the funds by subscription among the graduates and to carry out the project. Although the window was not completed until just after Larned's death, the competition had been closed, the award made and the contract signed, so that just before his fatal illness, Larned was able to write an adequate description of it. There were eleven competing designs, four of which came from abroad. It was "the most memorable competition ever held in this country for such a work; and the selected design is of the highest order." It is described by a competent architect as "the most wonderful window of modern times and one of the finest in the world."

In addition to the improvement of his department and to taking an important part in the building operations, Larned found time for numerous lectures and magazine articles, in which he endeavored, with conspicuous success, to bring before the public the aims and purposes of the Military Academy, the standards which it had set up, and the extent to which these had been realized or lived up to, as shown by the records of its graduates. Space does not permit here to quote more than one pregnant sentence: "The purpose of West Point is to make a soldier who shall be an honorable, courageous, self-reliant, clear thinking man, having a broad grasp of all the essentials of his profession."

In recognition of his services as educator, author and artist, the Yale Corporation, at a meeting held on April 11,

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1911, unanimously voted to confer upon Larned at the ensuing Commencement the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Illness prevented his being present at that Commencement, and he thus failed to receive this well deserved honor. All that the Corporation could do was to adopt a Minute expressing their regret at his detention and their hope of his recovery. This hope was not realized.

Of Larned's private life it is impossible to speak without admiration. It was clean, pure and wholesome. He was a dutiful son, a devoted husband, an affectionate father. He married in 1884 Louise Hoffman Alexander, daughter of General E. B. Alexander, a graduate in the class of 1823, who passed his life in the army, serving in the Mexican and Civil Wars and on the frontier. It was in every way a most happy marriage. There were four children, two of whom were boys who are both now graduates of the Military Academy and officers of the army.

During the latter half of Larned's life there was in his character an unobtrusive but deep religious trait. He came to West Point at sixteen—the youngest, with one or two exceptions, in his class. He became a Professor at twenty-six, the earliest age at which anyone (except Courtenay) has ever received an appointmnt on the Academic Board. He matured slowly; but between his thirtieth and fortieth year he began to appreciate the realities of life. He saw that the discipline which had been irksome to him as a Cadet was an essential feature of an admirable course of instruction; and, more important, he made a serious effort to resolve the doubts which had come to cloud his religious faith, as they did with so many others of his age at that period. As part of that effort he classified for his own instruction the spoken words of Jesus Christ, as given in the translation of the Bible commonly known as King James' version. The classification was made according to subjects or topics, selected or chosen by

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himself, one hundred and eighteen in number. This arrangement of Christ's teachings, separated from all extraneous or collateral matter, conveyed to him a revelation of the philosophy of the Christian religion of which he had hitherto had no conception. It so satisfied his soul that he decided to publish this classification, with the thought that it might possibly give to others some measure of the spiritual comfort it had brought to him. The first edition was published anonymously in 1890 under the title of "The Great Discourse." Several editions have been published, the recent ones with an introduction by Bishop Huntington, of Central New York.

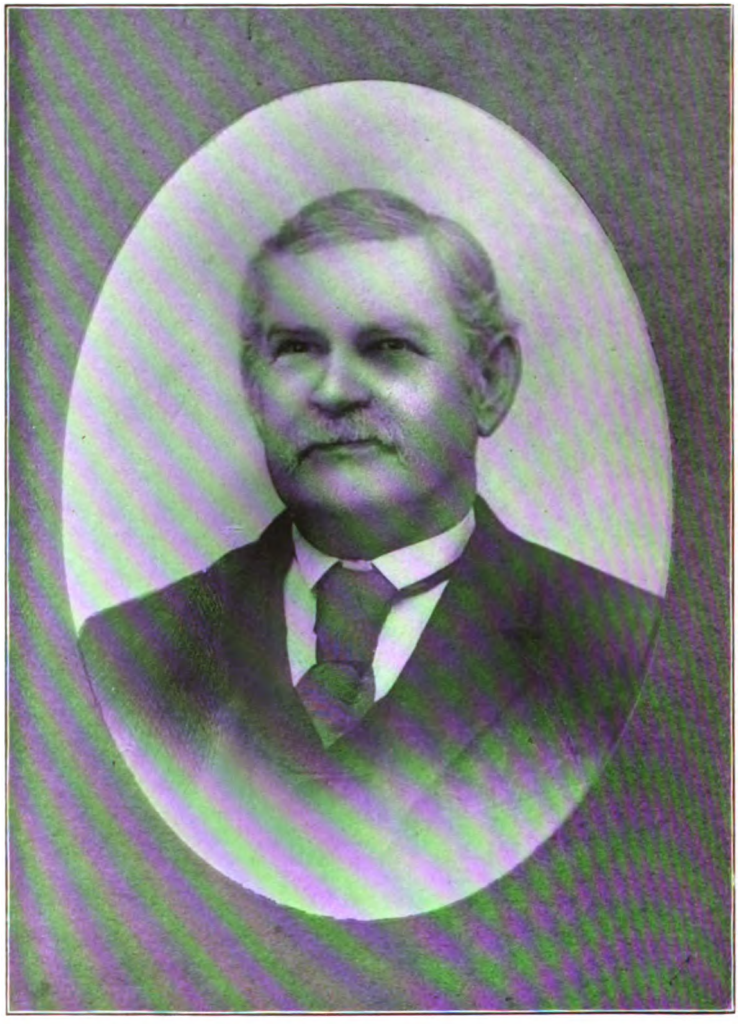
In one of his articles, speaking of the exacting labor forced upon the heads of departments at West Point, Larned says:

"The strain is very severe and unrelenting, and the writer has seen during his service of thirty years, six of his associates break down under it—all in the prime of their faculties; two forced into premature retirement with shattered health, and four dying in harness, after heroic struggles against disease. The story of their devoted lives is but little known beyond the scene of their activities; and the members of their families, forced to leave their homes in the majority of cases in straightened circumstances, have only the heritage of honor bequeathed by lives of unpretentious devotion to a high ideal of duty."

Larned met the same fate; he died in harness, from overwork. He was apparently in good health at the reunion of his class on the 40th anniversary of its graduation. In the following winter he was taken ill of a variety of internal disorders—in layman's language, a general break-up. He was removed to the Sanitarium at Dansville, N. Y., and everything that skilled surgeons, trained nurses and a loving wife

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GENERAL WILLIAM H. ECHOLS.

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could do was done for him. But it was in vain; the human vitality had been used up in the strenuous endeavor to maintain the West Point ideals and carry forward its traditions. He died after an illness of a few months. He was buried in the cemetery at West Point on the grounds of the Military Academy to which he had gladly devoted his life.

FRANCIS V. GREENE.

WILLIAM H. ECHOLS.

No. 1801. CLASS OF 1858.

Died, November 13, 1909, at Huntsville, Ala., aged 76.

WILLIAM HOLDING ECHOLS was born in Huntsville, Ala., March 11, 1834. He received his preliminary education at Green Academy, in Huntsville; then he engaged in business in Huntsville, and also for one year in Mississippi. Receiving an appointment as cadet, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1854, and was graduated fourth in his class on July 1, 1858, at which date he received his commission in the army and was assigned as Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Corps of Topographical Engineers. He was retained at West Point as Instructor in the Military Academy until September, 1858. In October of that year he was ordered to Fort Vancouver, W. T., for duty at Headquarters Department of Oregon. This order was subsequently changed, and Lieutenant Echols was assigned to the Department of Texas with headquarters at San Antonio, where he served until the breaking out of the Civil War.

In the capacity of engineer in charge of the survey Lieutenant Echols for two years made expeditions throughout Northwest Texas with camels, imported by the government for that purpose, in search of available routes through those

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arid wastes to the California coast. His penciled notes of those experiences, taken in the field and embodied in his field books, are full of vivid interest.

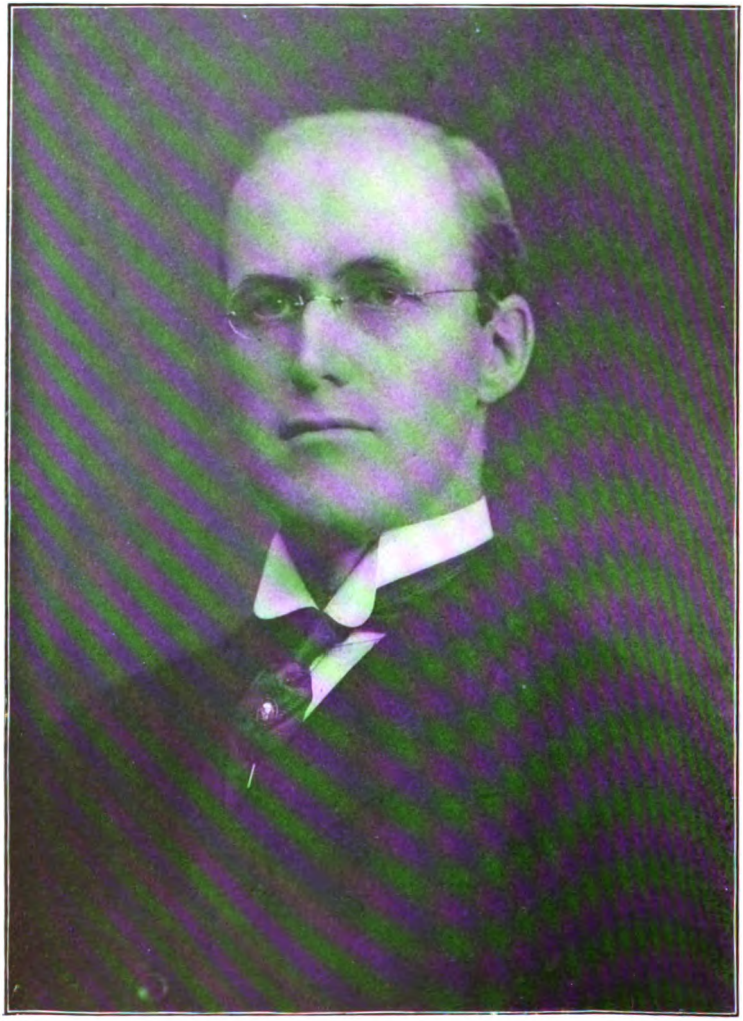
Lieutenant Echols resigned from the United States Army on March 21, 1861, and joined the Confederate Army. He was appointed by President Davis as Captain of Engineers in the regular Confederate Army, March 29, 1861, and was assigned to duty as Engineer in charge of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La., whence, after a brief service, he was ordered on April 17, 1861, to Savannah, Ga., where he was employed as Chief Engineer in charge of defenses, in building fortifications, and also in organizing and drilling troops under General A. R. Lawton.

He was commissioned on December 30, 1861, by Governor Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, as Colonel of the 29th Georgia Volunteers, a position which he greatly desired to accept. But, notwithstanding General Lawton's indorsement of his cause, President Davis wrote him: "The number of engineer officers in our service is quite too small to permit them being placed in command of troops." He was then promoted to be Major of Engineers, and as Chief Engineer of South Carolina, was ordered to the defense of Charleston Harbor, where he served under Generals Beauregard, Pemberton, and Hardee until the evacuation of Charleston, in 1865. He was proceeding on his way through North Carolina to join the Army of Virginia when the surrender took place.

Major Echols returned to his native place, Huntsville, where in 1866 he served as Civil Engineer on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In 1868 he rehabilitated and reorganized the Bell Factory Cotton Mills, one of the oldest cotton mills in the south. He subsequently became President of the First National Bank of Huntsville, the duties of which position he continued to perform until a few months before his death, on November 13, 1909.

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CAPTAIN JAMES W. HINKLEY.

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Major Echols was modest, unassuming, and tender-hearted, with high spirit and courage, undying sense of truth, honor, and high ideals that go to make for manhood in all things.

Major Echols' grandfather, William Echols, went from Pittsylvania County, Va., to Alabama in 1816. His father, also William Echols, at that time sixteen years of age, continued a resident of Alabama the remainder of his life.

Major Echols was married in Huntsville January 19, 1859, to Mary Beirne Patton, daughter of Dr. Charles H. Patton and Susan Beirne Patton. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter, Mrs. Robert E. Spragins, of Huntsville. One son is Colonel Charles P. Echols, of the United States Army, now Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy at West Point; the other son, William H. Echols, Jr., has been for twenty years Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia. Major Echols is also survived by two sisters, Mrs. Wm. C. Collier and Mrs. Eliza Richardson, of Nashville, Tenn.—From the Confederate Record of January 2, 1912.

* * *

JAMES W. HINKLEY, Jr.

No. 3684. Class of 1896.

Died, June 19, 1911, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., aged 38.

Captain J. W. Hinkley, Jr., who died at his old home, Eden Hill, in Poughkeepsie, New York, on June 19, 1911, was the second son of the late Major J. W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie. Captain Hinkley was born in Poughkeepsie, September 8, 1873, and was educated in private and public schools and at Riverview Military Academy, where he distinguished him-

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self in athletics as well as in his studies. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy and entered as a cadet June 15, 1892. From the very first he proved a mainstay of his class. In every line of cadet endeavor, in baseball, football, field day, in color line and Hundredth Night "Billy Hink," as his classmates loved to call him, was a leader and did yeoman's service in everything that made for the interest, happiness and honor of the Corps he loved so dearly. I can see him in plebe camp standing on the color line at those post-concert serenades singing with his full barytone voice the topical songs of the day with funnier verses by far, which he had made up himself. I can see him shaking his big blonde head at the catcher and pitching a shrewd and heady game on the baseball diamond; I can see him at a field day leading in a hurdle race and falling at the last hurdle only to rise and beat them all out in the sprint; on the football field, an inspiring leader; in color line and Hundredth Night the author of the play as well as its protagonist; the level-headed man in his class councils always on the side to sustain the best traditions of the Academy, and then in everyday life the great, big, good-hearted boy, the fun-maker spreading good cheer and jovial feeling over all who came in contact with him. And yet as a first classman in charge of new cadets "Billy Hink" was a grave and serious man, who spoke like a judge and acted before those plebes as if he were a Roman consul whose only thought was to order the affairs of those in his charge in a most solemn and righteous manner.

Hinkley was graduated No. 16 out of 73, June 12, 1896. He was promoted in the Army to additional Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, and served with his regiment at Fort Barrancas, Florida, and the Presidio of California until February, 1897, when he was transferred to the Fifth Artillery with station at Fort Hamilton, New York. He became Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, in June, 1897, and was then transferred to the Fifth Artillery, remaining at Fort Hamilton until

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he was ordered to the Military Academy for duty in August, 1898, whereupon he was assigned to the Department of Mathematics as an instructor. He was promoted First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, March 2, 1899, and Captain in the Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901. At the end of his four years' detail he was assigned to the Artillery District of San Francisco where he served in command of his company until March, 1904, when he was transferred to Fort Washington, Md. In April, 1904, Captain Hinkley's father died and it became necessary that he should return to Poughkeepsie to take his part in the management of the family interests. For this purpose he took a leave of absence and in January, 1905, to the great regret of his brother officers, he resigned his commission. He became President of the Poughkeepsie City and Wappenger Falls Electric Railway, and started as soon as possible to rebuild the line, a work that is now about completed. In addition he had many other interests. He was Secretary of the Poughkeepsie News Company, publishing the News-Press and News-Telegraph. He was a director in five or six prominent corporations; an official in various civic associations, and a member of many social clubs. In religious work Captain Hinkley was a vestryman in Christ Church. Captain Hinkley was married June 18, 1902, to Miss Etheline Louise Hart of New Britain, Connecticut, and leaves besides his wife, his mother, sisters, brothers, three children, a girl and two boys.

For about a year before his death Captain Hinkley was in poor health, but concealed the gravity of it behind his wonderfully cheerful disposition. He was hopeful even when there was no hope and with splendid Christian fortitude met the Grim Reaper with full consciousness and with the Spartan injunction, "Now, remember children, no tears."

Captain Hinkley was a man of force and accomplishment and one who would have won many more honors if he had not

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been cut off in his career; but above all, that which makes his passing so keenly felt was his warm-hearted friendship and love for his fellows, qualities which drew men to him and held them there with hoops of steel. His many friends, both in the service and out, lament his going, but next to his family those who will miss him is that band of fellows who, for four years, marched with him in "the dear old gray battalion" and were bound to him with that magic tie of classmate. '96.

FRED WALDRON FOSTER.

No. 2658. Class of 1877.

Died, June 28, 1911, at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii Ty., aged 60.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fred Waldron Foster, who died at his military station while on duty with his regiment and was buried in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C., was born in Harford, Susquehana County, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1852, and from early infancy lived at Bethel, Sullivan County, New York, where his parents took up their home, and died, beloved and respected by neighbors and friends and held in high esteem.

Lieutenant-Colonel Foster's father was Charles Foster, born in Orange County, New York, where the grandfather had taken up his home after the disbandment of the Colonial Army. The grandfather had fought in Washington's Army at the battles of Princeton and Monmouth. His mother, Eliza Waldron Foster, was a superior woman born in New England whence her parents moved to and settled in Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant-Colonel Foster as a boy was studious and fond of out-door life; hunting and fishing were his pleasures and

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COLONEL FRED W. FOSTER.

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relaxations throughout life. His fund of general information was large and accurate, in all class matters his fairness of view carried weight.

Until he was twelve years old he attended the district school, Sullivan County, New York; he completed his course of study in Monticello County, New York, and took up the duties of teacher and taught in the Monticello schools until his appointment as cadet at West Point.

In 1873 he received the Congressional District appointment as cadet at the United States Military Academy and entered in June of the same year. As cadet he was one of the strong men of his class both in debates and sports. His cadet home, second floor, fourth division, was the popular rendezvous for teachers of outdoor sports and lovers of indoor feasts. A good class standing was an easy matter for him, and he devoted plenty of spare time to reading in that splendidly equipped West Point Library.

In June, 1877, he graduated with his class, 76 strong, with a standing of number 18.

In the late fall of his graduating year he reported for duty with his regiment to General Wesley Merritt, Fifth Cavalry. Life and service on the frontier took him to old Camp Brown, Fort Washakie, in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, to Wind River Reservation which was reached by trail. Constructed roads were still unknown. We find him the following winter, February 16, 1878, surveying a wagon road from Camp Brown, Wyoming, to Rawlins, Wyoming, to connect Camp Brown with the Union Pacific at the nearest practical station from there, to haul supplies for soldiers and Indians—exploring the same region, following all but identical trails of General Dodge, who but a half score years before explored the country to locate the line of the trans-continental railroad between Cheyenne and Rawlins.

In June, 1878, he mapped a route to the Powder River country, now known as Thermopolis oil fields. The next year

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in November he was at Rawlins assisting in forwarding supplies to General Merrit's command down in White River during a winter of unprecedented severity.

In 1880, in command of a troop, still a Second Lieutenant, he marched to Fort Robinson for station. There at Fort Robinson, in May-June, he constructed the first irrigating ditch in Northwestern Nebraska, that beautified the post, watered the trees, the grass-grown parade and made productive the troop gardens.

In his Lieutenant days the troops of the Fifth Cavalry had to make campaigns in winter and in summer, the Cheyennes, the Sioux, the Bannock, the Utes and again the Ogalalla and Broule Sioux, each in turn required the operation of military columns, small and large, at times composed entirely of a Fifth Cavalry detachment.

Each tour of field duty meant a change of station. In 1881, at the end of his fourth year of field service, he was located at old Fort Laramie. Here he enjoyed the happiest days of his younger career.

On November 1st, 1881, he availed himself of a leave of absence of three months, and went to Detroit for his wedding which took place on November 22nd. He married Kate Ten Eycke Watson, daughter of the late Samuel G. Watson, a prominent lawyer of Detroit, Michigan; the ceremony was performed by the Reverend Rufus Clark of St. Paul's Church, Detroit. The children of this marriage living, are Mrs. DeWitt, wife of Major Wallace DeWitt, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, and Cadet Charles Watson Foster, U. S. Military Academy, New York, class of 1914.

The next year he was on duty as the Quartermaster and Commissary at Fort Laramie from July till the end of November, and the following year, in the field, in charge of transportation in Northeastern Nebraska and Dakota for the U. S. Senate Committee for the Sioux nation.

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For several years he was engrossed in the duties, problems and responsibilities of supplying troops in garrison and field, rounded out with experience in command of troops both in field and garrison.

Promotion to a First Lieutenant, April, 1885, and the call for troops employed for the orderly opening of Oklahoma brought him to duty at Fort Reno as station and Oklahoma as his field of duty. This sphere, for the first time, enabled him to use all his activities helpfully to aid in applying the constructive forces of the nation, and so engaged, he soon became as popular with the sturdy boomer folk as he was with the officers and men of his regiment.

His ripened experience received recognition and he was honored with the appointment of Regimental Quartermaster in October, 1890. Promotion and change of station located him, promoted Captain, in October, 1896, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Here orders caused him to take charge of messing in garrison the entire command, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, in one general mess.

At the beginning of the Spanish War, 1898, he was acting Quartermaster and Commissary of his regiment. On June 21st, following, at Tampa, Florida, he assumed command of his newly organized troop of Cavalry.

The fortunes of this war brought him and his troop to Porto Rico with station at Cayey, and in command of that post.

On March 17, 1901, he sailed for the Philippines with his troop, took station and command at Tenai, Moro, P. I., in the favorite haunts of the sagacious, tenacious, persistent Filiazardo.

The years 1902-1903 he was on Regimental Recruiting Service at Buffalo, New York. He was promoted Major, July 8, 1904, and assigned to his old regiment, the Fifth Cavalry, and on April 7, 1906, to the command of Whipple Barracks,

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Arizona. July 29, same year, he marched a squadron of his regiment, the Fifth Cavalry, over the picturesque part of the Sante Fe trail between Thoreau and Las Vegas, New Mexico, and before returning to his station he marched his squadron from Dade Creek, Wyoming, to Colorado Springs, Colorado, for the purpose of participating in the Pikes Peak centennial celebration.

For several years he was engaged in commanding post and marching bi-ennually his squadron to instruction camp, Atascadero, California.

In spring and summer, 1906, as a member of a board, he contributed in producing, and making a practical success of, the present emergency ration.

January 15, 1909, found him on duty with his regiment in the Hawaii Islands.

He was a fine officer, performed his duties with energy and ability, inspired confidence in his superiors and loyalty in his subordinates; his friendship was lasting, true and generous. He was a champion of the square deal and observed it in his acts of administration.

His life ended while at the zenith of his powers.

He was well liked in his regiment, and the regiment mourns the loss of the fine officer. It is truly said in the poetic spirit of West Point of Lieutenant-Colonel Foster, the roll call that brought him before the final board, that

"He never fessed on any point, But coldly maxed it through."

CLASSMATE.

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JAMES A. HUTTON.

No. 2636. CLASS OF 1876.

Died, July 1, 1911, at Berkeley, Cal., aged 56.

CAPTAIN HUTTON was born in and appointed from California. He entered the Military Academy September 1, 1872. Graudating in 1876, and was assigned to the First Infantry.

He served in California, Arizona and Nebraska, till 1883, taking part in the Nez Perces Expedition in 1877. From 1883 till 1886, he was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of California, and on Recruiting Service from 1887 to 1889.

He was promoted to Captain, Eighth Infantry, July 10, 1891, and served at Fort Robinson, Neb., till July 31, 1894, when he was dismissed.

He again entered the service as First Lieutenant, First California Volunteer Infantry, and sailed with regiment for Manila, P. I., June 15, 1898; arrived there July 16, 1898; participated in the siege and capture of Manila, August 1-13, 1898; served in the Philippines to May, 1899, when, on account of ill health, he returned to the United States, and was honorably discharged from volunteer service, July 2, 1899.

He was appointed Captain, 26th Infantry, March 21, 1901; transferred to 27th Infantry, May 18, 1901; en route to Philippine Islands, December 8, 1901 to January 29, 1902; arrived at Zamboanga, Mindanao, P. I., February 11, 1902, taking station with Company A; participated in the Lake Lanas Expedition, Mindanao, 1902; at Mataling River, Mindanao, from June 9 to August 10, 1902, building roads and guarding trail; in Manila, P. I., until January, 1904, when his regiment returned to the U. S.; Regimental Quartermaster,

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August 29, 1903 to October 2, 1906; leave of absence for four months from November 18, 1907; Captain, U. S. A., retired, March 18, 1908, at his own request; over 30 years' service.

Civil history: Engaged in writing life insurance and in managing a canal property; in 1896-7 and part of 1898, in mining to time of entering the volunteer service; from October, 1899 to April, 1901, was a clerk in the Transport Service at San Francisco.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

CHARLES PAUL STIVERS.

No. 2799. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, July 13, 1911, at Kansas City, Mo., aged 53.

MAJOR CHARLES PAUL STIVERS, son of the late Captain Charles B. Stivers and Gertrude Paul Stivers, was born in a tent near Shreveport, Louisiana, March 20, 1858, while the Seventh Infantry, of which his grandfather, General Gabriel Rene Paul, was then the Major, and his father a Lieutenant, was making the long march of 1,500 miles from Fort Belknap, Texas, to Utah—truly a fitting birth for a soldier and a soldier's son. As a baby, he was taken across the Great Plains, 1,200 miles, in ambulance and wagon, to Camp Floyd, Utah, where the Seventh Infantry was stationed; later to Fort Buchanan, New Mexico, 1,600 miles, and then through the land of the hostile Apaches to Fort McLean, New Mexico. During the years of the Civil War he was still an "army child" at Rouse's Point, New York.

In the autumn of 1865 his father, Captain Stivers, then retired, moved to Dayton, Ohio, as Commandant of the Western Military Academy. There Charles Paul Stivers passed

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MAJOR CHARLES P. STIVERS.

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his childhood and youth, receiving his early education in the public schools. He had completed his third year in the High School, when, through competitive examination, he received his appointment as cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was graduated from there in 1879, with a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Infantry then stationed in Nebraska. In January, 1880, he married Kate Alice Ducat of Evanston, Illinois.

After several years' service in Nebraska, Wyoming and Arizona he resigned his commission as First Lieutenant to enter upon a business career in Chicago, Illinois, with his father-in-law, General A. C. Ducat. He later moved to Ripon, Wisconsin, and during his residence there, was at one time Colonel in the State Militia. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, feeling, as he told his father, that his country needed all those whom she had trained, he went as a private in a Wisconsin volunteer regiment. A few months later he was transferred to an Ohio Regiment as a Major. At the close of the Cuban trouble, he was commissioned Captain in the 31st U. S. Volunteer Regiment and went to Zamboango, Mindinao. After a year's service there in charge of a government experimental farm, he returned to the Regular Army as Captain in the Subsistence Department, with station at Iloilo, on the Island of Panay. At the close of this detail in the Philippines, he was stationed in Chicago, then in Washington, D. C., and later in Kansas City, Missouri, where he "invented" the emergency ration used in the Army. Another detail took him to Manila for two years. When this was completed he returned to Kansas City in the autumn of 1909.

Here, without warning, the death angel came for him on the evening of July 13th, 1911, the anniversary of the marriage day of his father and mother. He was standing on his lawn, talking gayly to his wife when, with a smile on his

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face, he suddenly fell. Before his wife could step from the porch to his side, all was over—the cause, anuerism of the heart.

His body lies in the beautiful National Cemetery at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

There are left to mourn his loss, his widow, one daughter, Gertrude Stivers Read of Ripon, Wisconsin, three sons, Arthur Ducat, Charles Paul and Gerald, and two sisters, Mrs. Frederic Harrington and Miss Grace H. Stivers. When his summons came, there passed from this earth a good son, a devoted husband and a loving father. Further praise no man can win. * * *

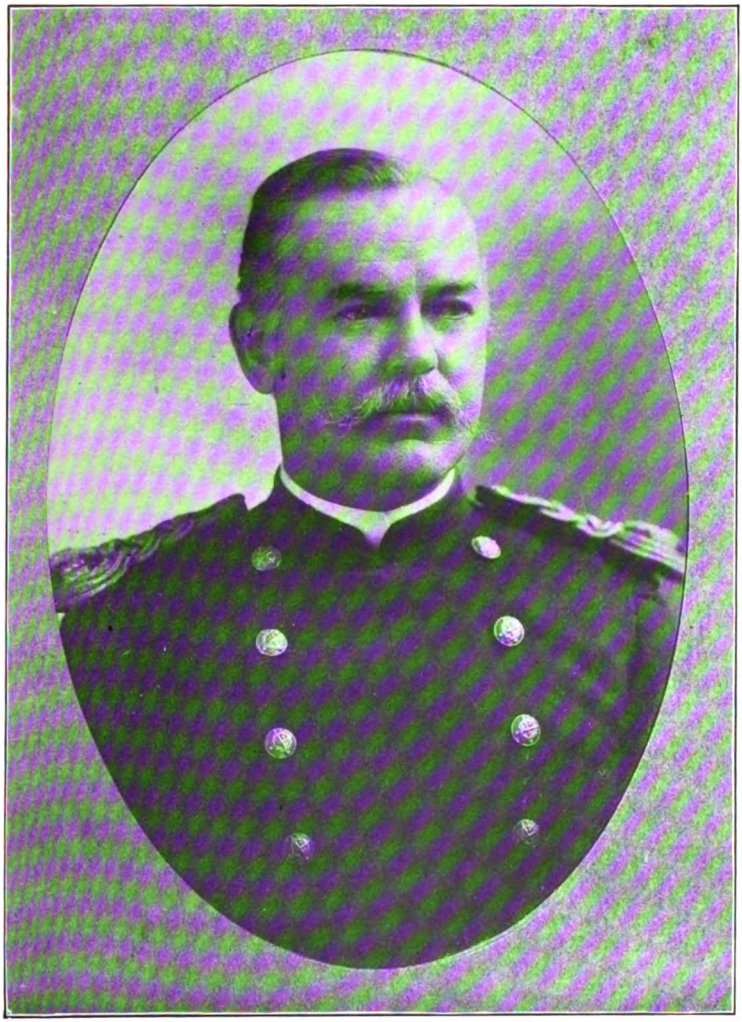
LAWRENCE L. BRUFF.

No. 2595. CLASS OF 1876.

Died, August 4, 1911, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 60.

COLONEL BRUFF was born at St. Michaels, Maryland, October 14, 1851; was graduated number three in the Class of 1876; assigned to the Third Artillery and transferred to the Ordnance Department October 30, 1879; Captain, June 15, 1890; Major, April 5, 1903; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 25, 1906, and Colonel of Ordnance, June 13, 1909; married at Easton, Maryland, April 3, 1877, to Miss Ada Robson, by Rt. Rev. Henry C. Lay, Bishop of Diocese of Eastern Maryland; died suddenly at Philadelphia, August 4th, 1911; buried with full military honors at West Point. He leaves a widow and one son. Such is a brief skeleton of the events of his life, but it conveys but a faint idea of the remarkable career of a remarkable man.

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COLONEL LAWRENCE L. BRUFF.

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As a highly educated military specialist, he was an enthusiast in his profession and became the modern authority on ordnance. His industry was tireless, his writings numerous and the amount of work accomplished stupendous. For nine years from 1891 to 1900, he was Instructor and head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery at the Military Academy at West Point, and was the author of numerous works on ordnance, among them being "Exterior Ballistics," "Gunpowder and Interior Ballistics," "Notes on Machine and Rapid Fire Guns," "Gun Construction," "United States Sea Coast Guns," "Ordnance and Gunnery," etc., etc. Hundreds of those who are now officers will cherish with affectionate gratitude the delightful hospitality extended to them in the Bruff home when they were cadets.

He planned, organized and developed the present ordnance museum at the Academy. After 1900, he was assistant to the Chief of Ordnance in Washington, and held many responsible positions, being on duty at the Midvale Steel Works at the time of his death. He was known as the father of the 12-inch gun, having built the first steel guns at Watertown Arsenal, and having, at Watervliet Arsenal, supervised the construction of the first 12-inch breech-loading rifle built in the United States.

In Colonel Bruff was found that rare combination of a brilliant man, modest disposition and persistent industry which could not fail to produce enormous results for the benefit of his generation; and our country was fortunate to possess among its officers a man of his character at the time when the development of military science along technical lines was proceeding with leaps and bounds. He not only kept up with the times, but led in the procession of modern technical military sciences, and from this standpoint alone was one of the most useful men of his times. At all times a student and

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tireless worker, he accumulated a wonderful fund of information on many subjects, especially along technical military lines; he seemed to have read everything.

But we who know him personally may be excused for forgetting the fact that he was a distinguished soldier, accomplished writer, and an authority in his chosen life work. We know that his natural abilities and acquired learning would have put him at the front in any position where he might have been placed, but we magnify the fact of his charming personality and manliness, his beautiful character, his unselfishness, thoughtful devotion to friends and forgetfulness of self, which made him conspicuous among all his fellows. In his daily life and moral character he exemplified the best of our Christian civilization. His qualities as a friend cannot be more beautifully expressed than in the obituary prepared by his friend, Mr. Francis A. Donaldson of Philadelphia:

"He was one possessed of every attribute that goes to make the perfect man, cultured, of literary attainments, noble, generous, tender-hearted, simple, unaffected, genial, excelling in family love and affection, a courteous gentleman, abounding in good works, and as a friend, modest and altogether delightful. Such a man was Lawrence L. Bruff, and although the writer came late into his life, the warm personal friendship existing between them, and his charming personality and comradship was a gladsome source of infinite pleasure, and his death caused the writer unspeakable grief and sorrow."

Little can be added to the above encomium of a friend of recent years, but what would he have thought of "our" Bruff, as a life-long friend, as a cadet, as an officer, in varied positions of trust, as a father, author, organizer, and all 'round scientific soldier, through all of which varied experiences he retained the same simple, lovable character! There are few men to whom the word "lovable" is appropriate, but no other adjective will adequately convey the tender affection of his intimate friends who were able to appreciate fully the beautiful character of a beautiful life.

ALEXANDER S. BACON, '76.

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MAJOR HENRY G. LYON.

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HENRY GIDEON LYON.

No. 3372. CLASS OF 1890.

Died, September 11, 1911, at Stockton, Cal., aged 46.

HENRY GIDEON LYON was born at Buffalo, N. Y., on April 17, 1865. While still very young, he was left an orphan, and at eight years of age was adopted into the family of George N. Brown, who lived on a farm ten miles from Lockport, N. Y. Here, young Henry worked and studied at his home and at the Lockport Public School, meanwhile taking out a law student's certificate. On June 21, 1884, he entered the law office of Wm. G. Greene of Lockport, and the following year, having graduated in the Commercial Department of the Lockport Public School, he went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he took the position of clerk in the law firm of Wadsworth & Wadsworth.

In the summer of 1885, a competitive examination for a West Point cadetship was held at Buffalo. Thirty boys took this examination; Lyon stood first, and received the appointment. He reported at West Point on June 14, 1886, and, after passing his entrance examinations, was admitted as a cadet, to date from July 1, 1886.

At West Point, his life was about the same as that of any other cadet, with the usual struggles, and one narrow escape from being found in his yearling January on "Descrip." His West Point nick-name was "Henri," and he was always a full-blooded, strong man, full of self-reliance, and gave early promise of the uncompromising, fighting character that he always was in after life. Dear old Henri was greatly respected and beloved by his classmates. He took West Point and the world in general quite too seriously for his personal comfort. After putting Descriptive Geometry behind him, his life at

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the Academy ran rather smoothly and uneventfully, until his graduation a little below the middle of his class on June 12, 1890.

He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Seventeenth Infantry, and joined the regiment after his graduation leave at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. In December, 1890, the Seventeenth Infantry, with Lyon as Second Lieutenant of Company D, participated in the Sioux Indian Campaign of the winter of '90 and '91 at Pine Ridge.

The early nineties throughout the Army marked a period when the Target Practice craze was at its heighth, before the school and theoretical instruction period of later years. Lieutenant Lyon threw himself into athletics and target practice with his usual energy, and in 1892 became a distinguished marksman, winning the bronze medal, Department of the Platte Team, 1892; the silver medal same team, 1894, and the silver medal in 1894 on the Army Team. He also became a noted coach and instructor in target practice of officers and enlisted men.

From September 18, 1894, to April, 1897, Lieutenant Lyon served at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, the Seventeenth Infantry having been moved there from Cheyenne. On March 17, 1896, Lieutenant Lyon was married at Boston, Mass., to Miss Flora Dressel, an estimable young lady of a prominent and cultivated family.

On April 17, 1897, being his thirty-second birthday, he was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to the 24th Infantry, stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, where he and his wife joined and lived very happily among congenial friends, ably commanded by Colonel J. Ford Kent.

April 17th seems to have been an important date to Lieutenant Lyon, as on April 17, 1898, the 24th Infantry received orders to go to Tampa, Florida, and left Fort Douglas for the Spanish-American War on April 21, 1898. Lyon was

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First Lieutenant of Company D, commanded by Captain Ducat. At Tampa, Lieutenant Lyon was placed in command of Company C, which he equipped and drilled for war service. On the return of its Captain (Dodge), Lyon returned to duty with Company D.

Shafter's Fifth Corps sailed for Cuba in June and landed June 25th and 26th, at Daiquiri and Siboney. The march to Guasimas and the camps at Sevilla, and the night of June 30th at El Pozo are well known. The 9th, 13th and 24th Regiments of Infantry formed the Third Brigade of Major General Kent's Second Division. The entire Third Brigade, commanded by Colonel Wikoff, numbered only about 1,600 men, and, on account of its numerical weakness, was intended by General Kent to be used as a Division Reserve in the ensuing battle. Moving out from El Pozo at 7:00 A. M., July 1, 1898, the Third Brigade soon came under a heavy rifle and artillery fire from the Spanish posted on San Juan Hill. At about 11 A. M., the American position became serious. Lawton's First Division was still hotly engaged by the gallant Spaniards in El Caney, and Hawkins' Brigade of Kent's Division had been repulsed in their first charge against the San Juan Block-house, while Wheeler's Cavalry Division was holding on to Kettle Hill, unable to advance farther without help from our Infantry Division. About this time, General Kent ordered the deployment of the Third Brigade on the left of Hawkins' First Brigade, by a jungle trail leading to the south along San Juan Creek. About one and one-half hours elapsed before this deployment was effected, and the troops all along the line were ready for their final charge. It was during this time that our troops (like the British some years later at Magersfontein), foolishly scorning the natural cover of the creek bank, suffered their great losses. Lieutenant Lyon was Battalion Adjutant of Wygant's Battalion, the most dangerous position any officer can occupy in battle. While thus awaiting orders for the charge, Lieutenant Lyon shot and killed a

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Spanish sharpshooter, who, from a tree, had picked off a number of our officers and men. General Kent, having thrown in practically all his reserves, ordered the charge, and San Juan Hill fell into our possession, but at a fearful loss to the "heroic Third Brigade," as Kent styled it in his official report. Lieutenant-Colonel Liscum being wounded, the command of the 24th Infantry fell upon Major A. C. Markley, who, in his report, "Commended the gallantry of Lieutenant Henry G. Lyon during the charge, and the fortitude displayed by Lieutenant Lyon that afternoon and the next day, in the shallow trenches, under a torrid sun, suffering for want of food and water, and under a merciless fire from the Spanish, during which, on July 2nd, Lieutenant Lyon was severely wounded in the groin." Later, Lieutenant Lyon was nominated to be Captain by brevet, for gallantry in battle at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

From Siboney, Lyon returned to the United States on the "Cherokee," with his company commander, Captain Ducat, both being seriously wounded. This was the first shipload of wounded, and they missed the later horrors of Siboney, when the yellow fever raged worst; the 24th Infantry acted as guard and nurses, and the brave Captain Dodge died of the yellow fever. Lieutenant Lyon was sent to Fort McPherson, Ga., and from there on sick leave, his leg being paralyzed from the hip down, due to injury to the sciatic nerve.

When Lieutenant Lyon and his wife saw the depleted and pitiful condition of the gallant 24th Infantry as it landed at Weehawken, in the autumn of 1898, he gave up his sick leave and joined at Fort Douglas in October. Six weeks later, the 24th Infantry was under orders for the Philippines. As Lyon's paralyzed leg would render him only a burden for field service, he was ordered to Fort D. A. Russell as Quartermaster and Commissary, where he worked till April, 1899, and then joined his company at Fort Harrison, Montana, with

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his old friend, Captain Ducat, in command of the post, the movement of the 24th to the Philippines having been suspended.

On May 2, 1899, Lieutenant Lyon, with 65 men, was ordered into the Coeur d'Alenes, under General Merriam, to suppress the mining riots, where he remained until the end of July. Of his conduct there, General Merriam, in a letter dated February 11, 1911, says: "Captain Lyon was conspicuous among the officers selected to assist me in the suppression of riot and crime in the Coeur d'Alenes mining region in 1899. In this most delicate duty, Captain Lyon was distinguished for ability, energy and good judgment, and was especially commended in my report to the War Department at that time. In my judgment, he is especially worthy of consideration."

Lyon returned to Fort Harrison, Montana, in July, 1899, being left in command of the post until November, when he went to St. Paul, Minn., to take his examination for promotion to Captain. After witnessing the issue of annuities at certain Indian Reservations, and making a trip through the Yellowstone National Park, he proceeded to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of undergoing an operation for strangulated hernia, which was a result of his wound. This was performed on February 2, 1900, in the Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., and was followed with pleuro-pneumonia, which nearly proved fatal, and confined him to the hospital till March 7th, when he took a short leave; was later given duty at Washington Barracks, and in June, 1900, was ordered to the Militia camp at Peekskill, N. Y., on the staff of General Roe. At the close of this camp, Captain Lyon (whose promotion to Captain dated December 15, 1899) was ordered to Washington as a witness before the Congressional Investigating Committee into the conduct of affairs in the Coeur d'Alene riots, which resulted with credit to General Merriam and to Captain Lyon.

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From July to November 13, 1900, he was stationed at Columbus Barracks, and on the latter date, he sailed from New York on the "Kilpatrick" for the Philippines, via Suez, to join his regiment, the 22nd Infantry, to which he had been assigned on his promotion. Arriving at Manila on January 3, 1901, Captain Lyon proceeded to San Isidro, Province of Nueva Ecija, Luzon, where he took command of Company C, 22nd Infantry on January 19, 1901. The country was in a hostile state, and the troops were kept constantly scouting and skirmishing with the insurrectos. The head of Fagan, the deserter, was brought in here, which place was General Funston's headquarters. In the summer of 1901, Captain Lyon was appointed Regimental Quartermaster of the 22nd Infantry at San Isidro. In February, 1902, the 22nd Infantry went to Manila, and sailed for the United States on the memorably stormy trip of the "Hancock," during which voyage, two soldiers were washed overboard and drowned, and others injured. The vessel finally reached San Francisco on April 25, 1902. The regiment went to Fort Crook, Nebraska, for station, where Captain Lyon remained as Quartermaster for a few months only, when he gave up his detail as Regimental Quartermaster, went on leave, and later on Militia duty again with the New York State Militia.

On August 13, 1902, Captain Lyon effected a transfer back to his old regiment, the 17th Infantry, and joined that regiment at Fort Lawton, on October 21, 1902. He commanded the post until the arrival of Major Moon in February, 1903.

On July 5, 1903, the 17th Infantry sailed for the Philippines, Captain Lyon's company taking station at Jolo, in the Infantry Barracks of Asturias, just outside the city. The Moros were very hostile at this time, and numerous campaigns were conducted against them. Captain Lyon was Post Exchange Officer, which did not prevent him from participat-

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ing in most of the expeditions against the Moros. On one of these expeditions he was sent with his company to Pata Island, where he was instrumental in the capture of Prophet Tungalon, and the Panglima Amil, on January 24, 1904, at Cotta Pang Pang Manally, on the Island of Pata. For this work, Captain Lyon was favorably mentioned in the report of Major H. L. Scott, 14th Cavalry, in command of that expedition. The remainder of 1904 and the spring of 1905 was passed at Jolo. In May, 1905, Captain and Mrs. Lyon went to Japan on leave, where the health of the former, impaired by field work, and of the latter by malaria, was greatly improved. They joined the 17th Infantry at Nagasaki on its way home and arrived at SanFrancisco in August, 1905, and took station at Fort McPherson, Ga. In the Autumn of 1906, while on his way to Fort Niagara, where he had been ordered as distinguished marksman for the Army Competition, Captain Lyon was taken with appendicitis on the boat between Cleveland and Buffalo, and was operated upon by the famous Buffalo surgeon, Dr. Park, and left the Buffalo General Hospital in October, on sick leave, which he and his wife spent traveling extensively in Europe. While in Europe, Captain Lyon received word that he had been detailed in the Pay Department of the Army, to date November 2, 1906. He and Mrs. Lyon returned to the United States and took station at St. Louis, Mo., where both made many friends and passed the happiest two years of their life. On July 6, 1909, they both sailed again for the Philippines and were stationed in Manila, Captain Lyon making the usual payments of troops in the provinces of Luzon.

In May, 1910, Captain Lyon noticed the first painful headaches, that are characteristic of Bright's Disease, and these symptoms grew worse as time passed, being complicated with abnormal blood pressure, this resulting in hardening of the arteries. On the expiration of his detail as Paymaster, November 2, 1910, he and Mrs. Lyon had planned to take a

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leave, returning to the United States via Asia and Europe. Toward the end of October his health was so precarious that they had to give up the European trip and returned to San Francisco on the Transport "Sherman," leaving Manila, November 14th. Captain Lyon had on November 2, 1910, been assigned to the 26th Infantry. His sufferings on the trip home, and afterward at the Presidio General Hospital, were intense. He remained in this hospital from December 14, 1910, until May 18, 1911. On April 7, 1911, he was examined for promotion to Major, and was found to be physically unfit for active service, by reason of disability contracted in line of duty, and, according to law, he was retired from active service as a Major of Infantry, on May 23, 1911, the date his promotion to that grade was due. From this date till the date of his death, which occurred on September 11, 1911, he resided at Stockton, California, where he was treated by his uncle, Dr. Cross, a noted physician.

For sometime before his death, Major Lyon realized that his dissolution was imminent. He had always been ready to die and to "go to his God like a soldier." His greatest regret was to leave his wife. His physical suffering for nearly a year had been great and his last conscious words, except for his sacred good-bye to that noble woman he had always loved so well, were, "I have never wilfully wronged any man, nor intentionally hurt any man's feelings." While this negative expression of having done no harm in this world was strictly true, yet it was characteristic of the man's innate modesty and refinement of character. While it is something to be able to say at death that we have injured no man,—that we have not followed the natural law of lower organisms, and preyed on, or exploited our species for our personal aggrandizement, yet, man was put in this world to attain for himself, and to assist his fellow man to attain a higher order of existence than he found upon entering life. If life means anything, it means an evolution to some higher type, even before death. This is the

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positive end to be accomplished in life, as distingushed from the negativeness of merely doing nothing to retard that result. Positiveness brings respect and admiration from our fellow men; mere negativeness may be accompanied by love, which is too often mixed with pity. Can any West Point graduate, who knew dear old Henri, say that he was not a positive character? The mere suggestion of the opposite to any man of the Class of '90, who may read this inadequate testimonial, will cause that reader to smile.

No, this brief sketch of Lyon's life shows too little the work that he accomplished in the world. His simple idea was to do his full duty to his country, and to his fellow man, and, in this, his life was a far greater success than the dear fellow ever realized. His big powerful body and dynamic will went along like a great engine, usually taking the hard way for himself, because he thought it his duty. None of his force was wasted, but was expended, as his body finally was, in his country's service. God knows that Henry Lyon's life work was a magnificent business investment to the government that educated him at her grand old Military Academy.

What personal happiness Henry got out of life's game he owes to his wife, and the domestic felicity of this thoroughly devoted couple was something beautiful to contemplate. To his numerous friends, as to the world in general, Henry gave more than he ever received. These accepted his open-handed generosity as they accepted his superlative bravery in action—all as a matter of course. To the few intimates whom he loved, Henry showed an affection, a sensitiveness and a refinement of character that was almost feminine. No man ever heard him use language that woman might not hear.

In his telegram of condolence to Mrs. Lyon at Stockton, Colonel George R. Dyer, of the National Guard of New York, said, "Everyone who knew your distinguished husband admired and respected him," which was literally true, except

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that few Army officers of the rank of Major, believe themselves distinguished in a nation containing ninety million of their fellow countrymen. Had Opportunity, in a great war, knocked at Major Lyon's door, he was professionally ready for her and for that historic immortality that is the worthy ambition of every red-blooded soldier. But, if the scales of man, in weighing the personality of Henry Lyon, can truthfully record only that which is herein narrated, the analytical balances of God Almighty will probably show more claims to distinction, in the life of this worthy son of West Point, than in many a character noted in history.

CLASSMATE.

WILLIAM R. BOGGS.

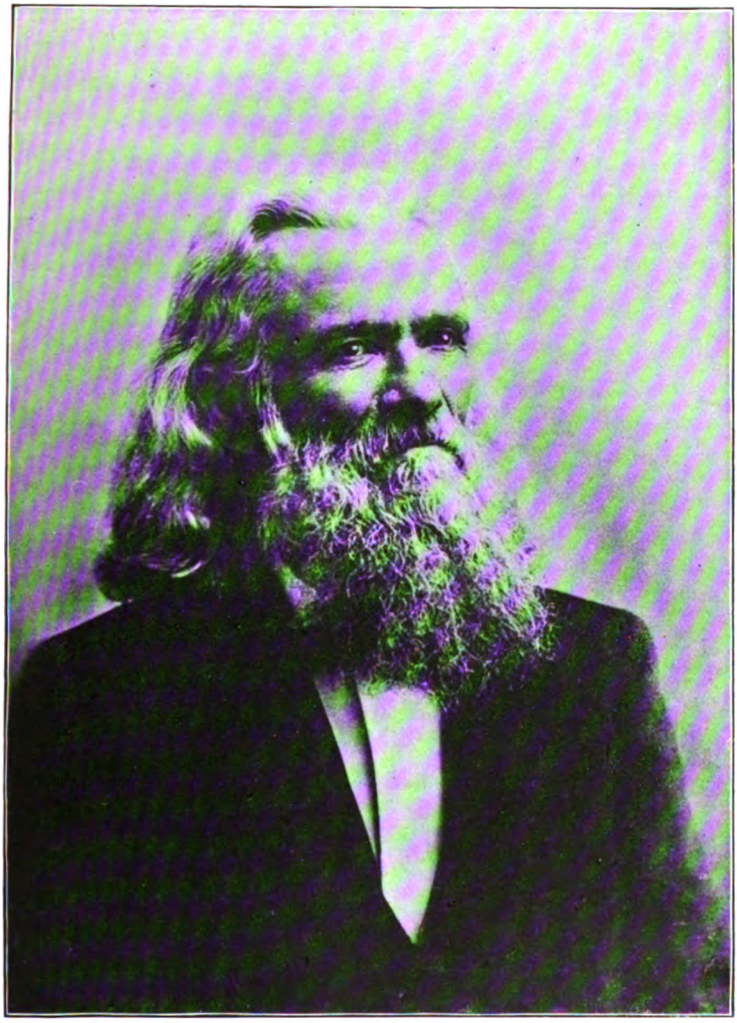
No. 1582. Class of 1853.

Died, September 15, 1911, at Winston-Salem, N. C., aged 83.

William Robertson Boggs, the subject of this sketch, was born in Augusta, Georgia, on the 18th day of March, 1829. His maternal grandfather, William Robertson, was a grandson of "Scotch Billy Robertson," and his great-grandfather was granted land in Chesterfield County, Virginia, in 1761, for services rendered the Colonies, also serving as an officer in the Revolutionary Army.

William Robertson Boggs was graduated from West Point in 1853. Being recommended for any of the several corps at the United States Military Academy he chose that of Engineer, standing fourth in his class. His first year at West Point as fourth classman he stood tenth, but by his third class year he had changed that to second, which class rank he also held his second class year, so that after his first year at West Point

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GENERAL WILLIAM R. BOGGS.

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his name never lacked the little star which marked the first five in each class.

After graduating W. R. Boggs was assigned to the Ordnance Corps.

The year 1855 found Lieutenant Boggs stationed at Watervliet Arsenal, Troy, New York, then commanded by Major John Symington.

Wm. R. Boggs with Oliver Otis Howard and Francis John Shunk kept Bachelors' Hall in the officers quarters. This arrangement was broken up by the marriage of Lieutenant Boggs to Mary Symington, eldest daughter of the commanding officer, on December 19th, 1855.

The year 1860 found Lieutenant Boggs detailed on special duty at the Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburg, Pa., work that was most interesting and congenial, superintending the manufacture of the then new pattern, 8 and 10-inch Rodman guns under the new Rodman process. He considered himself delightfully situated and nothing further from his desires than disturbances of any kind, but, States' Rights, Free Trade, Gold Dollar being his political creed. The day Georgia seceded from the Union he sent in his resignation from the U. S. Army and then offered his services to Georgia. That they were gladly accepted the following copy of General Orders No. 3 shows:

"First Lieutenant Wm. R. Boggs, late of the Ordnance Corps of the U. S. Army, having tendered his services to his native State, Georgia, the same have been accepted under the Ordinance of the Convention passed January 25, 1861, and he is hereby announced to the Army, and to the Volunteers and to the Militia of Georgia as Chief Ordnance Officer of the State. His residence and office to be at the seat of Government where all communications on Ordnance matters will be addressed to him.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

HENRY C. WAYNE,
Adjutant General."

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When fighting began in earnest Lieutenant Boggs was sent to help General Bragg at Pensacola, Florida, which he assisted in fortifying and defending. Later W. R. Boggs was commissioned as Colonel of Artillery in the Provisional Army and transferred to General E. Kirby Smith's command. When General Smith was put in command of the Trans-Mississippi Department, Colonel Boggs was made Chief of Staff, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in which capacity he served until the close of the war.

Upon the arrival of Brigadier-General George L. Andrews of the U. S. Army at department headquarters, Shreveport, Louisiana, General Smith having left, General Boggs was again ordered on duty as Commissioner on the part of the Confederate States, to act with General Andrews in paroling the officers of the Confederate Army. As the Army of the Trans-Mississippi Department was not surrendered until after the Army of Virginia, this was the last official order of the Confederacy.

General Boggs himself remained a "man without a country" for seven years after the close of the war, his disabilities being removed by a Special Act of Congresss of the United States in 1872; thus taking longer to restore him to the rights of citizenship than it takes an emigrant to acquire them.

After the war General Boggs practiced his profession of Civil Engineering for some years. In 1876 he accepted a chair on the faculty of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, now the Virginia Polytecnique Institute.

The last years of his life were spent quietly in his cottage home in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, where his unfailing cheerfulness and fortitude, under failing health, loss of eyesight and the heavy sorrows that came in his later years created a wide-spread admiration for him throughout the

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community, that was expressed in the remark of one of his townswomen, not since his death, but some years ago, that he was her "ideal of a gentleman and a soldier."

The loss of the wife of his youth just six months before they would have held their golden anniversary was the heaviest sorrow he had to face, not exceeded by the three actual tragedies that came to him. First, in 1881, his second son, Archibald, a very promising young fellow, just entering a career of promising brightness, died suddenly of congestion of the lungs, having been on the street in the morning of the day he died. Then on November 26th, 1901, his daughter, Edith Allston Boggs, a superb looking woman, apparently in perfect health, dropped dead on the streets of New York, from an entirely unsuspected heart trouble. The climax being reached when his eldest child, William Robertson Boggs, Jr., mining engineer, and an honorable, upright, law-abiding citizen was murdered at Topia, State of Durango, Mexico, on November 17th, 1907, by a Mexican, unknown man, in a most atrocious and uncalled for way, but being one of many Americans so disposed of from time to time. From this time on General Boggs' health steadily declined, only, if anyone asked how he felt, he would smile and cheerfully reply, "just waiting for the summons."

Shortly before his death, at the funeral of a "Veteran," he remarked to his carriage mates: "Don't let them play the Dead March over me. I want Reveille."

His life is well expressed in the following verses written by his grandson, Henry Porterfield Taylor:

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REVEILLE.

Fight on, O Soul, keep in the fight
And ever strive thee for the right;
Fight on through all the gloomy night.
Fight on, fight on
Till break of dawn,
When Death, thy friend, will set thee free
And take thee o'er the stormy sea
To that fair land
Eternity;
Where strife's no more,
But with sword drawn
Light points the way
To glorious day;
Fight on, O Soul, fight on.

* * *

MICHAEL RYAN MORGAN.

No. 1646. Class of 1854.

Died, September 16, 1911, at St. Paul., Minn., aged 78.

Michael Ryan Morgan was born in Nova Scotia on January 18, 1833. His father died when he was only a few months old, and his mother soon removed to Louisiana, where his boyhood was passed. He received an appointment as cadet at West Point from that State in 1850, and immediately took and held a good stand in his class. The post was in a state of transition at our entrance, the new barracks being only about half completed, so that the old north barracks and old mess-hall were still in use; the old south barracks had just been demolished, but its ruins cumbered the ground. When on the following year Companies B and D were transferred to the completed new barracks we regretted the change.

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GENERAL MICHAEL R. MORGAN.

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We had enjoyed the open fires and the luxury of "hashes," which were highly appreciated by the four living in each room, and occasional visitors. We were fortunate in having for our professors, Mahan, Bartlett, Church, Bailey, Weir and Agnel, all of whom left their impress upon the Academy, and for our superintendents, Captains Henry Brewerton and Robert E. Lee. The years passed happily, cementing friendships which have never wavered although fate had determined that we were soon to find ourselves arrayed in hostile ranks.

Out of the total class roll of 102 members forty-six were graduated in 1854. At that date there were only five full vacancies in the Army, all in the four artillery regiments, and the rest of us had to content ourselves with the grade of Brevet Second Lieutenant. Morgan's standing placed him among the five fortunate ones, and he was assigned as full Second Lieutenant to the Third Artillery.

At this date the war with Mexico had recently extended the boundaries of the United States to include California and the vast intermediate district then generally known as the "Great American Desert." Much of it was *terra incognita*, peopled by wandering tribes of Indians and traversed by immigrant trains seeking newly discovered gold fields of California. Such conditions called for the active intervention of the Army, and a large part of the Artillery, usually serving as Infantry, was there on duty. Morgan was first ordered to the Pacific Coast, where he remained until January, 1859, except for a short detail with Sherman's Light Battery in Minnesota. During this period of nearly five years he saw much active service in the Indian wars, taking part in three engagements with the Spokanes and Coeur d'Alenes tribes, in which for good conduct he was commended in General Orders. He has recorded his recollections of this period in a paper printed in the Journal of the Military Service Institution for the May-June issue of 1908; it forms Part II. of a symposium of three

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papers relative to the Steptoe-Wright campaign against the northern Indians in 1858. Another similar paper from his pen entitled, "Memories of the Fifties," appeared in the July-August issue of the same Journal in 1905.

Lieutenant Morgan was transferred to the Artillery School for Practice at Fort Monroe in January, 1859, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War; taking part, however, in the expedition to Harper's Ferry to suppress the John Brown raid in 1859.

On May 14, 1861, he received the appointment of Captain in the Eleventh Infantry, accepting on July 1st; but only to accept on August 23rd of the same year the commission of Captain in the Subsistence Department. His first duty was to accompany, as Chief of Commissariat under General T. W. Sherman, the expedition which, with the Navy under Dupont, captured and occupied Port Royal, South Carolina. He continued to serve in the Department of the South from March 31, 1862 to May 1, 1864, holding after November 8, 1862, the volunteer rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the Staff of the Tenth Army Corps, and being present on Morris Island during all the active operations of 1863. When the Tenth Corps was ordered north to join the armies operating against Richmond, he accompanied it holding the position of Chief Commissariat until June 16, 1864, when he was transferred to the staff of General Grant as Chief Commissariat of the armies operating against Richmond, a position which he held until June 6, 1865; being present at all the engagements and at the final surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House. His recollections of this most interesting period, together with a good portrait view of General Grant's Staff at that time (of which he is believed to have been the last survivor), will be found in the Journal of the Military Service Institution for September-October, 1907. At the interview between the two Generals an incident occurred which is well described in his own words. It will be remembered that a large shipment of provisions

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had been ordered from Dansville to Amelia Court House to meet the needs of Lee's army on the retreat, the train being ordered to proceed thence to Richmond to take off the personnel and property of the government; but that by some misunderstanding the provisions had been transported to Richmond, thus leaving the army on the march without supplies. General Morgan describes the incident in the following words:

"General Lee then asked General Grant to feed his army, saying his men were badly off for food, that they had been subsisting for some time on parched corn. General Grant turned to me saying: 'Colonel Morgan, feed the Army of Northern Virginia.' I had thought the matter over. I have hereinbefore stated that after the Battle of Sailor's Creek I estimated that Lee's army, present and fighting, numbered about 16,000 men. When we went into bivouac the first night out of Petersburg some of the corps were short of rations, the roads were bad and the wagons had not kept up with our jubilant, victorious troops, and I did not know how we were off for food now. * * * So I asked General Grant, 'How many men are there to be rationed?' General Grant then said: 'Yes, General Lee, how many men have you?' General Lee answered: 'We have nothing but what we have on our backs, our books are all lost, our companies are mostly commanded by non-commissioned officers. We have nothing.' I felt generous, and said to General Lee: 'Say twenty-five thousand, General.' General Lee assented, saying: 'Yes, say twenty-five thousand men.'

"I will mention here that years afterward when General John Gibbon and I were stationed at Fort Snelling, the former, who was the officer assigned by General Grant, with Generals Griffin and Merritt, to attend to the paroling of General Lee's army, opened a chest and taking from it some papers, told me the exact number of Confederates paroled. The number was about (I depend on my memory) 25,600. My only doubt is as to the exact hundreds.

"I left the room at once and finding one of my assistants, Colonel Michael Peter Small, asked him if he could feed General Lee's army. The running of the two armies, Union and Confederate, had been very rapid, and I did not feel sure that the supply trains with the beef on the hoof had been able to keep up with the troops. Small

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replied: 'Yes, I guess so. How many men have they?' I told him twenty-five thousand. 'Give them three days' rations of beef, salt, hard-tack, coffee and sugar.' Colonel Small jumped on his horse, saying: 'All right.'"

Morgan remained at the Headquarters of the Army as Inspector of the Subsistence Department, with the ex-officio rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, until August 25, 1865, when he was transferred to Fort Leavenworth as Depot Commissary, where he remained for about eight years. Subsequently he served tours of duty at New York; in the Department of Dakota; on the Pacific Coast as Chief Commissary of that division; at Chicago as Chief Commissary of the Division of the Missouri; and finally, in 1892 at the War Department in Washington, where on October 8, 1894, he became Commissary General of Subsistence with the rank of Brigadier General. He was retired for age on January 18, 1897.

His dates of promotion to the higher grades of the Regular Army were the following: Major, Commissary Subsistence, November 17, 1865; Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Commissary General, August 28, 1888; Colonel, Assistant Commissary General, July 14, 1890; Brigadier General, Commissary General Subsistence, October 8, 1894.

He held during the war the volunteer rank of Lientenant-Colonel, Commissary Subsistence, from November 8, 1862 to June 5, 1865, and of Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector Subsistence Department, from June 6, 1865 to December 29, 1865.

He received on the recommendation of General Grant the three brevets, dated July 6, 1864, of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel for "Distinguished services as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Armies operating in the Campaign of 1864 before Richmond," and of Brigadier General, dated April 9, 1865, for "Gallant and meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent armies under General Robert E. Lee."

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General Morgan was married twice, his first wife being Miss Judith Porter Adams of Charlestown, Mass., the marriage dating May 30, 1860; she died in New York City on January 26, 1877; one son and two daughters survive. His second marriage was with Miss Marie Antoinette Prince of St. Paul, Minnesota, dating January 9, 1879; she survives him.

After his retirement from active service General Morgan made his home at St. Paul, Minnesota, where he identified himself with the business interests of the city by serving as director and vice-president of the Security Trust Company, and where he died on September 16, 1911. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and was elected Senior Vice-Commander of the Minnesota Commandery for 1905-6. He was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

General Morgan had a quiet sense of humor and a gift of witty expression which, with his kindly heart and ready sympathy, brought a bright element into his intercourse with friends. His professional ability secured for him the confidence of those under whom he served, as is shown by many commendations of his commanders. Among them may be cited the following:

General Gillmore under date of November 4, 1865, wrote: "I take pleasure in presenting to you a Sumter medal as a slight acknowledgement of your services while serving as a member of my staff during the siege of that fort in 1863." This medal has inscribed upon it: "For gallant and meritorious conduct."

General Terry wrote to the President in 1889: "General Morgan is an officer of the highest character, capacity and accomplishment; no officer of his Corps has filled more important positions than he; none has filled them with greater credit to himself, or with greater advantage to the Government."

General Grant wrote to the chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs, United States Senate, on December 8, 1864: "Innumerable promotions, by brevet or otherwise, will come before the

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Senate this session for confirmation. No doubt objections will be made to some of these promotions and I therefore write you this letter to secure, if I can, the confirmation of three officers who I think are eminently worthy, and the good of the general service requires it. General Ingalls has shown a capacity in his Department (the Quartermaster's) that is unrivaled if equaled. Through his supervision the Army of the Potomac has been supplied in a manner no army in the world has ever been supplied before. He has the best judgment of men and what they can do, and the knack of placing them where the most can be made out of them, of almost any officer I have ever had command of. * * * What I have said of General Ingalls is also applicable to Colonel M. R. Morgan, Chief Commissary of the Armies operating against Richmond." * * *

Such commendation has special weight when it is remembered that during much of his service as Lieutenant in Mexico General Grant was detailed as Regimental Quartermaster and Commissary of the Fourth Infantry, serving under conditions well fitted to make him a good judge of merit in such service.

H. L. A.

THOMAS C. WOODBURY.

No. 2436. Class of 1872.

Died, September 26, 1911, at La Jolla, Cal., aged 61.

Colonel Thomas C. Woodbury, United States Army, was born in the State of Kentucky, in the year 1850, and died at La Jolla on the 26th of September, 1911, of paralysis contracted in line of duty.

Colonel Woodbury came from a family of soldiers; his father was General T. B. Woodbury, and his maternal grandfather, General Thomas Childs, both graduates of West Point. The writer, who roomed with him at West Point for two consecutive years, had every means of knowing his true char-

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COLONEL THOMAS C. WOODBURY.

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acter. He was modest, more than usually so, straight-forward and one of the most truly lovable characters with whom it was ever the experience of the writer to come in contact; a soldier, a true Christian gentleman, never self-seeking, but a power for good to all who knew him, and refined in every instinct.

Colonel Woodbury graduated from West Point, June 14, 1872. He was Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain in the 16th Infantry, during which time he served in the South and West. He became Major of the 19th Infantry on the 8th of July, 1899; Lieutenant-Colonel of the 29th Infantry on the 20th of July, 1902, during which time he served also in the 17th, 7th and 13th Infantry. He was promoted to Colonel of the 3rd Infantry on the 29th of March, 1904.

While Field Officer he served in the Philippines, and this service was of a very arduous nature. In the performance of his duty as Colonel of the 3rd Infantry he served a two years' tour in Alaska.

The death of Colonel Woodbury was a shock to all of his friends in the Army and his classmates. Just before he died he had been ordered on the General Staff in part recognition of his efficiency and general worth, but his stroke of paralysis deprived him of this opportunity.

While Captain in the 16th Infantry, Colonel Woodbury served all through the Santiago Campaign and was wounded at San Juan on the 1st of July, 1898, during the early part of the engagement. Those officers who served in the same regiment, speak very highly of his service during the whole of this campaign, and had his wound not occurred early in the engagement and rendered him for the time being *hors du combat*, he would have been brought more into the public notice. In the discharge of his duty in the 16th Infantry he endeared himself to both, officers and men, and those of them

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who have spoken to the writer about Colonel Woodbury's service with that regiment, have expressed the deepest devotion and admiration.

One who was near and dear to Colonel Woodbury says, "His service was never spectacular; it was work well done, and his ability and efficiency as a commander were recognized by all who knew him. One great element in his success was his absolute justice and fairness."

In closing, the writer cannot refrain from an expression of his surprise that Colonel Woodbury's services were not recognized by promotion to General Officer. W.

F. HALVERSON FRENCH.

No. 2716. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, November ——, 1911, at Washington, D. C., aged 57.

The subject of this brief article was born in Virginia and appointed to West Point from At Large. He entered July 1, 1873. Upon graduation, he was assigned, as Additional Second Lieutenant, to the Third Cavalry, June 15, 1877, and became Second Lieutenant same regiment May 18, 1878. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy June 26, 1881.

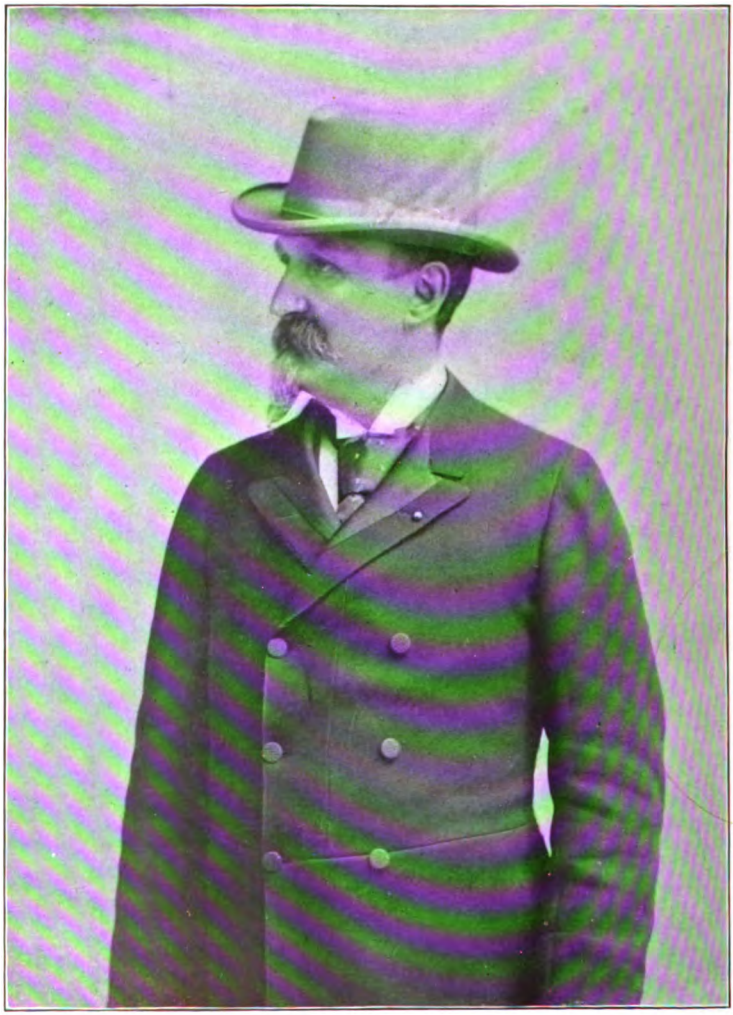
His service was in Nebraska, Wyoming and Arizona till January 27, 1885, when he was wholly retired.

The Association has been unable to obtain any information concerning the deceased since he left the service.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

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CAPTAIN CHARLES H. GIBSON.

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CHARLES H. GIBSON.

No. 1930. CLASS OF 1861 (MAY).

Died, November 25, 1911, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 71.

Charles Henry Gibson was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 10, 1840, and received his early education in that city. He was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy from Pennsylvania, July 1st, 1856, and entered the Academy with the last class that served a five years' course there, having been graduated May 6th, 1861. Upon graduation he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Second Dragoons, and in August that year was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry. Lieutenant Gibson was detailed to instruct and superintend in the drilling of volunteers at Washington, D. C., to July, 1861. He participated in the Manassas Campaign of July, 1861, and was with his regiment at the battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861; assigned to mustering duty at Reading, Pa., in the latter part of July, 1861, and in the defense of Washington from Aug., 1861, to March, 1862, as Aide on the staff of General Stoneman, Chief of Cavalry. He was promoted First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, November 12th, 1861. He took part in the Peninsular Campaign (Army of the Potomac), April to July, 1862; was present at the siege of Yorktown, April 10th to May 4th, 1862; in action of Hanover Court House, May 27th, 1862, and at the battle of Gaines Mills, July 27th, 1862. He was Aide-de-camp to General McClellan, June and July, 1862, in operations before Richmond.

In hospital with what was then commonly called swamp fever and on sick leave of absence, July to August 29th, 1862. On recruiting service August, 1862 to November 11th, 1863. Before a Retiring Board convened at Wilmington, Delaware, November 11th, 1863 to January 22nd, 1864. Again on sick

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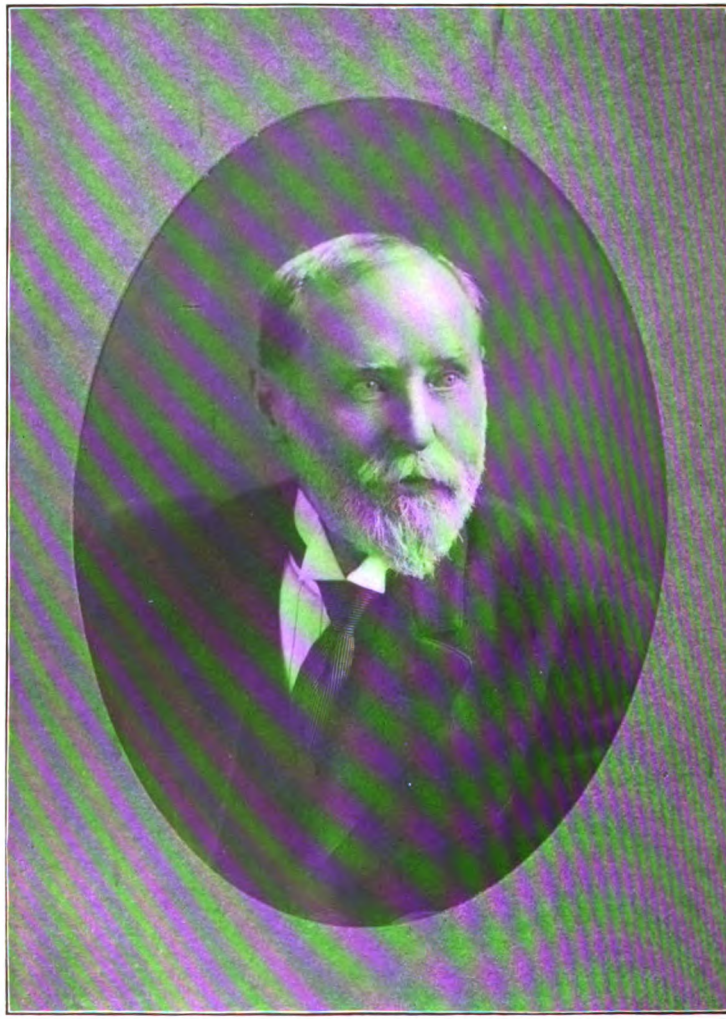
leave of absence January, 22nd, 1864 to February 12th, 1864, and he then requested orders to rejoin his regiment which he did and was in command of his company, near Mitchell's Station (Army of the Potomac), from February 12th, 1864 to April, 1864, when he was again prostrated by serious illness and was sent to his home in Philadelphia, Pa., in what was supposed to be a dying condition. He was again on sick leave of absence until May 30, 1864, when he was again ordered to appear before a retiring board, but his depleted physical condition was such that it was impossible to comply with the order, and the idea of retirement from active service at such an early age was so repulsive to him that, with a feeling of deep regret and great disappointment, he severed his cherished connection with the Army by resigning his Commission on May 30, 1864.

His ill health continued for years after he left the Army, and in fact his health was never entirely restored.

Later Lieutenant Gibson engaged in civil pursuits and was interested in coal mining properties in Pennsylvania. Subsequent to the close of his military career Lieutenant Gibson spent much of his life abroad and being a man of broad intellectual attainments and an omnivorous reader, he acquired an intimate knowledge, not only of the contemporary events of international interest but also a comprehensive and through understanding of the "politics" and "policies" of the leading European nations, and being an accomplished linguist and devoted to literature and art as well as to the study of government, he was well known to many of the foremost men of his time, both in England and on the continent of Europe. During a sojourn at his home in the United States he tendered his services to the Federal Government for the War with Spain, and later went to Santiago, Cuba, as Commissioner of the National Relief Commission. The services he rendered there were of such a high character, and so

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CAPTAIN GEORGE R. BACON.

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thorough and efficient in the accomplishment of their difficult purpose, that the National Relief Commission tendered him a special vote of thanks for the valuable and important work he so ably carried into execution.

He died after a short illness in Philadelphia, Pa., November 25th, 1911, in the seventy-second year of his age, and his death was directly due to causes incident to disabilities incurred while serving in the Army of the Potomac. His remains were interred in the cemetery at West Point, New York, November 28th, 1911. * * *

GEORGE R. BACON.

No. 2302. CLASS OF 1869.

Died, December 17, 1911, at Chicago, Ill., aged 66.

Captain Bacon was born in Douglas County near what is now Bourbon, September 28, 1845. He came of excellent stock, the family tracing its lineage back to Lord Bacon. His father, Dr. George W. Bacon, was of Quaker parentage and came, originally from Philadelphia. After living in Greenwish, N. J., and later in Natchez, Dr. Bacon came out into Illinois and bought 600 acres of land from the government. He was married to Prudence Beavers, whose family had come from Virginia, and who was many years his junior. To this union were born three children, a son, George Robert, and two daughters, Mrs. Mary Moore, now of Bourbon, and Mrs. Anna E. McWilliams, who resides in Arcola. Dr. Bacon died of illness following exposure undergone in a long ride to visit a patient, when his son was only two years of age.

Captain Bacon was reared on the farm. School advantages were limited in those days, but he received his education in private schools in Mattoon and Tuscola and a business school in Chicago.

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It was while in the school in Tuscola that he met the girl who later was to become his wife, Miss Eugenia B. McKenzie, who was eight years his junior.

Captain Bacon received his appointment to West Point through the late John R. Eden, congressman from his district. He entered the Academy, after successfully passing the examinations, July 1, 1865. Here, surrounded by the picked men from all the states, the young country lad, wore off the rough corners and acquired that dignity of bearing that marked him for the remainder of his life. The four years in the Academy were without special incident. Captain Bacon always looked back upon them with pleasure and loved to recall them, especially those terrible first weeks when all was new and strange. The discipline was even more rigorous than at present, and every person in authority seemed a martinet, but Captain Bacon, in almost the last years of his life, declared that he thoroughly believed in the strictness that bordered on harshness. It made soldiers.

Captain Bacon was graduated June 15, 1869, being promoted on the same day to Second Lieutenant, First United States Cavalry. It had been Captain Bacon's desire to serve in the Civil War, but on account of his youth his mother would not allow him to enlist. Four years after the close of the rebellion, however, much soldiers' work remained to be done, and the young officer was to see plenty of fighting.

The journey across the mountains to California where he was first ordered, brought on severe illness, but he fully recovered his health and was never seriously sick again up to the time that he was last stricken. He was on garrison duty in Angel Island, Cal., until January 26, 1870, and was then ordered to Camp Grant, Ariz. Later he was transferred to Camp Halleck, Nev., then to Camp Bidwell, Cal., where he remained until February 9, 1873. Then came the terrible campaign against the Modocs, in the lava beds of California. Entrenched behind those strange natural fortresses the soldiers fought for days against their redskinned enemies.

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Old mortars were used in dislodging the Indians from the rocks, and Captain Bacon nearly lost his life from one of the soldiers' own shells. The gunner had misjudged the angle, and the shell was falling into the trenches from which it had been sent when Captain Bacon, more alert than the others, warned his men back, and all escaped before the terrible explosion occurred.

The Indians finally were dislodged and beaten. Captain Bacon returned to his home and was married March 31, 1874. The wedding trip of the young lieutenant and his bride was a long and arduous one. They went first to St. Louis to the cavalry barracks and then to San Francisco over the Central Pacific that had just been completed. By ocean vessel they sailed up the coast to Portland, Ore. Then, going up the Columbia river to Walla Walla, they were conveyed in army ambulances to Camp Harney, where Captain Bacon was stationed for three years.

On March 28, 1875, Captain Bacon was promoted to First Lieutenant of the First Cavalry. The Nez Perces campaign in which he participated, forms a story in itself. It was written by Captain Bacon for the Herald and appeared in this paper Sunday, October 31, 1909. General O. O. Howard was in command of the pursuit of the treacherous Chief Joseph, and in the General's book describing the chase, references to Captain Bacon's services are repeatedly made. It was only just that he should do so.

On the first lieutenant, Howard placed some of the most responsible and dangerous work of the whole chase. Howard was every inch a soldier. He was just, but he did not spare his men. "I had become so anxious about Gibbon," says General Howard in the memoirs of that campaign, "that I resolved to pick twenty of our best horses and their well seasoned riders, put them under Lieutenant Bacon, a tall, well built man of light hair and light grayish eyes, slow of speech, but always clear headed and brave * * * take also Lieutenant Wood * * * and ride as fast and as far in search of Gibbon as the animals would carry us."

In this movement Captain Bacon was delegated to take forty men and go on a scouting expedition from which both he and his

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commander well knew he might never return. Years afterward Captain Bacon, in recalling that journey, told how he looked up at the setting sun, and remarked to himself, "Well, I may never see your face again." Captain Bacon had become proficient in wood craft and a moccasin track in the dust of the trail was sufficient to tell him that an Indian runner, seeing the fires which had been lighted as a blind, had hastened to the Indian leader the night before to give the alarm of the command's approach.

On the pursuit of Chief Joseph, Captain Bacon passed through what was later to become America's most wonderful natural preserve, the Yellowstone Park, but on that ride, with his men starving and his horses worn to shadows, he had little time to admire the scenery, although the wonders were all about him. The trail was followed for hundreds of miles through the Bad Lands and finally to the Missouri river, where the cavalry was detached and ordered back.

Years later on two different occasions when General Howard was in Decatur, he and Captain Bacon, whose guest he was, fought over that campaign.

The weeks of waiting were terrible ones for the women in Camp Harney, Mrs. Bacon among them. She was obliged to return to the East for medical treatment, and Captain Bacon, resolving never to put her to such anxiety again, resigned from the army at the end of his leave of absence, June 15, 1878. Had he continued he probably would have been retired as a general, possibly receiving the same rank as that of Frederick D. Grant, who was in the class below him in West Point.

After his resignation, Captain and Mrs. Bacon made their home for three years in Champaign, Captain Bacon going into the stationery business with J. E. Sexton. On some accounts he was dissatisfied with Champaign and in 1881 he moved to Decatur, buying the lot on which the store and house now stand. He was laughed at at the time for trying to do business out in the country, but Captain Bacon had faith that business would grow to the north, a faith that was justified. The house and store were built at the

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same time. For thirty years Captain Bacon had carried on a printing and stationery business. One child was born to Captain and Mrs. Bacon, George Richard, born September 16, 1882. He died October 16, 1890.

In the thirty years that he was a resident of Decatur, Captain Bacon had a pride in the community, and the community had a pride in him. The title of "Captain" which he bore, modestly, never claiming it, was given him by common consent.

He was a home loving man. His chief recreation was in reading his well stocked library. He was a member of the Macon Lodge of Masons and the Woodmen, but the organization in which he took special interest was the University Club of which he was one of the charter members and of which he served one year as president.

It is not generally known that Captain Bacon was an artist and an art critic of no mean ability. He had often said that if he could rid himself of business cares he would make art his profession. Some excellent water colors from his brush are displayed in his home and others are cherished as gifts by friends. He used to revel in horseback riding, but of late years he had turned to fishing and was a member of the Houghton Lake Colony.

He was a member of the First Congregational Church, and for years had been one of the head ushers. While illness had kept him from his place at the door of recent weeks, almost his last thought before he left Decatur was for the church which he loved. His benevolences were private, but many, and none but himself and those who received them know of them. So warm was his heart that he could not resist an appeal for aid.

—From the Decatur Illinois Herald, Dec. 18, 1911.

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WILLIAM HENRY HENLEY CHAPMAN.

No. 3443. CLASS OF 1871.

Died, December 18, 1911, at Fort Douglas, Utah, aged 45.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. H. CHAPMAN, commanding Company F., 20th U. S. Infantry, died at Fort Douglas, Utah, on December 18th, 1911. He had been ill less than one week with acute Nephritis. He was born in Wisconsin and appointed to West Point from the same state, June 16, 1887, and joined the 20th Infantry as a Second Lieutenant upon his graduation from the Academy, June 12th, 1891, and all his service, up to the time of his death, was with that regiment, save a little over a year with the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Captain Chapman served creditably throughout the Cuban Campaign with Company B., 20th Infantry, taking command of the same July 2nd, when his Captain, H. B. Moon, was wounded. He also served through three foreign tours of the Twentieth—twice in the Philippines (1899-1902, 1903-1906) and in the Hawaiian Islands (1909-1911), reaching Fort Douglas, Utah, just two months exactly before the day of his death. He was Regimental Commissary and Quartermaster, November, 1898 to February, 1901, and again Regimental Quartermaster, 1907-1909.

Captain Chapman was born in Green Bay, Wisconsin, August 17th, 1866, and came from one of the most distinguished families of soldiers in this country. A Chapman has been in every war in which the United States has participated since and including the Revolution.

He was a member of the Society of Cincinnati, and was elegible to membership in the Aztec and Loyal Legion, and the many other Military orders.

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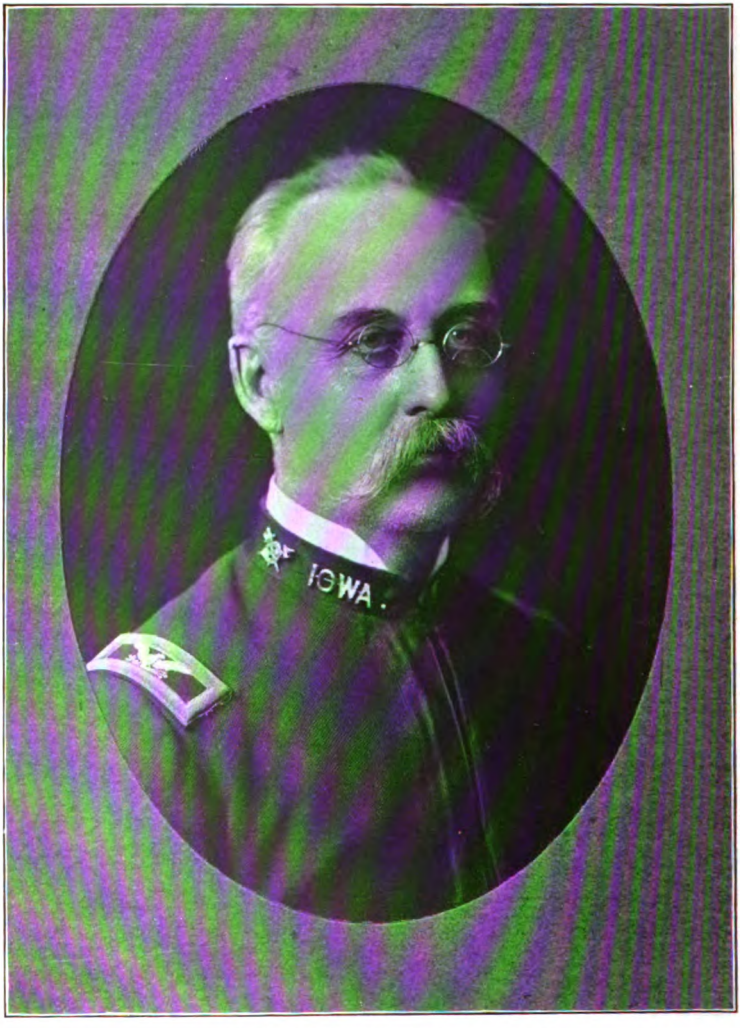


CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. H. CHAPMAN.

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MAJOR JERAULD A. OLMSTED.

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His grandfather, Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Chapman, graduated from West Point in 1831.

Captain Chapman is survived by his widow, eldest daughter of Major General and Mrs. Wm. S. McCaskey, and three sons, Henley—nearly eighteen—William, sixteen and Charles, seven years. * * *

JERAULD A. OLMSTEAD.

No. 2354. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, December 19, 1911, at Des Moines, Iowa, aged 66.

The following is from the Army and Navy Journal:

Major Jerauld A. Olmsted, U. S. A., retired, passed away at his home, 2809 Rutland Avenue, following a long illness. He is survived by his wife, Abbie Bailey Olmsted, and one son, E. S. Olmsted. He was a brother of J. G. Olmsted, of Des Moines. Major Olmsted was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., July 28, 1846, and was graduated from the U. S. M. A. and promoted in the Army, Second Lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, June 15, 1870. He was assigned to station in Texas to assist in quelling the Indian uprisings in this section of the country, serving there there years. During this strenuous Indian campaign, he had both feet badly frozen, but did not lose them. He was transferred to the 13th Infantry in June, 1872, and to the 9th Cavalry, August 1, 1881. He was stationed in Wyoming with the 13th Infantry and was next ordered to New Orleans for reconstruction duty. He remained in New Orleans for six years, serving as Regimental Quartermaster and Depot Quartermaster. In June, 1880, his regiment was ordered to New Mexico, where Major Olmsted was made Inspecting Officer on the staff of the general in command. A few months later he was stationed at Fort Wingate, N. M., as an officer of the 9th Cavalry. He took an active part in quelling the Indian uprising near this place. A few months later he was assigned to the post at Fort Riley, Kas., and remained there three years. While at this post he held the position of Regimental

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Quartermaster. He was then sent to Fort McKinney, Wyo., where he remained one year. During this time he received his commission as a captain. He then was sent to Fort Duchesne, in Utah, and remained at that post for two years, going from there to Fort Washakie, Wyo. He stayed at this post for three years and was then sent to Fort Robinson, Neb. In 1892 he was transferred to New York City and assigned to recruiting duty, staying in this position for two years. He then returned to Fort Robinson and later was sent to the Pine Ridge Agency, in South Dakota, where he was made the Inspector of Indian supplies. He remained there for two years, and was then sent to Iowa for National Guard duty. He was retired with the rank of Major, October 16, 1898, for disability in the line of duty. During the latter year he was Mustering Officer, with headquarters in Des Moines, and was on duty during the Spanish-American War. He was appointed Inspector-General for Iowa in 1899. In 1900 he was in charge of the military department at the State Teachers' College at Cedar Falls, staying there for three years. He put in more than forty years of his life at military posts, and served in twenty-two different states.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

FRANCIS R. T. NICHOLLS.

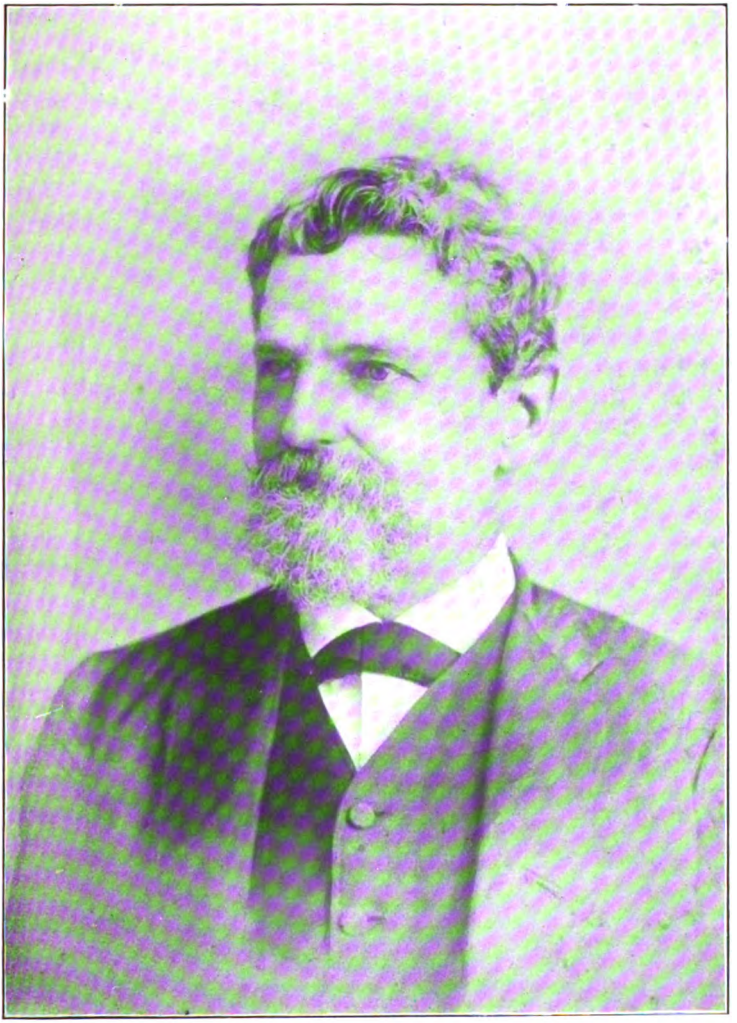
No. 1688. CLASS OF 1855.

Died, January 4, 1912, at Thibodaux, La., aged 78.

On the occasion of the announcement in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, of the death of GENERAL NICHOLLS, Carleton Hunt, Esq., proceeded to address the Court to the following effect:

May it please the Court: We come to bury Caesar, not to praise him. No doubt an early date will be set apart when the State of Louisiana will do herself justice by rendering public honors to the memory of the deceased, and when an oration upon his life and services will be pronounced, by a speaker inspired by love of the subject and otherwise distinguished for eloquence, who will raise his

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GENERAL FRANCIS R. T. NICHOLLS.

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voice to celebrate before the people, and to leave of record as it ought to be, the history of the wisest and best of the public men of the State, of the generation to which he belonged.

For the moment, considering the solemn funeral rites which we expect to join in beyond the limits of the City of New Orleans, and out of respect for which the Court is called upon in the motion pending before it, to adjourn at once, my duty must be confined to a mere summary of the chief events in the life of General Nicholls, and of the relations he had as soldier and statesman, and as a magistrate before the country, and also as a fellow citizen and professional associate with ourselves. He occupied a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court until very recently, gracing it by his patient and venerable presence. On his retirement from office, he was permitted, for a few months only, to enjoy the salary which the gratitude of the State had provided for him. By the mysterious decree of Providence he has now gone out and disappeared from our midst, never to return. The honored place he filled is to know him no more forever.

Francis Reddin Tillou Nicholls traced his descent to John Nicholls of Cornwall, England. He was a native of Louisiana, and is destined to remain an heroic example of the finest qualities of the native of the soil. He was born at Donaldsonville, Parish of Ascension, August 20, 1834, and retained throughout his eventful career a strong attachment for that place. He spoke both French and English, and being of altogether unassuming address, was easy of access, and kept up kindly and intimate relations everywhere, with the humblest members of society, as well as with the more fortunate and those high in position. His father was Thomas C. Nicholls, who was born in Maryland, but, who coming to Louisiana, became a District Judge in this State, and afterwards presiding Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, a tribunal which, for a limited period, formed a part of our judicial establishment. Thomas C. Nicholls served as an American soldier in the War of 1812, and was wounded in a skirmish with the British in December, 1814. His picture has lately been added to the collection of portraits of the Supreme Court, and found its place there shortly before the resignation of his son as Senior Associate Justice. General Nicholls fulfilled the expectation he had formed, of sitting upon the bench in the new building erected in New Orleans on the square bounded by Royal, Chartres, Conti and St. Louis Streets, to which the Courts were removed October 1, 1910, after an occupancy of the old Court Houses, both sides of the Cathedral St.

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Louis, opposite Jackson Square, which lasted more than one hundred years. Justice Nicholls, having completed a judicial service of over fifteen years, during twelve of which he held the great office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, yielded at last to the burthen of seventy-six years, and to the continued sufferings imposed upon him by defective vision in one of his eyes, and the loss in battle of his left arm, and of his left leg below the knee, and resigned.

Louisa H. Drake, sister of the poet, Joseph Rodman Drake, was his mother. She was the descendant of Moses Drake, a major in a New York Regiment in the Revolutionary War. Joseph Rodman Drake wrote the Ode to the American Flag, a production which of itself will cause him to be recollected always—

"When freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there;
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With streakings of the morning light."

As is well understood, Fitz Greene Halleck, substituted, with Drake's approval, four lines of his own for those of Drake at the conclusion of this ode:

"Forever float, that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

Drake died in the arms of Halleck. The afflicting occasion drew from the latter the famous and touching lamentation which will testify in verse, as long as the sweetest strains of American poetry are read, to the utmost love and respect with which the name of Drake is to be remembered—

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days!
None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise."

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Drake was a man of letters as well as a poet. He came of the same family with the great Admiral. The American family served their country honorably both in colonial and revolutionary days.

Judge Thomas C. Nicholls and Louisa (Drake) Nicholls, his wife, had several children besides Frank, for General Nicholls was so-called in the immediate family circle of his parents—Thomas C. Nicholls second, who, like his father, was District Judge under the Constitution and Laws of the State of Louisiana; Edward D. Nicholls, a physician, residing in Donaldsonville; Captain Lawrence Nicholls, a brave officer of the line, who fell shot through the head at the fierce and bloody battle of Gaines' Mills, one of the seven days' fights before Richmond, when General McClellan, at the head of the Army of the Potomac, made his ineffectual advance upon the city. At the time he was killed, Captain Nicholls was at the head of the Company which formed the first military command in the Civil War of General Nicholls himself. The latter was fond of claiming that he belonged to a family of lawyers. Josephine, one of General Nicholls' sisters, married the Honorable W. W. Pugh, for many years Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, who lived to the patriarchial age of ninety. He was the father of Edward N. Pugh, a learned lawyer, residing in Donaldsonville. Another sister, named Martha, died without ever having been married.

The academic preparation for advanced studies of General Nicholls was accomplished at Lord's Jefferson Academy, a well known and very popular school in the City of New Orleans, situated on Bourbon Street, between Customhouse and Bienville Streets. During the school days of young Nicholls, Paul Morphy and Cuthbert Slocomb were also pupils at Lord's. Morphy, son of Alonzo Morphy, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court, was a model boy. When quite small it had been his habit to play chess at home, with E. Rousseau, cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana. Not many years after his school days, referred to here, public attention was riveted on the appearance as a chess player of Morphy, in the principal cities of the United States and Europe, where he exhibited phenomenal powers of mental concentration and of memory, and a degree of skill in the most difficult and intellectual of all games, which seemed to be truly marvelous. After a series of astounding triumphs, he returned to his native city of New Orleans, by general acknowledgment, the greatest chess player the world has ever known.

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The young men, who, when the Civil War became imminent, joined the Fifth Company of the Washington Artillery in New Orleans, and marched with their battery of field guns, under Slocomb, to join the confederate armies of the West, found there not many better entitled to their esteem and admiration than their own brave captain. Leaving at home all the allurements of fortune, of family, and of social position, and putting at risk without hesitation, his own large commercial interests, he took rank with every opportunity as an ideal soldier. He became just what an officer of artillery of the highest type of excellence ought to be. His activity was unceasing, and his perfect gallantry in action led him constantly into the thickest of the fighting. His courage was of the kind which acted to best advantage when peril was imminent. In time of danger he was transformed. His spirit grew with emergency and he multiplied, as it were, his presence. He was everywhere where duty summoned, or where he imagined he might be of service. Gallantly mounted on a fine horse he was a conspicuous mark for the fire of the enemy. His countenance glowed with the light of battle. His voice rose above the noise and tumult, and rang out like a call to the rescue. When the eddying smoke lifted, and conflict ceased at last, to give way to the restoration of order, and the duties of reorganization, the close of every engagement left him still more strongly entrenched than before, in the confidence and affection of his command.

In the course of the year 1851, a new direction was given to the pursuits of Nicholls when he received an appointment as a cadet to the Military Academy of the United States at West Point, where, in due time, he graduated with the class of '55. He was, thereupon, commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Artillery in the Regular Army. Many years later when the example of reconciliation between the warring sections of the North and South had been set for all true lovers of our common country, by the officers of the armies of both sides who had sustained chief parts in the great struggle, Nicholls, after wearing the proudest honors the State of Louisiana could bestow, returned to West Point the observed of all observers, as a member of the Board of Visitors appointed by the President of the United States. The Board made him its President.

Nicholls served as an officer in the Regular Army in the Seminole War in Florida, and on outpost duty in the State of California, but resigned his commission in 1856, and in the same year entered the

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Law School at New Orleans of the University of Louisiana, now the Law Department of the Tulane University of Louisiana, where he followed the lectures for a single term.

The reputation of the Law School when Nicholls attended lectures was deservedly high. Founded in 1847, its work commended it to the profession and to the friends of learning everywhere in Louisiana and the neighboring states. Young men of the best description sought the way to it, and graduated from it, and it advanced the standard of professional education. The chairs were filled by Randell Hunt, Christian Roselius, Judge Theodore Howard McCaleb of the District Court of the United States, and by Alfred Hennean. There were scientific as well as practical courses of instruction in Constitutional Law, Commercial Law and the Law of Evidence, in Admiralty Law, and the Law of Nations, and in the Common Law and Equity Jurisprudence. The Roman Civil Law being the fountain of the Jurisprudence of Louisiana, the study of that law became necessarily a highly important part of the courses of instruction given in the school, and obtained special distinction for it among the law schools of the United States. Mr. Hunt, like Edward Livingston, was a disciple of Jeremy Bentham. He paved the way for reform by his expositions of the Law of Evidence, and ultimately brought about the liberalization of that law and the removal of the restraints it contained to the investigation of truth. He had strong powers of mind which had been richly cultivated. He had ascended by means of signal professional successes to national reputation at the bar. Judge John A. Campbell declared in the gas case of Garretson and others, that he could count on the fingers of his hands, the number of Mr. Hunt's equals at the American Bar. Mr. Roselius united with profound knowledge of the jurisprudence of the civil law, and capacity for definition, a degree of didactic ability which helped to earn for him first place among the civilians of the State of Louisianna since the time of the founders of the jurisprudence of the country, and left the students who had the privilege of being taught by him under a debt of lasting gratitude.

During the time of Nicholls in the law school, John Hanson Kennard and W. G. Wyly, who were afterwards Justices of the Supreme Court, were students there with him. William Brainard Spencer, who reached the same high office, and was appointed to it by Nicholls himself, when the latter became Governor the first time, was also his fellow student. Thomas W. C. Ellis, the learned and accomplished Senior Judge of the Civil District Court, who still

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presides over that tribunal, was likewise a law student of the same period, and he, too, had the honor of being commissioned by Governor Nicholls. In the exercises and recitations of the class room no student showed superior capacity and attainments over Paul Morphy, if indeed he had any equal.

A case having been offered Nicholls while he was in attendance upon law lectures, he did not wait to graduate with the class, but offered himself for examination before the Supreme Court, and was licensed by the Judges in 1856, and began the practice of law in rural Louisiana with marked success. He practised first as a member of the firm of Gentile & Nicholls. He was afterward associated and practiced with his brother, Lawrence B. Nicholls. When he was first elected Governor he was in partnership with Desire' LeBlanc. His industry was untiring. He kept all the time a commonplace book of his legal studies, which becoming known to the members of the bar generally, went no small way to establish his claims of being a lawyer of widely spread reading and erudition. He developed very early in professional life a noble ambition for judicial station, and pursued his hopes of becoming Judge without deviation, until he reached the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

On the 26th day of April, 1860, Nicholls was married to Caroline Zilpha Guion, daughter of George Seth Guion, son of Major Isaac Guion of the United States Army, who had been an officer in the Continental Army. George Seth Guion was appointed Parish Judge by Governor Isaac Johnson, and lived at Vidalia, opposite Natchez, Mississippi. His brother, John G. Guion, was senior member of the law firm of Guion & Prentiss, and was for many years District Judge in the State of Mississippi, and, by virtue of his office as President of the State Senate of Mississippi, became for a time Acting Governor of that State, when Governor Quitman resigned, to answer the charge in the Federal Court at New Orleans, of having violated the laws of neutrality in respect to the expedition of the Filibusters.

The marriage of Nicholls was attended with the harmony of Heaven. It proved a solace for the vicissitudes of his life. It tended to comfort and console him in his bodily sufferings, as well as in the other trials which fell to his lot. He found in it, not only the sympathy which his nature craved, but also that help in inevitable afflictions, which, except in the conditions of a fortunate marriage, are to be supported by faith and resignation only. His union with his devoted wife lasted some fifty-two years. It ended only with the recent death of Nicholls.

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The children issue of this marriage were Francis W. Nicholls, of Memphis, Tenn.; Caroline Nicholls Bradford, wife of G. K. Bradford, of Rayne, Louisiana; Josephine Hamilton Nicholls; Harriet Nicholls Garret, wife of Dr. B. F. Garret, of Williamsburg, Virginia; Virginia Nicholls Young, wife of James R. Young, of Raleigh, North Carolina, and Elizabeth Nicholls Nunn, wife of R. A. Nunn, Newbern, N. C.

As has just been observed, Nicholls was most happily married himself, and he saw daughter after daughter leave the home of her parents, in the trust that his own experience would find repetition in their cases. Each, as she left, hung in filial piety with love and gratitude, like a rich jewel around her father's neck to receive his parting blessing. Francis W. Nicholls, his only son, has never married.

On going to West Point, Nicholls became member of a class which included Godfrey Wetzel, David McM. Gregg, A. Shoup and Wm. B. Hazen, all of whom achieved prominence in the Civil War. His standing in the class, which numbered thirty-four, was twelve. October 19, 1855, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery, and, after serving in Florida, was stationed at Fort Yuma, California, until October 1, 1856, the date of his resignation already referred to, to take up the study of law. He raised a company of Infantry, called the Phoenix Guards, when the war broke out in 1861 and repaired to Camp Moore, Louisiana, where he was made Captain. When this Company was assigned to the Eighth Louisiana Infantry, he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment. Earlier promotion had been within his power, but he declined it to keep faith with a friend to whom he considered himself honorably bound. On reaching the seat of war in Virginia he became actively engaged in military operations in the field. He bore himself with conspicuous gallantry in a number of battles, including Winchester, Port Royal and Chancellorsville, and rose to immediate distinction in the Army. He took part with his regiment in the first battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, after which he joined Taylor's Brigade of Ewell's Division, on duty in Northern Virginia.

He was, in the spring of 1862, with Stonewall Jackson, in the Shenandoah Valley, and May 25, 1862, lost his left arm in the battle of Winchester. This event took plaec in the charge led by Nicholls at the head of his Brigade. He was captured at Winchester, and remained a prisoner until exchanged the following September. He had, in the meantime, been elected Colonel of the 15th Louisiana, but was promoted Brigadier General before he could join his regiment.

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His commission bore date of October 14, 1862, and he was assigned to the command of the Second Louisiana Brigade, Trimble's Division, Jackson's Corps.

As he rose in the Confederate Service, his promotions were accompanied by the highest commendations of his superior officers for gallant and meritorious conduct.

When in command of the Second Louisiana Brigade, he led it in the celebrated flank movement, at Chancellorsville, which, hidden in the beginning, finally burst like a thunderbolt upon General Howard's Corps in the Federal Army, and well nigh dispersed and annihilated it. At 10 o'clock at night on May 3, about the same hour when General Jackson was mortally wounded, Nicholls had his left foot torn off by a shell. One leg of his trousers being folded over the stump, acted, as it were, as a tourniquet, or surgical bandage, and, checking the hemorrhage which followed the wound, saved him from bleeding to death. His horse had been shot under him. As he was lifted from the field, he said to the comrades who came to his relief, "The ambition of my life, to be a judge, is now brought to complete disappointment, for I shall hereafter be always a one-sided man only."

Official reports awarded Nicholls highest praise for his services in the field of Chancellorsville, and he was honored by the commendation of General Lee. It had become evident, however, that his active military career could be prolonged no further. He could no longer mount a horse, or remain on horseback without assistance. Upon recovering from his wounds he was assigned to the command of the military post at Lynchburg, Virginia, and subsequently made superintendent of the Conscript Bureau in the Trans-Mississippi Department, where he remained until the close of the war.

When hostilities ceased, General Nicholls returned to his home in Louisiana, to gather up as well as he could, the broken threads of his law practice. He had gone to the war in the morning of his manhood, with all the high hopes which his situation naturally gave rise to. He came back crippled for life, to struggle to make a living in an apparently ruined country, for himself and his family, and to begin the world all over, in a time of general distress.

He became very soon an earnest advocate of local self-government. The reconstruction policy adopted by Congress hastened the progress of confusion and disaster. The barbarous theory which underlay it, was, that the State had been reduced to the condition of conquered territory, and was to be held as such. The effect of the

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enforcement of the policy was to place the despised race of the blacks in control of public affairs. Their numbers were used by unprincipled adventurers to dominate the superior race of the whites. There ensued the greatest mal-administration: The franchise of voting was denied to those entitled to it, by the instruments of military tyranny; universal suffrage was bestowed upon the ignorant and degraded blacks; the results of election were nullified at the caprice of the Returning Board, a body organized to defeat the popular choice; a special tribunal was erected to try political cases in order to organize partisan hatred and crime, and to insure swift execution of unjust and corrupt public measures; the right of the citizens of the City of New Orleans to elect the public officers charged with the administration of the police of the city, according to its ancient privileges, was taken away; excessive taxes were wrung from the people under pretext of supporting the police force, appointed by the agency of the Governor, which was in reality used to overthrow the public liberties; profligate appropriations were made to support corrupt favorites of executive and legislative power; speculations were indulged in by leading officers of the State at the cost of the public treasurer; bills were certified and promulgated as having passed the General Assembly which had never been adopted; the proceedings of the Courts were often a mockery of justice; public funds were wasted and were embezzled and appropriated by the instruments of the ursurping government; the latter sucked the life blood from a people already impoverished by four years of calamitous war; public lands were wasted and thrown away, and public credit impaired and destroyed. The charter of the Lottery Company cunningly devised to despoil the many for the benefit of the few, and to gorge with wealth the charterers by giving over an entire population to the vice of gambling, was established and entrenched in technical contrivances, so as to be practically unassailable.

The people of Louisiana rallied to the rescue, and saw in Nicholls a fit champion to represent their rights. Many had marched like him to the battles which made the Civil War terrible, but no one had attracted the same sympathy. He had become the Darling Soldier of Louisiana, whose sacrifices fitted him over every other to be the champion for restoration of good government in the State.

Accordingly, while engaged in the practice of law, he received the nomination of the Democratic Party for Governor, and, in the end, was twice elected to that office, becoming the 20th and 23rd Governor of the State. The canvass of General Nicholls for first

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election proceeded in the midst of most stirring scenes. The difficulties which beset him were infinite. The organization of factions in the City of New Orleans had resulted in the leadership of Louis Alfred Wiltz, who brought with his candidacy for Governor to Baton Rouge, the place for the assemblage of the convention, a considerable plurality.

The vote for Governor in the convention stood:

1st ballot:	Wiltz	142
	McEnery	80
	Nicholls	47
2nd ballot:	Wiltz	139½
	Nicholls	130
	McEnery	63½
	Herron,	29
3rd ballot:	Wiltz	140½
	McEnery	61
	Herron	27
	Nicholls	142

On the fourth ballot McEnery was withdrawn, Nicholls was nominated amidst great enthusiasm. This culminated when Mr. Goods, of Terrebonne, rose to say that he put in nomination "all that was left of General Nicholls." Accepting the nomination, Nicholls made a modest speech in which he disclaimed the possession of special qualifications. He said that after taking the oath of office he would be relieved from obligations to the Democratic Party, and would administer the laws without regard to race or color. His appointment, he stated, would be a certificate that the officer in question was an honest man and would oppose fraud at elections. Nicholls was elected in November, and after scenes of prolonged agitation, was recognized as Governor and served until the adoption of the Constitution of 1879. His majority reached 8,000 votes, but the Returning Board gave the office to S. B. Packard, the Republican candidate for Governor, and certified the election of the latter. The title of Mr. Packard was supported by the presence and adherence of the United States forces. Repairing to the City of New Orleans, on the eve of assuming his duties of Governor, General Nicholls declared that he had been lawfully elected; that the Returning Board was a corrupt cabal; and, that notwithstanding its action he intended to establish the State Government in accordance with the results of the election; that he had done his duty to the people of the State, and would

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continue to do it; and that he fully expected that they would do theirs to him. The people answered his appeal in no uncertain manner. They hailed his appearance by demonstrations of indescribable enthusiasm. The young men took the horses out of his carriage, and drew him through the streets. The greatest multitudes hailed his appearance. Having declared his purpose to establish the government, he proceeded to take oath of office. He accepted the tender of an armed force of citizen soldiery amounting to some four thousand men led by Frederick Nash Ogden, a man of heroic courage, to support him, and as Mr. Packard continued to claim the office of Governor, and exercised its functions from the executive office then occupied by him at the St. Louis Hotel building, General Nicholls went on to order out the troops at his disposal, and to occupy the avenues of approach to the hotel building, and thus to hold the Packard government virtually in a state of siege.

The manifestation of a purpose to employ force, in the end, avoided the necessity of actually using it. The great soldier then President of the United States, himself a graduate of West Point, knew General Nicholls, and trusted his character. The recognition and support which Packard had received from President Grant advanced no further. The President took advice. The people of the United States showed anxiety and a disposition to rise. The President hesitated to disregard the manifest opposition of the people of Louisiana. He let it be understood that Nicholls, having had the respect of all who had known him at the Military Academy, was entitled to his. He accepted as sincere the declarations of the latter. The President evidently believed, as everybody else did, that Nicholls would be true to what he promised, and would keep faith now as he had always done. General Grant left the Presidency pending this condition of affairs, and his successor, President Hayes, after sending a commission to Louisiana to investigate the situation of political affairs, proceeded to withdraw the support which the troops of the United States had heretofore given to the pretensions of Mr. Packard, and to recognize the administration of Governor Nicholls, and the legislature organized to sustain it, as well as the judges duly appointed thereunder, as the lawful government of the State of Louisiana. It would have been difficult, if not impossible, to accomplish the result thus reached, of restoring to the people of Louisiana, the government of their State, without the presence of such influences as General Nicholls' character brought to bear. The belief in his personal worth; the confidence inspired by his integrity

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of purpose; the patience with which he had waited upon events, while Grant was deliberating, and Hayes strove to formulate a policy which would make the doubtful character of his title to the Presidency more certain; and to add to these considerations the spirit which the known courage and intrepidity of Nicholls communicated to those who had access to him, in the stormy period in which his administration was cradled, all contributed to the success which was finally attained by him.

The honor of the State of Louisiana was dear to him as the ruddy drops which visited his sad heart. He stood for order, and the restoration of the rights of the people everywhere and all the time. He was anxious and troubled over the disturbances in the country, which gave color to the charge that the negroes were not fairly dealt with. He made of the equality of all men before the law a righteous principle of his public actions; he checked as soon as it arose the disposition of the rural population to punish the blacks without resorting to legal proceedings; he had it understood speedily after his entrance upon the duties of his office that he would not tolerate acts of violence.

It was during this administration that Governor Nicholls began his fight against the Lottery Company, which he waged for a period of nearly twenty years. He prevailed upon the General Assembly of the State to pass an act repealing the charter of the Lottery Company of 1868, and prohibiting lotteries within this State, but the Louisiana Lottery Company appealed to the Federal Court sitting in New Orleans, and found there a temporary advantage for itself under an erroneous interpretation by Judge Billings of the United States Distict Court, of the Contract Clause, Sec. 10, Art. 1, of the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting a State from passing laws impairing the obligations of contracts.

Time has shown that Governor Nicholls had a clear advantage over the Court, in the legal position he had assumed with utmost deliberation, as well as in his adherence to the principles of morality as the true foundation of all law. He had by means of his own careful study reached a conclusion adverse to the position of the Lottery Company, before the case of Stone vs. State of Mississippi, 101 U. S. Reports, 814, was finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision of the Court in the case of Stone, was that a provision of the Constitution of Mississippi prohibiting lotteries does not conflict with Sec. 10, Art 1 of the Constitu-

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tion of the United States, which prohibits a State from passing a law impairing the obligation of a contract. The Supreme Court renewed its adherence to the doctrine announced by Chief Justice Marshall in the Dartmouth College case, 4th Wheaton, 516, that the framers of the Constitution did not intend to restrain the States in the regulation of their civil relations adopted for internal government, and that the instrument they had adopted is not to be so construed. According to the Supreme Court in Stone against Mississippi, the charter of a Lottery Company is in legal effect nothing more than a license enjoyed and a privilege conferred for a time, and on the terms specified, subject to future legislative or constitutional control or withdrawal.

The Constitutional Convention, which framed the Constitution of 1879, recognized the validity of the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company, but with the understanding on the part of the Company that all charters for lotteries should cease and expire on the 1st of January, 1895, and thereafter that all lotteries in the State should be prohibited. It was so ordained in the Constitution itself.

Meanwhile the candidacy of Mr. Wiltz for Governor, temporarily overthrown by the success of that of Governor Nicholls, did not in reality cease. Mr. Wiltz would have furthered it by promoting the election of Governor Nicholls to the Senate of the United States. He waited upon the Governor and urged him to accept a seat in the Senate, well knowing how readily it could be secured, but Nicholls positively declined even to consider this suggestion.

By effect of the action of the Constitutional Convention, the administration of Governor Nicholls was superseded and legislated out of power. Mr. Wiltz became first Governor under the new Constitution. He served, however, for a few months only. When he died, Samuel Douglas McEnery, by virtue of his office of Lieutenant-Governor, became Governor for the rest of the term of Wiltz. Upon the expiration of that term, Governor McEnery was chosen to succeed himself in the executive chair. The closing days of Governor McEnery's term of office saw a war of factions within the Democratic Party, between his partisans and those of the opposition which had arisen, and which supported a new candidacy of General Nicholls. This resulted in a second triumphant election for him to be again Governor of the State of Louisiana. His second term of office extended from 1888 to 1892.

No history of the second administration of Governor Nicholls would be deserving of attention, which failed to include some statement of the continuation of the Governor's contest

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with the Lottery Company which now took place. The legislature passed an act providing for a Constitutional amendment to be submitted to popular vote, extending the franchise of the Louisiana Lottery Company, for twenty-five years, in consideration of the annual payment by them of $1,250,000. The measure proceeded in flagrant violation of the previous undertaking of the Lottery Company to relinquish their chartered privileges at the end of the term of their original charter. Governor Nicholls promptly vetoed the bill in question, and, in doing so, said: "At no time and under no circumstances will I permit one of my hands to aid in degrading what the other was lost in seeking to uphold—the honor of my native State. Were I to affix my signature to this bill, I would be indeed ashamed to let my left hand know what my right hand had done." The act under consideration was, nevertheless, passed and submitted to the people of this State, who, standing by the Governor, defeated it by an overwhelming vote. The position taken by Governor Nicholls attracted attention, not only in the State, but everywhere throughout our common country, and brought to his support a great majority of the people of this United States. It reflected the conclusion of jurists and philosophers, that "experience has shown that the common forms of gambling are comparatively innocuous when placed in contact with the widespread pestilence of lotteries. The former are confined to a few places, but the latter infests the whole community; it preys upon the hard earnings of the poor; it plunders the ignorant and simple." Phalen versus Virginia, 8 How., 163.

As the discussion of the issue made by the Lottery Company reached the press and the magazines the side of General Nicholls grew steadily in strength, and was caught up with a degree of popular enthusiasm within the State of Louisiana difficult to describe. The proposition of the Lottery Company to pay $1,250,000 for a privilege, which they had enjoyed for twenty-five years for the comparatively insignificant sum of $40,000, was considered an exposure of the unconscionable profits which they had enjoyed so long, sufficient of itself to condemn them. When the people realized fully what the Lottery Company were willing to pay, as proposed, viewed as their proposition had to be in the presence of the action of the Governor, his character being contrasted with theirs, their measure came to assume not only a repulsive but a revolting aspect. When it got to be understood that the partisans and the paid employees of the Lottery Company were engaged in importing arms into the State, and had waited upon the Governor, as it were, to warn him of the conse-

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quences which further opposition on his part might provoke, all who were able to judge found no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the cause of the Lottery was irretrievably lost. The resort to arms, as everybody knew, would have had no terror for Governor Nicholls, and, in that case, the victory he must have achieved would have proved inevitable. The chief spirits favoring and directing the operations of the lottery, if they were a little slow in making out what must be the result of proceeding in their unhallowed schemes, saw it fully in the end, and, when they did, abandoned the contest. In his previous administration Governor Nicholls had rescued the State from the greatest crisis in its history when the rights of the people seemed to have been threatened with entire loss, and had restored the State to its true place in the government. The defeat of the lottery was hardly an inferior achievement. It rescued the whole community, not only from plunder by unprincipled adventurers whose avarice was without limit, but the people themselves from moral contamination and destruction by the worst form of gambling. The lottery having been overcome, as just related, Governor Nicholls virtually handed over his great office to Murphy J. Foster, the candidate of the Anti-Lottery Party, who thereupon proceeded to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the State, the late Governor to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The office of Chief Justice was filled by former Governor Nicholls for the full term of twelve years. The Constitutional Convention of 1898, having for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of taking the Chief Justice from the City of New Orleans alone, made it a part of the new Constitution that on the expiration of the term of that officer his place should pass to the Judge of the longest service. Upon the expiration of his term, Chief Justice Nicholls yielded to Associate Justice Breaux, and himself accepted the office of Associate Justice.

The character of this paper as a compendious statement merely of Judge Nicholls' history would be entirely lost if any attempt were made to examine into the details of his judicial services. It must suffice to say that they will be found in the Annual and Louisiana Reports from the date of his accession to office to the date of his retirement. They are proofs of the unwearied industry with which he discharged the duties of a Judge. If the statements of the case before him are found to be more prolonged than those of his colleagues, the reason for this is undoubtedly to be found in his conscientiousness. The practice of the Supreme Cort of Louisiana being

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to assign to one of its members the duty of writing on the case submitted to the Court before the decision thereon has been arrived at, induced him to write more fully because of his desire that he should convey to his colleagues none except the fairest possible statement of the case in hand. He was so constituted as to render it inconceivable to him that Judges associated in a Court should have any other feeling than that of desiring to arrive at a correct conclusion. Such was his judicial disposition that he could not imagine that an honest difference of opinion should give rise to anything like dislike between Judges. His faculties operated with deliberation rather than with rapidity; his disposition inclined him constantly to the right side; his attachment to the system upon which the jurisprudence of Louisiana is constructed was very strong. He read the French authorities and was fond of resorting to them; his preference in the way of reasoning was rather for the inductive than for the deductive method. In this respect he was fully in accord with the modern way of studying and of applying law. It would be unjust to him not to say that he was a very learned lawyer who strove perpetually to read the cases as they were published and to profit by them. He was a faithful and constant student, and was very familiar with the jurisprudence of Louisiana, understanding that word in the narrower sense as signifying the decisions of the Supreme Court. At the same time, he did not fail to appreciate the power of generalization, which is to be found in a number of masterly decisions by Judge Martin, and, in the greatest of law books, Pathier on Obligations. No one would have been more ready than the late Chief Justice to acknowledge the indebtedness of the country to the marvelous generalizations by which Chief Justice Marshall was enabled to create and develop the department of American Constitutional Law. Former Chief Justices of Louisiana had shown themselves strict disciplinarians, and some of them have been noted for severity in the discharge of their presidency over the Court. It is due to the memory of Chief Justice Nicholls to say that he presided with a gentleness of deportment and a degree of benignity which attracted the bar towards him, and lent to the proceedings of the Court a quiet dignity which was most acceptable to all right-thinking practitioners. The leading passion of his heart was that which Campbell ascribes to the great Lord Mansfield, to earn in high judicial station the applause which follows upon good and virtuous actions.

The best efforts of even the most successful men enable them to reach usefulness and excellence in a single career in life; those are

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fortunate who excel in one kind of service, but go no further. The case of General Nicholls presents the instance of a public character who was able to reach distinction, not only as a soldier, but also as a statesman and a judge. Undoubtedly what has been said of his military career proves that he took rank among the bravest of the brave. As a statesman, it will be hardly disputed, but what his wisdom was so considerable that it must be doubted whether at the time of his first service as Governor, another could have been found within the borders of the State able to achieve the result which he undoubtedly brought about, of restoring Louisiana to her constitutional liberities. As a judge, it cannot be successfully denied that he loved the truth, and had the independence to pronounce for it.

Associate Justice McEnery, a rival in two exciting elections for Governor, was fond of showing respect and personal attachment for Nicholls, and of testifying to the satisfaction he gave as a Judge. The conclusions arrived at in judgments, where he was the organ of the Court, were to a degree making it subject of remark, acquiesced in as correct, and as having, once for all, settled the questions involved.

He had repeated opportunities for distinguishing himself. Undoubtedly he used every effort, whenever these presented themselves, to do his part well and wisely. When, as Chief Justice, it devolved upon him to help choose the names which were to be first inscribed in the Temple of Fame on the heights which overlook the City of New York, as examples of true greatness in our country, his vote for Washington secured for the latter the continued pre-eminence which the name of Washington, after a lapse of one hundred and thirty-six years, still holds as that of the First Citizen of the Republic. Except for the vote cast by Chief Justice Nicholls, Lincoln's name would have been tied with that of Washington. Judge Nicholls studied men hard, as well as events and books. Long experience in public affairs made him at times not a little distrustful. Nevertheless, those whom he admitted to his confidence, he cherished. The few, who knew him intimately, looked up to him. He possessed the spirit of chieftainship. He took first place naturally, as if it belonged to him. He was able to do so without opposition from others. Would-be rivals fell back at his approach. He passed into the lead and held it without provoking friction. There is certainly no exaggeration in saying of his firmness, when he thought himself in the right, that Caesar's itself was not more deeply rooted and immovable. He was

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"constant as the Northern star,
Of whose true fixed and resting quality
There is no fellow in the firmament."

If Nicholls had lived in the high and palmy State of Rome, he would certainly have deserved to have said of him what Mark Antony is made by the poet to say of Marcus Brutus, that

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

I ask leave of the Court to say, in conclusion, a few words to the young men of the profession I see present.

Gentlemen: I welcome your attendance upon these sad ceremonies. Your presence, as I take it, is intended to show your respect for the Court as the highest judicial tribunal of this State, and, at the same time, your sympathy for the loss the administration of justice has sustained in the death of Justice Nicholls. Few customs deserve to be as closely followed as those which manifest consideration for the place of Judges in our system of government. You come here today, not only to do honor to the memory of Justice Nicholls, and to avow your opinion that Louisiana is better off for having had its history enriched by his life and services, but you come also to manifest your belief that the policy of the State, in adding to the powers of the Supreme Court, as it has continually done from the beginning, has promoted the public good, and helped to advance the civilization of our time. It is unhappily true that you are to meet Judge Nicholls no more here in the Chamber of the Supreme Court, as has been your habit, but you are to recollect that his example has been left for your profit and encouragement. Perhaps, as our holy religion allows us to believe, he looks down upon this scene from the Mansions of Bliss, to which the departed like him are gathered, and realizes its relations to himself. I picture him in my mind's eye just as he appeared here the last time he sat upon the bench. The snows of time had fallen upon his head. The dignity with which he presided and the patience with which he listened, lent unspeakable graciousness to his manner. With advancing years a milder light seemed to break in upon him from the other world and to add rad-

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iancy to his figure. I see him, as it were, distinctly at this very moment, and seem to listen to his words, as he goes on to address you as follows:

"Brethren and Associates of the Younger Bar: My tasks of earthly life are done; yours are but just beginning. The glorious heritage of the future of Louisiana belongs to you. Take up the duties, which, as citizens and as lawyers, you owe to a great profession, and discharge them every one. Blest by having your lots in life cast in an earthly paradise, spare no effort to assist in developing all of its treasures. Follow the arts of peace. Leave no effort untried to efface forever the unhappy effects of civil war. Love your whole country. Pursue liberal studies with ardor for your own good, and especially the study of the law. Insist upon the widest diffusion of knowledge for the benefit of everybody. Enforce the equality of all men before the law. Cherish religion. Supplicate unceasingly the favor and the mercy of Divine Providence. Reverence the magistracy as the organ of the just interpretation of the law. Submit yourselves to the discipline of due subordination. Practice self-examination. When you will have ascertained what your errors and deficiencies may be, struggle constantly to overcome them. Avoid quarrels and unnecessary contentions of all kinds. Honor the State, and, if you are called upon, devote life itself to her service. Do not despair of the republic. Let everyone of you take with him wherever he goes, and apply to himself the counsel which Shakspere puts into the mouth of Cardinal Wolsey in speaking to Cromwell,"

"Let all the ends thou aims't at, be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's."

CARLETON HUNT.

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JOHN H. CALEF.

No. 1988. Class of 1862.

Died, January 4, 1912, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 71.

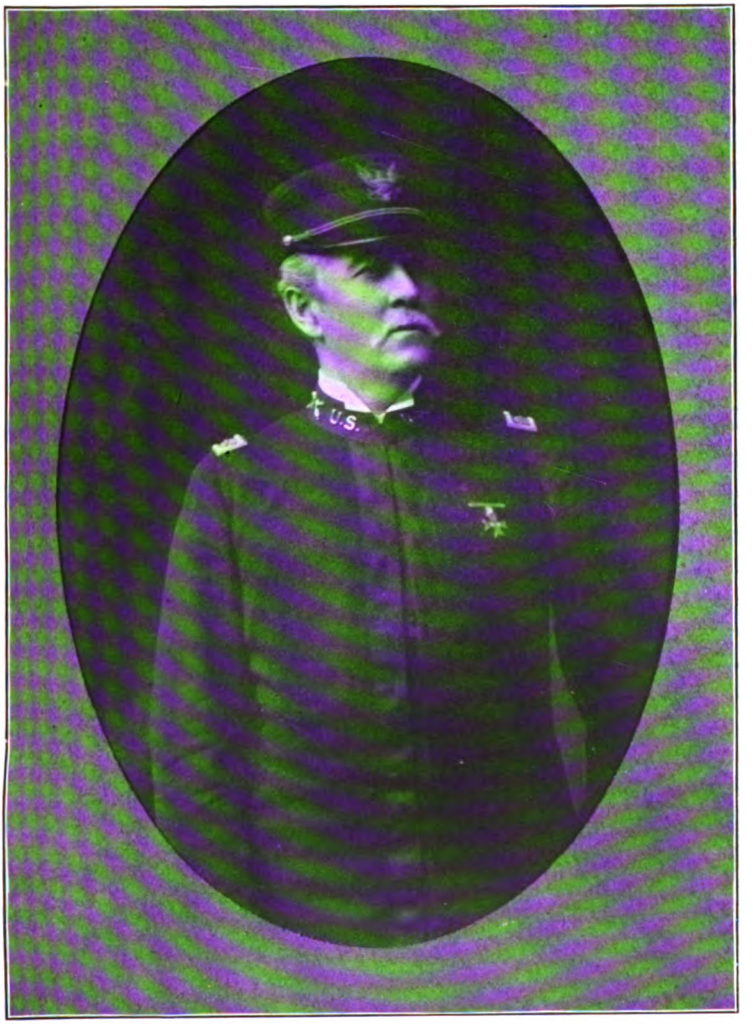
Colonel John H. Calef was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy by the Hon. Timothy Davis, M. C. of the Gloucester District, entering July 1st, 1858, at the age of 16 years and 9 months (17 years now minimum age). Was a cadet officer. Graduated June 17th, 1862, and assigned to the Artillery. Reported soon after at headquarters of Army of the Potomac and served in all the campaigns of that army up to the final one, having been made Adjutant of the Second Artillery in the Spring of 1865, and ordered to the headquarters of the regiment at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., where he also acted as Assistant Adjutant General of Second Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps.

He was breveted Captain "for gallantry and good conduct at Gettysburg and in Campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg," and Major "for gallant services during the War."

Accompanied the Second Artillery to California in August 1865, going by way of Aspinwall (Colon) and Panama, taking post at the Presidio of San Francisco where he served for seven years in the capacity of Regimental Adjutant. During this period was a member of boards for examination of candidates for commissions in the Army, and of other boards for examination for the retirement of officers. He was at different times detailed as Judge Advocate of General Courts Martial at various posts on the coast, covering the territory from the Columbia River to Southern Arizona.

In November, 1872, the regiment was transferred back to Fort McHenry, Md., where he served till promoted to Captain in 1875, when, in May of that year, he was ordered to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and was there

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COLONEL JOHN H. CALEF.

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assigned as Instructor in the Art of War and Tactics, which position he held for thirteen years, during which time he compiled a work used as a text-book at the school, the title of which was, Part I., "Military Policy and Institutions," and Part II., "History of Ancient and Modern Armies"; also a work on "Machine Guns." He commanded a battalion sent from Fort Monroe to the Pittsburg Riots in 1876.

After being relieved from duty at the Artillery School in March, 1888, he served ten years in different garrisons at New Orleans, New York Harbor, New London, Conn., Key West and St. Augustine, Florida, and mustered out the convalescent members of the "Rough Riders" in and about New York City, in 1898. He was made Inspector of Artillery of the Department of the Gulf with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., in 1899, and when that department was discontinued the same year, he was ordered to the command of the forts commanding the entrance to Pensacola Harbor. He was retired from active service in August, 1900, after over 42 years of service.

In 1903 he was detailed as Professor of Military Art, etc., at the St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., which position he held for two years, when the military department at that university was abolished for lack of time.

He prepared a work illustrating the principles of the art of war, by the campaigns of the Civil War.

He engaged in the following named battles, skirmishes, etc.: Second Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville, Gettysburg (his battery firing the opening gun), Falling Waters, Boonsboro, Funkstown, Williamsport, Raccoon Ford, Cold Harbor, Bottom's Bridge, Trevillian Station, Vaughn Road, Stony Creek Station, Bellefield and several skirmishes. He was under fire 25 times, escaping with but two slight wounds and two horses shot from under him. * * *

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LEVEN C. ALLEN.

No. 2443. Class of 1872.

Died, January 20, 1912, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 61.

Colonel Leven C. Allen, who died in San Francisco, January 20th, 1912, was born in Missouri, April 27th, 1851; appointed to West Point in 1868, graduated in 1872; was Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain in the 16th Infantry, Major of the 12th and 16th Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 16th Infantry, and Colonel of the 12th Infantry, April 5th, 1906; retired July 1, 1908.

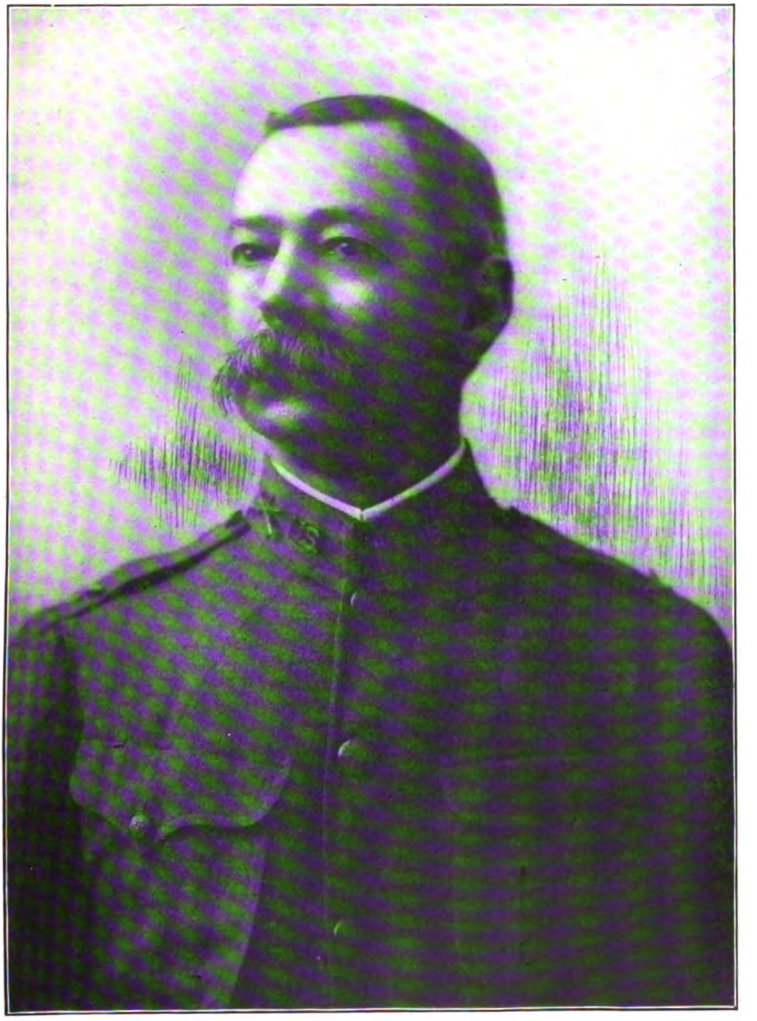
Colonel Allen was one of those genial persons who perhaps never had an enemy in his lifetime, though he was always frank and outspoken. He was unselfish and in his service in the different regiments was popular with both men and officers.

The writer, a classmate, had the good fortune to serve with Colonel Allen in the Philippines under the most trying circumstances and found it always a pleasure to meet and commune with him.

While on duty as Inspector General of the Second District of Northern Luzon, the writer was on numerous occasions thrown into contact with Colonel Allen and his command. The Colonel was then Major of the 16th Infantry, and nowhere did his unselfishness and geniality so shine as it did in those out-of-the-way places, where the service was exceedingly difficult and trying, and where his generous character in all of his dealings with his officers, both superior and subaltern, was made remarkably evident.

His services during the Cuban Campaign have been spoken of by his brother officers as "most worthy of note." In the battle of San Juan his bravery and coolness were an example to all who served with him. His death is deeply felt by both his friends and classmates. W.

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COLONEL LEVEN C. ALLEN.

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SAMUEL V. McCLURE.

No. 3674. CLASS OF 1896.

Died, January 30, 1912, at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 37.

SAMUEL VICTOR MCCLURE was born in Danville, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1875, and died in Los Angeles, California, January 29, 1912, after only a week's immediate illness, but after fifteen years of fighting for the life he loved against the death he did not fear. It was not given to McClure to remain long on the active list of the army—he was retired September, 1898—but his love lay with the service and with the class he honored until the end. Looking back now, indeed, those of us still left—a number sadly diminishing—must realize that the class would never have been quite the same without McClure, that clear voiced, and clean minded youth, who had just turned seventeen when he joined it, and yet who found this no handicap in making the place he won. For "Sep" McClure—"Sep," albeit not September—was wise beyond his years; and wise not only in the classroom but in the class councils—those sometime strenuous meetings that we of an older day like to believe helped as much as mathematics to make men—and classmates!

McClure was assigned to the Seventh Infantry upon graduation and joined his regiment at Fort Logan, Colorado, where he contracted the disease which he was to fight all the rest of his life. He was called back to West Point as an Instructor in the summer of 1898, but was forced by the advancing disease to retire a few months later. Then he took up the fight for life in earnest, and for the time triumphed. He went back to work and back to duty. He was at the University of Idaho for a year, and later at the University of Arizona for four years, and again at the Harvord School in Los Angeles from 1909 until his death, as Military Instructor. He studied

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law and both in Arizona and Los Angeles won a reputation for his fine work in the legal field. He married, and drew and gave what he could of joy in living; and it was much.

And through it all he fought, and then, when the time came, died, in the words of the one who knew him best, "one of the bravest soldiers that ever fought a good fight."

CLASSMATE.

MILLARD F. EGGLESTON.

No. 2701. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, February 3, 1912, at Salem, Oregon, aged 57.

As editor of the Ashland Semi-Weekly Tribune CAPTAIN M. F. EGGLESTON wielded a trenchant pen in behalf of progress and reform; a brilliant writer, his editorials show great natural ability, much reading, thought and research, and combined with a fearless integrity these qualities place him among the leaders of western newspaper work. His has been an interesting as well as a successful career. He was born in Vermilion County, Indiana, January 10, 1855, the son of Benjamin Eggleston, also a native of that state, to which his ancestors had emigrated from New York State by way of Ohio, those of the name having been well represented in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

The first Egglestons in Indiana were pioneers and it was on a farm in that State that Capt. M. F. Eggleston was reared to young manhood, receiving his education in Wabash College, after which, in 1873, he was appointed cadet from Indiana to the United States Military Academy at West Point. In 1877 he was graduated and commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Tenth United States Cavalry, located in New Mexico,

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CAPTAIN MILLARD F. EGGLESTON.

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Texas, Arizona, Kansas and the Indian Territory. For some time he served in the Texas Department on the Mexican border against the Indians on "Staked Plains" in Arizona and New Mexico. He was on duty in the Indian Department in Indian Territory for a short time, and for a period of two years acted as Engineer Officer in the Military District of Western Texas under the command of General Grierson, and later was Assistant Engineer in the Department of Texas under Colonel W. R. Livermore, in the primary triangulation of the Pan Handle of Texas. He served on special duty at various times and for five years he was Adjutant and Commissary. In summary he acted as Engineer at Forts Concho and Davis, Texas, Fort Sill, Indian Territory, Camp Washita, Indian Territory, Forts Grant, Verde and Apache, Arizona; was in the field in the Chiraahua Indian war in command of Troop I, Tenth Cavalry, and for a time was in command of Troop A, Fourth Cavalry. It was Captain Eggleston who surveyed and established the first long distance heliograph line in Arizona, working under the command of Colonel Volkmar. He resigned in 1889, after a service of twelve years, and after a short stay in California and Mexico came to Ashland in 1890, since making this city his home. In the Fall of that year he engaged as Mining Engineer and was also interested in journalism, and in 1900 was apopinted Collector of Minerals of Western Oregon by the State Commission for the Pan-American Exposition; during his subsequent work published many articles in regard to the mineral resources of this part of the State, as well as on the industrial resources of Southern Oregon, being a most liberal contributor along that line. In 1893 he assumed charge of the editorial department of the Ashland Semi-Weekly Tribune, in which connection he was widely known throughout the valley, his many able articles being read by a large proportion of the inhabitants of this part of the State. He was also interested in mining. Captain Eggleston labored to advance the interests of the

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entire community in every possible way, upholding the moral, mental and financial welfare of his adopted city, county and state.

It was as City Recorder, perhaps, that he was best known, having been thrown into a more intimate relation with the public at large by virtue of holding this office, the duties of which he faithfully performed in every detail for a number of years. His mind was of a judicial mould, and with the clerical work pertaining to that office he brought to it also a comprehensive knowledge of the statutes which showed that he had mastered far more than a superficial acquaintance with the law.

Elected to the Legislature of Oregon in the Fall of 1911, he was an influential member in that body by virtue of both natural and acquired talents, and in his sudden taking away the city, as well as county and state, lost a most efficient public servant.

He was united in marriage with Mrs. Augusta Palmer of Ashland, February 13, 1907, and these years of wedded life saw him and his companion enjoying the peace and calm of ideal home life. Besides the widow and step-daughter he leaves a sister, Mrs. Josephine D. Crocker of this city, and a niece, Mrs. Oma E. McElhoe of Renton, Wash.

Captain Eggleston was twice married, the first time to Miss Gertrude Gardner, daughter of Dr. Gardner, U. S. A.

From an Ashland, Ore. paper.

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COLONEL CHARLES W. FOSTER.

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CHARLES WILLIAM FOSTER.

No. 2612. CLASS OF 1876.

Died, February 7, 1912, near Chicago, Ill., aged 58.

FOSTER has left us. Foster, the fair-haired boy who, nearly forty years ago at the Military Academy, joined that motley crowd of plebes of which, four years later, much less than half assembled under the old trees in front of the library to receive from the hand of General Sherman that coveted parchment, to the attainment of which had been devoted four years of hard and strenuous work.

From the beginning Foster showed that quiet yet decided character which was his all through life; never thrusting himself upon anyone, yet, so willing to help that it was a pleasure to call for his aid.

Of good mind, he readily mastered the course of study, and there are many of the class of '76 who had cause to be grateful for his assistance as the more difficult problems came before them. Mentally well balanced, his counsel in class matters was always good and, in the trying times attending our final year, they added weight to preserve discipline and harmony in the Corps.

Graduating well up in his class, he received his commission in the Artillery and, from that time on till the end of his career, Artillery was his hobby; at first the Coast Artillery, but later on the Field.

To perfect himself in this branch of the service he concentrated all his indomitable energy and mental acumen. Not satisfied with the publications of this country on the subject, he purchased the standard works of foreign authors and mastered their contents.

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No work, mental or physical, was too hard for him and, as he bent his every energy, so he exacted that the officers under his command should lend their best efforts to the uplifting and perfecting of the Artillery service.

Foster married after he had passed the middle age and leaves a young daughter and son to comfort his wife in her loneliness. To those who have had the good fortune to know him in his home, it was a marvel to see the strict disciplinarian of the office transform himself to the chummy father and mingle in the romps and games of his children. No home more lovely, more hospitable or more homelike was ever entered by a friend.

It was to join this happy family that he left his office and boarded the train on the afternoon of February 7th, 1912, and there received his final summons, his final orders and, like the good soldier he was, without even a remonstrating sigh to notify those near that another soul was going to the Great Beyond, he obeyed. CLASSMATE, '76.

REYNOLDS J. POWERS.

No. 4161. CLASS OF 1903.

Died, February 12, 1912, at Guagua, P. I., aged 32.

A newspaper despatch from Manila, P. I., dated February 13, 1912, says:

First Lieutenant Reynolds J. Powers, 8th U. S. Cavalry, killed himself while his regiment was proceding from Camp Stotsenburg, Province of Pampanga, to take part in the maneuvers at Luzon. The reports of Lieutenant Powers' death are meagre, and it is not known whether the killing was accidental. Lieutenant Powers was born in Tennessee December 6, 1879, and entered the Military Academy August 30, 1899, and was graduated June 11, 1903 and

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GENERAL CLINTON B. SEARS.

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promoted in the Army to Second Lieutenant, 8th Cavalry. He served at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., September 11, 1903, to February 15, 1905; en route to the Philippine Islands, to March 27, 1905; at Fort McKinley and Mariquina Valley, P. I., to April 2, 1907; D. S. April 3, 1907, to May 15, 1907, returning to the U. S.; leave of absence, May 16, 1907 to August 10, 1907; at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., August 11, 1907 to September 5, 1907; on D. S., Sherman, Wyo., September 6, 1907, to November 10, 1907, in connection with military progressive map of the U. S.; at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., November 11, 1907 to November 20, 1907; at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., November 25, 1907 to December 10, 1908; on leave, December 11, 1908 to February 25, 1909; at Fort Huachuca, A. T., February 26, 1909 to the time his regiment went to the Philippines, in 1911.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

CLINTON B. SEARS.

No. 2158. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, February 16, 1912, at Boston, Mass., aged 68.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CLINTON BROOKS SEARS was born at Penn Yan, N. Y., June 2, 1844. He was the son of Reverend Clinton W. and Angeline (Brooks) Sears, and grandson of Moses Brooks, a pioneer citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was a prominent lawyer and merchant for over fifty years.

General Sears was descended from Richard Sears, who landed at Plymouth, Mass., in 1630, from Elder Wm. Brewster, from Gov. Wm. Bradford and from Wm. White, passengers in the "Mayflower" and signers of the compact; also from Gov. Thomas Prence and many others who were soldiers in the Colonial Wars, or, were civil officials; also from four Revolutionary soldiers, one of whom, Capt. Samuel Ransom of the Continental Army, was killed at the Massacre of Wyoming.

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General Sears took great satisfaction in his pure American ancestry, both paternal and maternal, though he rarely spoke of it to others.

Being the son of a Methodist minister, from infancy he led a migratory life. He was educated at the public schools in the various places where his father lived, principally at the Preparatory School of the Illinois Wesleyan University, Hughes High School, Cincinnati, O., High School, Urbana, O., the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., and the United States Military Academy. When seventeen years of age, to help his father, he struck out for himself and from that time received no financial assistance from his family. He started his self-support by teaching a country school in Concord Township, Champaign County, Ohio, for one winter, a five months' term. He considered this winter of school teaching as the most valuable experience of his younger days as it taught him self-reliance, self-discipline, economy and much of human nature.

In the spring of 1862, he was matriculated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, entering the third term of the freshman class, and completing the year's course in June at the head of his class, was passed to the sophomore class. Though he did not complete the college course, he was, some years afterward, given the honorary degrees of A. B. and A. M.

Returning home to Urbana, Ohio, being then of legal age, he enlisted in Company G, 95th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in June, 1862, and the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, July 24, 1862, at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, thus beginning his active military service which he followed continuously for forty-six years, until retirement. As soon as the regiment was armed and equipped, but without any drill except to march in column of fours and get into line

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for parade, it was rushed down to Cincinnati in day cars and sent across to Covington, Ky., and that night moved to Lexington, Ky., in cattle cars.

From Lexington the regiment, green, soft and untrained, made a 26-mile march over a dusty, limestone, turn-pike on a hot August day to Richmond, Ky., the last few miles at the double-quick.

A portion of the regiment, about 300, among them Coporal Sears, reached Richmond about midnight and took a well-earned rest by lying down and sleeping in the main street. The rest of the regiment were strung out along the road and did not all get in until the next day. A few days after the regiment took active part in the disastrous battle of Richmond, Ky., our force, about 7,000 strong under Generals Nelson, Manson and Cruft, contesting the advance of the Confederate force, some 15,000, under General Kirby Smith.

The Union forces were all green troops, one regiment had not been longer than a month in the service and none had been under fire, but they made a gallant fight, broke and reformed three times, and at last, at sundown after a short stand in the south edge of the town, they were outflanked and nearly the whole outfit, batteries, baggage trains and men were captured. Corporal Sears, having been detailed as a clerk at Brigade Headquarters, was mounted and used as an orderly by the brigade commander, General Charles Cruft, and escaped with him and his staff that night by riding across country, dodging squads of the enemy's cavalry and getting to Nicholasville in time to catch the last train to Lexington where, the few thousand stragglers that escaped and a brigade which had not been in the battle, were assembled before beginning a retreat which stopped only at Louisville, the rear guard having daily skirmishes with the advance guard of the enemy.

The prisoners captured at Richmond were paroled and the 95th Ohio, both paroled and unparoled, the latter of which there were several hundred, were sent to parole camp at

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Columbus, O., to await exchange. Corporal Sears, however, remained on detached duty and with General Cruft's Brigade, as clerk and mounted orderly, participated in Buell's Campaign through Kentucky, pushing Bragg's Army back into Tennessee. Sears was in an engagement at Munson's X Roads, in the Wild Cat Mountains; at the battle of Perrysville, Ky., and later at Stone River, Tenn. Several weeks after the latter battle, his regiment having been exchanged and ordered into the field, he asked to be relieved from detached duty and ordered to rejoin his regiment, which he did at Fort Pickering, Memphis, Tenn., in time to take active part in the Vicksburg Campaign. While lying at Duckport, La., the Color Sergeant having died, the Colonel called for volunteers from the Sergeants to carry the National and Regimental Colors. None responded. The Colonel then called upon the Corporals, and among the several who volunteered was Corporal Sears, who was assigned to carry the Regimental Colors, being the junior of the two selected, and these were mentioned and commended by name in General Regimental Orders.

As Regimental Color Bearer, Corporal Sears took part in the whole Vicksburg Campaign, being in both attacks on Jackson, Miss., the one before and the other after the surrender, and in both assaults on Vicksburg, May 19 and 22. In one of the latter he had his flag-staff shot in half between his hands and received six bullets through the flag in as many seconds.

At the first attack on Jackson, the 95th Ohio was the first regiment to get inside the Confederate works, where they surrounded and captured a battery.

After the surrender and while lying in camp at Black River, Miss., General Grant was ordered to select six young men from his command and send them to West Point to fill some of the vacancies then existing, by reason of there being no congressmen from most of the Southern States, to make

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the necessary appointments. General Grant gave three of these appointments to General Sherman, commanding the 15th Corps, to nominate and he held a competitive examination at his headquarters, there being some thirty young men taking part. Coporal Sears was one of the three selected by General Sherman—thanks to his thorough school training for he had not looked into a text-book for fourteen months. Of the six then nominated by Generals Grant and Sherman, Sears was the only one who was graduated. A seventh man was appointed later from General Grant's Army and he was graduated fifth in his class. Sears arrived at West Point in September, 1863, two weeks after studies had been resumed.

Some fifty other Army appointees arrived at the same time and took the entrance examination. Again due to his thorough training in the common branches, Sears was placed immediately in the third section in mathematics and English, while all the rest were put in the seventh, eighth and ninth sections. Two weeks later Sears got into the first section and remained a first-section man throughout his academic career. In January, 1864, his general class standing was second, in June first; in June, 1865, fourth; in June, 1866, third, and in June, 1867, third, in a class of 63 members. During his cadet service he held the corps offices of Cadet Corporal of the Color Guard and acting Color-Sergeant during "yearling" camp; First Sergeant of "C" Co. during second class year, and Second Captain, "D" Co., during first class year. He was selected to read the Declaration of Independence at the ceremonies July, 4th, 1866. He was awarded the silver medal in 1865 and gold medal in 1866, for class standing. These medals were given by General Cullum, then Superintendent of the Academy, to the first five in each class. Bronze for third class, silver for second, and gold for first. General Cullum's action was subsequently disapproved by the War Department, so that these medals were given only during two years, 1865 and '66. While at West Point Sears was always in the first five in general

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standing, and with minor exceptions, in the first five in all branches. He was the organizer and only officer of the billiard club, which existed *sub rosa* for over a year in the basement area room, under the Fifth Division of Cadet Barracks, and he was the only one of the twelve members who was ever caught and "skinned" for being out of quarters after taps.

Upon graduation, June 17, 1867, he was commissioned a Second and a First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, the same day.

He was retained on duty at the Academy the summer of graduation as Instructor in Artillery Drill and in Practical Military Engineering, and took his graduating leave in the fall.

He then served a year at the Engineer School of Application at Willet's Point, and with the Engineer Battalion, and in February, 1869, was sent to West Point to command the Engineer detachment of fifty men, and as Assistant in the Department of Practical Military Engineering, Signalling and Telegraphy.

After a year's service here he was assistant on lake harbor work for a few weeks and then was ordered to San Francisco for engineer duty on the staff of the Division of the Pacific, and later was ordered to Portland, Oregon, as Chief Engineer Officer, Department of the Columbia, on the staff of General Canby. This detail lasted some nine months, during which he made a number of military surveys and reconnaisances which carried him by steamer, cars, dead axe wagon, buck board, saddle, canoe, or, batteau over the greater part of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. In the spring of 1871, Sears was ordered to San Francisco as Assistant to Major Mendell, on fortification and river and harbor work and in the fall was sent to Wilmington, Cal., to take local charge of the construction of the breakwater and the improvement of San Pedro harbor, the entire port of Los Angeles. Here he remained over four years and met with great success in his work, leaving

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a six-foot increase of depth on the San Pedro bar, over that obtained when he began work. This meant an increase in the commercial capacity of the harbor of two hundred sixteen times what it had been before. He practically demonstrated the advantages of the jetty system several years before Captain Eads formulated or started the South Pass jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi. This jetty, miscalled a breakwater, was the first in the United States, designed entirely to scour out a bar at the mouth of an ocean harbor.

After being relieved from duty on the Pacific Coast in 1875, he was ordered to Boston as Assistant on fortification work, and was in local charge of work at Ft. Warren as Assistant to General Benham.

In August, 1876, he was ordered to the United States Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Civil and Military Engineering and the Art of War, which place he retained for a year; then for one year he was Assistant Professor of Geography, History and Ethics, and after that for nearly four years was Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Astronomy, Acoustics and Optics, and also had local charge of the construction of the new astronomical observatory, on the hill back of the cadet barracks.

While on this tour of duty occurred the Whittaker affair, which excited such wide-spread public excitement—set the whole War Department gasping—gave what threatened to be a serious blow to the Academy and created a furore throughout the country, entirely incommensurate with the subsequently ascertained facts.

Sears, then a Captain, found himself suddenly injected into the case by being selected as Recorder of the Court of Inquiry that was immediately ordered and he became at once in the good company, however, of the Superintendent, General Schofield, a target of vituperative abuse on the part of the partisan press. The Academy and all its personnel was sav-

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agely attacked and condemned out of hand. Sears threw himself into the matter with all his strength and zeal and having first satisfied himself that the alleged assault was a pure "fake" affair, forgotten and carried out by Whittaker himself, and he used every legitimate means to prove this to the court and country and had the satisfaction of finally upholding and successfully defending the good name of the Academy, its officers and cadets. The Court of Inquiry's report pointed to Whittaker as a self-assailant and by the subsequent General Court Martial, composed of nine officers of high rank, General Miles being president, and before which Captain Sears appeared as assistant for the prosecution, found Whittaker guilty and sentenced him to dismissal. Throughout the case Sears acted entirely through a sense of duty, without personal animosity or race prejudice, nevertheless he was much pleased to have old graduates and later ones of high rank, introduce themselves and thank him for his good work in clearing the stigma that had been put upon the dear old Alma Mater.

One of the pleasant features of his tours of duty at the Academy was his having under instruction in one way or another, at various times, cadets who afterward distinguished themselves in their country's service, such as Generals F. D. Grant, Bell, Barry, Duvall, Sharpe, Edwards, Aleshire, Goethals and many others. His next tour of duty was as executive officer of the Mississippi River Commission, to which he was assigned by special request of General Gillmore, President of the Commission, with station at St. Louis, Mo. He put in two years of hard work organizing the large operations of the Construction Department and designed and built an immense floating plant, consisting of steamers, hydraulic graders, barges, quarter boats, mattress boats, pile drivers, etc., etc., and purchased and shipped to the works on the lower river great quantities of cordage, coal, brush, stone, wire, etc. At one time he had every shipyard in the Mississippi Valley from Smickly, Pa., and Stillwater, Minn., to New

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Orleans, La., at work on some of the plant. In a year's time he had built, equipped and put into commission over two hundred hulls of various kinds. Some of which he found still in serviceable condition and in use twenty years after when he returned to the Commission as a member and its President.

In the spring of 1884 he was ordered to take immediate charge of the Third District of the Mississippi River improvement with station first at Vicksburg and later at Memphis, and for several months was also in charge of the First and Second Districts. During this tour of duty the river front of the City of Memphis above the levee, covered with railroad yards, mills, factories and elevators, became seriously threatened by the river undermining the bank. Two attempts at protection had failed, due to the big brush mattresses breaking up in trying to sink them in place. The water at the outer edge was 80 feet deep and the current was rushing along at a terrific rate. Sears studied the situation carefully, also the details of the previous operations, and determined to try once more, and this third attempt was entirely successful. A mat 250 feet wide and some 600 feet long, an area of nearly three and one-half acres, was sunk and secured in place without mishap in the worst place just above the levee. After that the rest was comparatively easy and this part of the city front with its immensely valuable property was permanently saved. Also during this tour Sears built many miles of levee, on both sides of the river, and succeeded in holding many caving banks.

In 1886, after a short leave of absence, he was ordered to take charge of the improvement of the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, and the construction of roads and bridges in the Yellowstone National Park, with station at Bismarck, Dakota, and later at St. Paul, Minn.

In 1888 he was ordered to duty as Assistant to the Chief of Engineers, with station at Washington, D. C., and was placed in charge of the First and Second Divisions of the

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chief's office. During this tour at the time of the Johnstown, Pa., flood disaster, he was sent to Johnstown to take command of Engineer Troops, then *en route*, to help straighten things out and restore broken communications across streams and gullies by building trestle and pontoon bridges. He was asked by the state and local authorities to take entire dictatorial charge of the situation, but refused as not coming within the scope of his instructions. This work and that of the Battalion of Engineers was highly commended by the authorities, and his actions were fully approved by the War Department and by the President, to whom his report was submitted.

In the summer of 1890, he was detailed to attend the Division Camp of the Pennsylvania Guard at Mt. Gretna, Pa., as Inspector, and his report, though highly critical, was very satisfactory to the Adjutant General of the State, who published it in his annual report. Upon completion of his duty he was ordered to Willet's Point, N. Y., in command of Company A, Battalion of Engineers, and as Instructor in Electricity and Sub-Marine Warfare at the Engineer School. Being Senior Captain he several times acted as Post Commander, and on a number of occasions took the Battalion to New York City to participate in military functions.

In 1892 he was ordered to Duluth, Minn., in charge of the Lake Superior harbor improvements and the Portage Lake ship canal, and during this tour of duty had charge of a survey and report upon a canal to connect Lake Superior and the Mississippi River. He remained at Duluth nine years and disbursed several millions of dollars, designing and building a number of large and valuable public works, such as the concrete breakwater at Marquette; the large breakwaters at the upper entrance to the Portage Lake ship canal and the concrete piers of the Duluth ship canal, and the removal of 21 million yards of material in the construction of ship channels

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in the Duluth-Superior harbor, and one of the results today is that this harbor has, next to New York, the largest registered tonnage of any port in the United States.

In making this large dredging contract Sears saved 30% of the cost as estimated by a Board of Engineers, and put this into the great entrance piers for which, otherwise, another appropriation would have been necessary.

When relieved from duty at Duluth the citizens of Duluth and Superior gave him a banquet and presented him with a loving cup as a token of their appreciation of his work in creating their fine harbor. His higher employes, such as Assistant Engineers, Inspectors and Clerks, gave him a handsome dinner as a token of their esteem and appreciation of the just and considerate treatment they had received at his hands. All of which he highly valued because he had put in on his work here, the best and most fruitful years of his official life.

In 1901 he was ordered to report to the Major General, commanding in the Philippine Islands, with station at Manila, *en route* to stop at the Island of Guam as member of a joint Army and Navy Board, to prepare a project for the improvement and defense of the harbor. He arrived in Manila in May, 1901, and was assigned to duty as Chief Engineer Officer of the Division of the Philippines, and under the Philippine Commission to have charge of the improvement of Manila harbor, and the Pasig River and the construction of roads and bridges in the Islands, for all of which there was available during his tour duty four millions of dollars. In addition to these duties he was in command of the Battalion of Engineers and the Engineer Depot and was frequently consulted by the Governor General Taft, afterward Secretary of War and President of the United States, in connection with Engineer and Lighthouse affairs in the island.

In May, 1903, he was relieved from duty in the Philippines and ordered back to the United States with a month's leave of absence which he spent traveling in Japan, seeing every-

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thing of interest in that charming country. On arrival in the United States he was stationed at Nashville, Tenn., in charge of the improvement of the Cumberland River, by locks and dams. Though he remained here only a year he pushed the work so energetically that on leaving he was given a banquet by the leading business men, at the Tulane Hotel, in appreciation of his services.

In August, 1904, he was assigned to the charge of the building of the large Plaquernine lock, the South Pass jetties and the construction of the great Southwest Pass jetties for which an appropriation of six million dollars had been made, and of some minor rivers in Louisiana; also of the fortifications at Forts Philip and Jackson. He was made Division Engineer of the Gulf Division, giving him supervision over seven engineer districts besides his own. He was also appointed a member of the Mississippi River Commission. His station was New Orleans, La.

In 1906 he was appointed President of the Mississippi River Commission and placed in charge of the improvement of the Mississippi River from the Missouri River to Cairo, and in charge of snagging operations from St. Louis to the Gulf, with station at St. Louis, Mo. This was his last tour of active duty, being retired by operation of law on his 64th birthday, June 2, 1908.

During his various tours of duty he served on the staffs of Brigadier General Canby, of Major Generals Schofield, McArthur and Chaffee, later Lieutenant-General and of Major General G. W. Davis; as Judge Advocate, member and President of many Garrison and General Courts Martial; also as member and often president of many boards of engineer officers, considering projects for public works, among the most important of these were that for submitting a project for the improvement of the Ohio River by locks and dams, involving an expenditure of sixty-three millions of dollars; on the survey

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and project for the 14-foot waterway from Chicago to St. Louis, and for a deep water way from St. Louis to the Gulf, of which latter he was by law *ex officio* President until his retirement.

He was promoted Captain, April 9, 1880; Major, September 20, 1892; Lieutenant-Colonel, April 21, 1903; Colonel, January 11, 1907, and retired, June 2, 1908, with the rank of Brigadier General, on account of Civil War Service.

Outside of his official reports he did little professional writing. One paper on "Tidal Harbor Improvements," was published by the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he was then a member, and this paper was republished by the Institute of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, with commendation. He wrote a magazine article on "The Legitimate in Warfare," which created much discussion, and he compiled and published a Genealogical List of the descendants of Captain Samuel Ransom of the Continental Army.

General Sears' services were not brilliant, but they were honest, intelligent and faithful, and he believed they were valuable to the Government. He considered himself a good executive officer and kept in close touch with their practical supervision, frequently visiting them and spending much time in their inspection, and in consequence met with no failures of construction. He also had great success in organizing and controlling his working staff. He held his subordinates to a strict responsibility and then gave them free rein, never interfered in matters of detail and never "nagged" them. As a result he got their best work and always gave them full credit in his reports. When promotions were in order he made them entirely on merit. He never got into any official tangles nor by his official actions embarrassed the Chief's office, and though he had disbursed millions of dollars, at the end of his service his accounts were examined, found correct and closed by the auditor without the loss of a cent to the

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United States or to himself. He had frequent occasion to entrust large sums of cash to his assistants but he found them faithful and loyal to him and to their duty. He was frequently obliged to fight the interference of meddling politicians for the protection of his employees, or, the exploiting of some business scheme. None of his employees were ever discharged by reason of political pressure, and none were appointed on recommendations of politicians. Long before the Civil Service Law, he observed its spirit by eliminating religion and politics from consideration in making appointments, and based them only on merit. He never had any trouble with his contractors, unless they were inclined to skimp their work. If a contractor showed evidence of intent to do honest work he was considerate and never over-exacting, and thus kept their respect and good will, all of which resulted for the benefit of the Government.

After his retirement he took up his residence in the East.

General Sears was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants; Colonial Wars; Foreign Wars; Order of the Caraboa; Sons of the Revolution, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; also of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, and was a Fellow of the National Academy of Design.

He always joined the best club at his station and at the time of his death was a member of the University and St. Nicholas Clubs of New York City. He tried to be a faithful husband, a devoted father and a loyal friend.

* * *

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JAMES M. MARSHALL.

No. 2086. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, February 24, 1912, at Charleston, Ill., aged 68.

Colonel James M. Marshall, U. S. A., retired, was born in Illinois May 31, 1844, and was graduated from the U. S. M. A., class of June 23, 1865, and was promoted in the Army a Second Lieutenant, 13th Infantry, and further promoted First Lieutenant the same day. He served in various garrisons in the West, part of which time he was on frontier duty. He was transferred to the 31st Infantry September 21, 1866, to the 22nd Infantry in 1869, to the 4th Artillery December 15, 1870, and was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster April 24, 1875. He was at West Point as Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics from October, 1869, to February, 1871, and was subsequently on duty there as Treasurer for several years. As Quartermaster he had charge of much important construction at different posts, and among other assignments to duty was Chief Quartermaster of the District of New Mexico, Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Missouri, was in charge of the construction of quartermaster buildings at St. Paul, and was Depot Quartermaster at St. Louis. He was Chief Quartermaster, Department of Columbia, from June, 1894, to April, 1897, and of the Department of the Platte from May, 1897, to April 30, 1898. He was next on duty as Chief Quartermaster, 1st Army Corps, at Lexington, Ky., to October 31, 1898, and later as Chief Quartermaster, Department of California, was on duty at Jeffersonville, Ind., Philadelphia, Pa., and elsewhere. He was retired February 25, 1908, for disability incident to the service. The remains of Colonel Marshall were buried in Arlington National Cemetery February 28, with military honors.

Mrs. Marshall died about two years ago. The Association was unable to obtain the address of any relative.

The above brief notice is taken from the Army and Navy Journal.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

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HENRY HARRISON WALKER.

No. 1619. CLASS OF 1853.

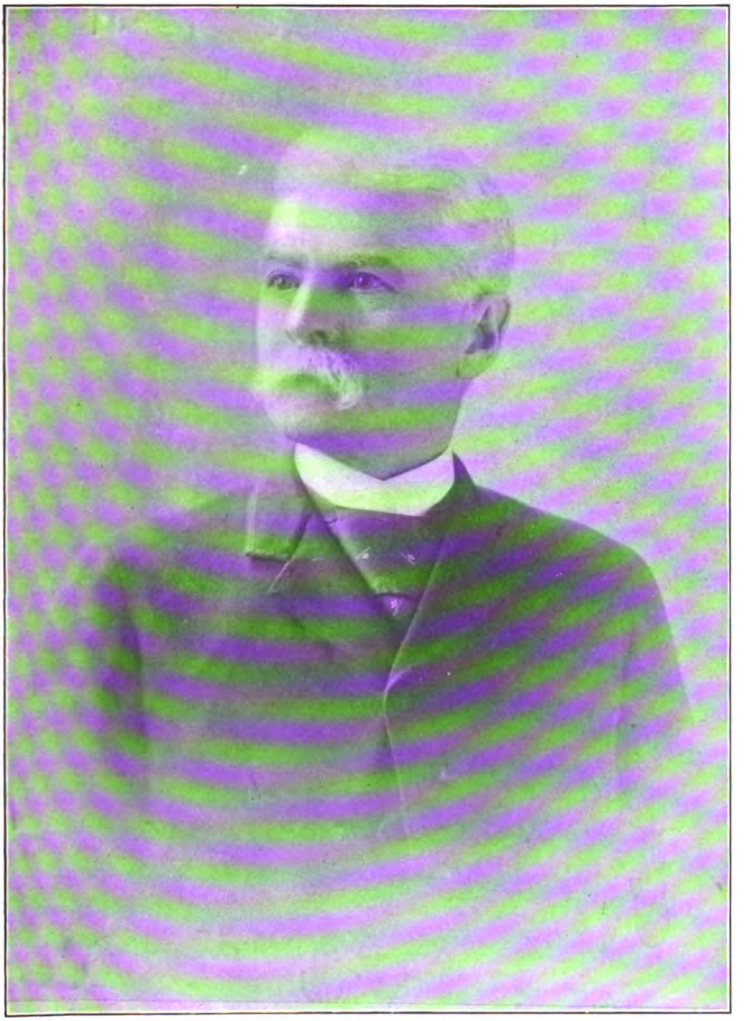
Died, March 22, 1912, at Morristown, N. J., aged 79.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WALKER (C. S. A.) was born October 15, 1832, at "Elmwood," Sussex County, Virginia, the son of John Harrison Walker and Louise (Cargill) Walker. On his father's side he was related to several well known families in the "Old Dominion"; he was a great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a great-nephew of William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States.

Henry Harrison Walker received his early education at Wakefield Academy, Wakefield, Va., and entered West Point in 1849, at the age of sixteen. He graduated July 1, 1853, and among his classmates were Generals John B. McPherson, John M. Schofield and Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A., and General John B. Hood of the Confederate service. Brevetted Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1853, he served in garrison at Newport Barracks, Ky., 1853-54. He was on frontier duty at Fort Thorn, N. M., 1854, and at Fort Fillmore, N. M., 1855. While engaged in scouting duty, 1855, he took part in the march to Fort Stanton, N. M., and Fort Fillmore, N. M.

Promoted Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, and assigned to the Sixth Infantry, he was in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1855-57. He served as A. D. C. to Governor Walker, of Kansas, May 1 to August 3, 1857, and aided in quelling the border disturbances of that year. Promoted First Lieutenant May 1, 1857, he was appointed A. D. C. to Brevet Brigadier-General Newman S. Clarke, and was on duty at San Francisco, California, from August 3, 1857 to Novem-

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GENERAL HENRY HARRISON WALKER.

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ber 22, 1860. Assigned to frontier duty at Fort Churchill, Nevada, he served until May 3, 1861, when he tendered his resignation and joined the Confederate army.

General Walker was appointed Captain in the Confederate service in 1861 and later was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, 40th Virginia Infantry, 1861, and was promoted Brigadier-General July 1, 1863, commanding Archer's Brigade, in the Army of Northern Virginia.

He was in General A. P. Hill's command during the seven days' fight on Yorktown Peninsular. He was severely wounded at Gaines Mill, where he was mentioned in his commander's dispatches for distinguished bravery in action, and was furthermore referred to as being a most gallant and meritorious officer. He was wounded again at Spottsylvania Court House in 1864, and lost a foot.

In consequence of his physical disability General Walker was relieved from active service in the field, and was assigned to duty in the Adjutant-General's office at Richmond, during the winter of 1864-65. In the spring he was sent to Clover Depot, Va., and after the evacuation of Richmond, was in command of the defences at Danville, Va., where he was charged with the painful duty of communicating to President Davis the news of General Lee's surrender.

After the war General Walker was engaged in the oil business in Virginia, and for a short time was connected with the Southern Express Company at Petersburg, Va. He came to New York in 1867, and for many years was a dealer in railway supplies. In 1880 he entered the bond and commission business, retiring in 1906.

General Walker held no civil or ecclesiastical office, although he was a life-long and devoted member of the Church. He was married February 5, 1863 to Miss Mary Mercer,

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daughter of General Hugh W. Mercer of Savannah, Ga., and great-granddaughter of General Hugh Mercer, who commanded the American forces at the battle of Princeton.

General Walker died at Morgantown, N. J., where he resided for many years, on March 22, 1912. He is survived by Mrs. Walker and by five children, Mrs. George E. Harrison, Miss Louise Walker, Mrs. Edwin A. S. Lewis, Henry Harrison Walker and Hugh Mercer Walker.

A gentle, high-minded and honorable man, General Walker enjoyed the respect and affection of all who knew him. His life was one of consecration to lofty ideals of duty and service, and his death was but the entrance into eternal rest. * * *

ROBERT W. DOWDY.

No. 2806. Class of 1879.

Died, March 23, 1912, at Colorado Springs, Col., aged 58.

Major Robert W. Dowdy, U. S. A., retired, was born in Mississippi January 31, 1854, and is a graduate of the United States Military Academy, class of 1879, being assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Seventeenth Infantry. He was retired with the rank of Captain for disability in the line of duty April 26, 1898, and was restored to active duty the same day by Act of Congress approved February 9, 1899, and was assigned to the Twenty-second Infantry. He was transferred to the Twenty-sixth Infantry May 6, 1903, and was retired with the rank of Major for disability incident to the service May 25, 1903. Major Dowdy during his early service was on frontier duty at posts in Dakota and Wyoming, and served with the Twenty-second Infantry in the Santiago campaign

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LIEUTENANT HARRY D. R. ZIMMERMAN.

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in 1898, and also in the Philippines in 1899 to February, 1903. He served in Northern Luzon, and after returning to the United States was on duty at Fort Crook, Neb., and with the National Guard of Mississippi and Arkansas. A friend sends the following tribute:

"Through the death of the late Major Robert W. Dowdy, U. S. A., retired, our country has lost one of her most loyal sons, and his friends the comradeship of one who knew how to be a true friend and who cannot be forgotten. During the last years of his life his fine spirit never forsook him, and his courage, cheerfulness and thoughtfulness of others in face of terrible illness commanded the respect and admiration of all who knew him. His patriotism and esprit de corps were unbounded, but his modesty so great that, while he loved to talk with glittering eyes of the days of his active service, one rarely heard mention of himself, unless it were in the form of some humorous anecdote at his own expense. His generosity was whole-hearted and self-sacrificing, but no one will ever know the long list of his secret kindnesses. He was a man of wonderfully high ideals and appreciations; a brave, true heart, and a most lovable nature, which endeared him to many who cannot forget him, and will keep the memory of his noble words and deeds bright and useful for the glory of the service which he loved."—Army and Navy Journal.

HARRY D. R. ZIMMERMAN.

No. 4496. CLASS OF 1906.

Died March 31, 1912, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., aged 31.

LIEUTENANT ZIMMERMAN was born at Cedar Point, Iowa, August 24, 1881, and appointed to West Point from Colorado in 1902. He was graduated June 12, 1906, and promoted in the Army to Second Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry. Joined in the Philippine Islands, November 21, 1906, and at Camp McGrath with Seventh Cavalry, to August 8, 1907; took examination for field artillery in Manila, May, 1907, and was

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promoted to First Lieutenant, Fourth Field Artillery, July 11, 1907; at Fort Riley, Kas., from July 24, 1907 to Aug. 8, 1907; joined Fourth Field Artillery, August 11, 1907; on practice march, August 18 to September 8, 1907; at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., August 11, 1907 to —; on leave, July 26 to August 3, 1907; at Fort Russell till his death, except a short service on the Mexican border during the Madero revolution.

His death followed only four days after an operation for appendicitis.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

The following is from the Syracuse, Kansas, Journal, of April 5, 1912:

Having known Harry D. R. Zimmerman from the time he was five years old when the family lived at Kendall in 1886, we have been very greatly interested in him. He gave promise of his superior mettle at an early age and when the family removed to Syracuse in about 1897 he was an athletic young man with an absorbing desire to acquire an education. He soon graduated from the Syracuse school and won a teacher's certificate, taught school in winter, labored in summer and contributed to the support of the family. On one occasion while he was working on a ranch in Morton County the lady of the house was in desperate need of immediate medical attention, and Harry Zimmerman rode the 52 miles to Syracuse and then down to Fort Aubrey ranch, five miles east, and had the doctor in town ready to go south when the best driving team, relayed, reached here. He went to Colorado Springs and was there when there was announced a competitive examination of candidats for appointment as a cadet to West Point Military Academy. Hurriedly brushing up in his studies he took the examination and won the appointment, and after four years at Wset Point, he graduated in June, 1906. At his own request he was first attached to the Seventh Cavalry, General Custer's old regiment in which his uncle, John M. Johnson, had at one time been an officer. He joined his regiment in the Philippine Islands, as Second Lieutenant, and on July 11, 1907, he was transferred to Battery B., Fourth Field Artillery. Before going to the Islands, he was married to

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Miss Inez Whitney, daughter of Mrs. C. C. Mills. On the return of his regiment to the States, he was stationed at Vancouver Barracks near Portland, Oregon. After two years the regiment was removed to Fort D. A. Russell, and last year was dispatched to the Mexico border, returning to Fort Russell at the close of the Madero revolution.

He is survived by his wife and one child. The remains were brought here accompanied by his widow, her brother, Govan Mills and Lieutenant Collins, arriving Wednesday morning. The funeral was held from the Methodist Church Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Carter conducting the service and preaching a short sermon, prefaced by reading the general orders, in which the deceased officer was spoken of very highly. Messrs. Morse, Bicknell, A. R. Daggett and Kirkpatrick, as a male quartet, sang several appropriate selections beautifully. The floral pieces were the most beautiful ever seen in Syracuse, and came from the officers at Fort Russell.

Our young friend was cut down in the vigor of his young manhood at a time when he had achieved a very large measure of success and when life was most attractive to him. His rise was phenomenal and was due to duty thoroughly well performed under all circumstances. He had all the elements of success in his make up. Industry was a mania with him and idleness unthought of. On his visits here he always buckled down to hard work because he loved work. His life was moral and clean and the record he leaves behind is an inspiration for other capable young men.

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ASA BACON CAREY.

No. 1817. CLASS OF 1858.

Died, April 4, 1912, at Orlando, Florida, aged 77.

ASA BACON CAREY was born July 12, 1835, at Canterbury, Connecticut. His family runs far back into the history of New England, the first representative in this country—John Cary—having joined the Plymouth Colony in 1634.

General Carey's boyhood was passed in his native town until July 1, 1854, when he was admitted as a Cadet at the United States Military Academy. Due to an error in the preparation of his record as a Cadet at West Point, his name was wrongly spelled "Carey." Boylike, he considered this of no importance and adopted the incorrect spelling rather than take the official action necessary for its correction. This explains his departure from the proper spelling of his family name.

As a Cadet, A. B. Carey's sterling worth and lovable qualities attracted to him friendships among his associates at the Academy which death alone terminated. It held throughout his life that once his friend, always his friend, and this fact indicates what a splendid man he was. Friendships may be attracted by more or less specious qualities, but only real worth can retain them.

He was graduated from West Point July 1, 1858, being commissioned a Brevet Second Lieutenant, 6th Infantry. During 1858-59 he served in garrison at Fort Columbus, New York. On October 22, 1858, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Seventh U. S. Infantry. He was then on frontier duty; on the Utah Expedition, 1859-60; March to New Mexico, 1860; and at Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1860-61. He was commissioned First Lieutenant on May 14, 1861, and assigned to the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry.

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GENERAL ASA B. CAREY.

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From his first joining, A. B. Carey had exhibited great ability as a soldier, combined with rare good judgment and unusual personal magnetism—characteristics which early led to his being given assignments which normally went to older officers of considerable rank.

The outbreak of the Civil War found him in New Mexico, and he took a most important part in all the operations in this territory. At the Battle of Apache Canon, near Santa Fe, New Mexico, he commanded one of the battalions, which gained the rear of the enemy, captured all his ammunition, supplies and transportation, and turned the defeat of the Union forces at the front into a victory. This practically put a stop to Confederate operations in this quarter, since lack of transportation and supplies compelled a withdrawal. Captain Carey, who had been promoted October 24, 1861, was breveted Major for gallant and meritorious services during this action, and he was also voted a unanimous resolution of thanks by the Legislature of New Mexico for this and other services.

In 1863-64, Captain Carey took part in the memorable campaign against the Navajo Indians, which resulted in their being conquered and making a lasting peace. With 150 picked men he passed through the celebrated Canon de Chelly, a feat never before accomplished in time of war with the Indians. General Carleton, then Department Commander, in a report on the operations of this campaign, referred to Captain Carey's conduct on that occasion as "particularly distinguished," and for it he was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel on March 13, 1865.

It was during the period of the Civil War in New Mexico that Captain Carey formed a lasting friendship with the celebrated Kit Carson, who was at that time a volunteer officer. Perhaps no other man ever knew Kit Carson as intimately as did Captain Carey, and it is to be regretted that he did not, as he was often urged to do by his friends, commit his reminiscences of this famous scout to writing.

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Captain Carey was Acting Chief Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Musters of the Departments of New Mexico from June, 1864 to July, 1865; and Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service, Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer, and Commissary of Musters of the District of New Mexico from August, 1865 to August, 1866, when he was granted a long leave of absence.

Events in far off New Mexico did not attract much attention during the Civil War, owing to the larger happenings farther east. It is the belief of A. B. Carey's friends that had his ability been displayed upon more conspicuous fields, the greater rewards of the soldier would have been his. Personally, he was satisfied with a sense of duty well performed.

While on leave, Captain Carey met and successfully courted Miss Laura M. Colby, daughter of Stoddard B. Colby, the then Register of the United States Treasury. They were married upon July 29, 1867, the resulting union proving one of those so perfect as to establish the fact that Providence does, at least occasionally, bring about the mating of two souls.

From August 24 to October 15, 1867, Captain Carey was in charge of the Chief Commissary's Office, Department of Dakota, when having, on October 5, 1867, been appointed Major and Paymaster, he was transferred to St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained until March 15, 1868. He served in the District of Santa Fe, New Mexico, May 15, 1868, until April 15, 1869, and then in the District of New Mexico until June 4, 1874. Major Carey was then transferred to duty in the office of the Paymaster-General, Washington, D. C., where he remained until October, 1885. Major Carey then served in San Francisco, California, returned to New York in 1890, and served in New York City and Boston, Massachusetts, until April, 1897, being Chief Paymaster of the Department of the East for a large portion of this period. He was pro-

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moted Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Paymaster-Genefal upon March 25, 1895. In April, 1897, he was ordered to St. Paul, Minnesota, as Chief Paymaster of the Departments of Dakota and of the Lakes. He was promoted Colonel and Assistant Paymaster-General on June 10, 1898, and was ordered to Chicago, Illinois, December 8, 1898, where he discharged most important duties connected with the payments upon muster out of the Spanish War Volunteers. Upon January 7, 1899, he reported for duty in Washington, D. C., upon which date he assumed the duties of Acting Paymaster-General of the Army. He was appointed Paymaster-General of the Army upon January 30, 1899, which position he held until retired from active service upon reaching the age of sixty-four, on July 12, 1899.

After retirement, General Carey's home life became everything to him, and it was ideal. Retaining full possession of every faculty up to the very day of his brief last illness, his was a thoroughly satisfactory old age. On April 2, 1912, at his home in Orlando, Florida, he lapsed into unconsciousness from an attack of acute indigestion, and so remained until he passed away. General Carey is survived by his wife and by two children, Captain E. C. Carey, U. S. Army, and Mrs. M. L. Walker, wife of Major Walker, Corps of Engineers.

Few officers of the army have had as varied experience as fell to the lot of General Carey, and it is a signal indication of his ability that no matter what the duty assigned him, it was always satisfactorily performed. A good soldier, a kind and affectionate husband and father, a staunch, loyal friend, he has left a record of which his family may well be proud and which adds another bright jewel to the crown of his beloved Alma Mater.

* * * *

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JOSEPH P. FARLEY.

No. 1953. CLASS OF 1861 (June).

Died, April 6, 1912, at Charleston, S. C., aged 73.

GENERAL JOSEPH PEARSON FARLEY was born at Washington, D. C., March 2nd, 1839, and was the only son of John and Anna Maria (Pearson) Farley. He attended schools in Washington and Philadelphia until 14 years of age, at which time he left the old Union Academy in Washington, D. C., to act as an assistant to his father on work of the United States Coast Survey on the James and York Rivers, in Virginia.

In 1855 he was appointed to the Military Academy by President Franklin Pierce and entered in June, 1857, graduating in June, 1861. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery; was transferred to the Ordnance Department October 24th, 1861; became First Lieutenant, 1862, Captain, 1866, Major, 1876, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1889, Colonel of Ordnance, 1898, and Brigadier-General U. S. Army on February 17th, 1903. He was retired at own request February 18th, 1903. His death was due to rapid pneumonia.

He married in Philadelphia, April 6th, 1864, Fanny Elizabeth Brinley, and leaves two children, Godfrey Pearson Farley, Inspecting Engineer, Long Island Railroad, and Eleanor Brent Blake, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Blake, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A.

Joseph Pearson Farley was of English stock, the family coming to America in 1640, locating in Massachusetts. His father, John Farley, was a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1823. His grandfather, John Farley, was Captain U. S. Artillery, 1812, and his great-grandfather, Robert Brent, was Paymaster General U. S. A.

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GENERAL JOSEPH P. FARLEY.

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General Farley served as Ordnance Officer at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, from November 1st, 1861 to June 10th, 1863; as Assistant to the Commanding Officer as Paymaster, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster, Commissary, Detachment Commander and Inspector of Foundries in and around Boston, disbursing large sums of money and proving no fewer then 600 guns. Later he served at West Point in the Department of Drawing; then as Assistant at Washington Arsenal, D. C., doing construction work, etc.

At the request of the Commanding Officer at Rock Island Arsenal he was ordered there as Principal Assistant in July, 1871, and served as such till June, 1874, where he disbursed altogether $3,500,000 as Military Storekeeper and Paymaster for the Detachment and in charge of construction work. Later he was Principal Assistant to Colonel Benton at Springfield Arsenal. Then at Kenebec Arsenal, Maine; on the Magazine Gun Board for a period of five months and on numerous other Boards. On April 20, 1883, he was assigned to command of and charged with construction of the Powder Depot at Dover, N. J. To Governors Island in 1887, and afterward commanded the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa. His last service previous to retirement was as Commanding Officer at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., for a period of nearly four years, and here had charge of the construction of the 16-inch gun and many others of lesser caliber.

Since General Farley's demise the writer, in addition to the above, gathered information regarding his war service in the field during the Rebellion, and from transcripts of letters, etc., from his commanding officers, presents records of duty gloriously performed in the service of his country.

As Ordnance Officer he was engaged in operations against Charleston in the descent on Morris Island; in bombardment of Fort Wagner, as Staff Officer under General Seymour, and during siege of that fort. Afterwards at the Ordnance De-

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pot at City Point, Va., when the Union Armies operated against Richmond. His services, as shown by statements of his superior officers, were not only faithful and zealous, but it may be said, for a young officer, distinguished. General Seymour, upon whose staff he served, wrote a personal letter remarking that among officers under his observation was "Lieutenant J. P. Farley, of the Ordnance Corps, who was a member of my staff during a considerable part of the summer of 1863. He was one of the most active, intelligent and useful of my right-hand assistants and advisers; was always ready for any labor no matter how toilsome and disagreeable and assuredly the work of the Artillerists and Ordnance Officer at Folly and Morris Islands, during that eventful summer, was exceedingly trying. He was patient and perservering under unusual difficulty. He was in fact one of the comparatively few of whom, when charged with accomplishment of any special duty, I was absolutely sure it would be conducted skilfully to the desired end; an honest young man, sober, discreet, faithful and capable. His history should also be a source of honest pride to himself and his family as well as to his country."

Referring to operations on Morris Island, General Seymour directed Colonel Jackson to assume chief command of all the batteries at the north end of Folly Island and among other officers Lieutenant Farley was directed to act as his assistant. Commenting upon his services Colonel Jackson remarks: "Lieutenant Farley reported to me * * * and remained on duty in charge of one-half of the battery of the front line until the capture by our troops of the south end of Morris Island on July 10, 1863. I take pleasure in testifying that his skill, zeal, example and gallant conduct in the action of said date resulted in the capture of Morris Island, the splendid practice, the admirable sighting and the destructive effects of the Artillery under his command were in a

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great measure due. This conduct was the more praiseworthy on his part, as he volunteered to command troops on that occasion out of the line of his duty as an Officer of Ordnance." This was written by Colonel R. H. Jackson, then Captain of the First Artillery and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, from Detroit, Mich., on December 1st, 1865. General Seymour, in official report dated November 1st, 1863, mentions Lieutenant Farley as one of Colonel Jackson's assistants and he awards to the battery officers "no small share of the glory of the day."

Lieutenant Farley was given a Brevet of Captain for his services during the war. He valued a letter received from Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant dated November 22nd, 1865, which reads as follows: "I take pleasure in testifying to your efficiency as an Ordnance Officer while serving in the armies operating against Richmond during the time you were in charge of the extensive and very important Ordnance Depot at City Point, Va., and as far as my official and personal knowledge extend, your duties were performed to the perfect satisfaction of the armies supplied."

Under date of August 25th, 1871, Major T. J. Treadwell, commanding Frankford Arsenal, when Captain Farley was relieved from duty under him, says: "The commanding officer takes this opportunity to thank Captain Farley for his uniform promptness and attention to his duty while under his command." * * *

On May 18th, 1875, General Meigs, then Quartermaster General U. S. Army, writes as follows to General Benet, then Chief of Ordnance: "Allow me to compliment your Corps and Captain Farley particularly upon the admirable and interesting series of experiments so well reported and presented in Ordnance Notes No. 38 * * * The subject is one of almost universal, scientific interest and the results are valuable." * * *

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Under date of March 27th, 1885, Major General Schofield, then commanding Division of the Missouri, remarks: "Major Farley is a very worthy officer, a soldier both by nature and by inheritance."

Numerous commendations by officers of the Inspector General's Department and others follow. They all speak in high terms of Colonel Farley's experience, zeal, intelligence, good military and business administration of affairs, careful attention not only to manufacture but to buildings and grounds in general. It may be added that his whole course in conduct through over forty-five years of service has been dignified, exemplary and valuable. His unhesitating obedience to orders and the cheerfulness with which any order, no matter how disagreeable it may have been, has been obeyed. His decorous and gentlemanly bearing on all occasions have been a shining example to those who have served with him, either as equals in rank or as subordinates. These qualities have naturally attracted not only the respect but the affection of those who have been thrown in contact with him. (Signed) William Crozier, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, November 20, 1902.

The following are quotations from letters in regard to J. P. Farley, U. S. Army: "To the President of the United States, through the Secretary of War. * * Major Farley has served in the Ordnance Corps since 1861. His career during the Civil War was distinguished, and since the war his service has been brilliant and very useful to the United States. * * * His ancestors on both sides of the family have been men of note in their day, in the service of the U. S. Very respectfully yours, (Signed) W. B. Franklin, Maj. Gen., U. S. A. Dated Hartford, Conn., March 25th, 1885."

In conclusion to the above regarding General J. P. Farley, I would add that he was a very dear friend of mine for over fifty years of time. We were cadets together for about four

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years at the Military Academy. Knew each other intimately during the Civil War, and subsequently while stationed at West Point, and for nearly four years of the last of his active service while he commanded the Watervliet Arsenal. I and mine were almost daily associates with him and his dear wife until his retirement as Brigadier-General in the Army. A happy memory of him will remain with me for the rest of my life.

J. FORD KENT,
Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Retired.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

We never stop thinking, but think as we may,
We should say what we think, in a conservative way,
And this above all, where the gauge is the man,
Let the measure embrace the whole of life's plan.

Stands the "spectre at feast," and we lose or we make
By the false smiles we give and the false hands we take,
And when the end comes the false words that are said
Merely balance the books for the man who is dead.

We brought nothing here, we take nothing away;
A life's but the tinsel and sham of the day,
By its tinsel 'tis gauged, if we fail in life's plan;
By its sham are we lauded or scorned as a man.

'Tis a whimsical world, where we measure the dross
By scales and the ledger of profit and loss.
Some lives are well earned, and some lives crassly spent,
But for each and for all, God will judge the intent.

J. P. Farley, 1890.

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FUNERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

West Point, N. Y., April 8, 1912.

Special Orders, No. 73.

The funeral of the late Brigadier General Joseph P. Farley, U. S. Army, retired, will take place today after the arrival of the 1:08 p. m. West Shore train.

The United States Military Academy Detachment of Engineers and the United States Military Academy Band and Detachment of Field Musicians will escort the remains, and the detachment of engineers will fire the salute.

The escort will form on the road in front of the Library.

Eleven minute guns will be fired beginning when the procession starts and a salute of eleven guns will be fired immediately after the three volleys of musketry over the grave.

The flag will be displayed at half-staff from 1:08 p. m. until the completion of the salute of eleven guns following the volley of musketry over the grave.

All officers not on duty will attend.

Dress uniform, overcoats and side arms, will be worn.

By command of Major General Barry:

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
Captain of Infantry,
Adjutant.

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GENERAL FREDERICK D. GRANT.

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FREDERICK DENT GRANT.

No. 2406. CLASS OF 1871.

Died, April 12, 1912, at New York, N. Y., aged 62.

MAJOR-GENERAL FREDERICK DENT GRANT, commander of the Eastern Division of the United States Army, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York, died on April 11, at 11:30 o'clock p. m., in the Buckingham Hotel, Fifth avenue and 50th street, New York City. General Grant was the son of President Ulysses S. and Julia Dent Grant and the father of Captain Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. General Grant was born in St. Louis, Mo., on May 30, 1850, and had his first taste of military experience when, as a school boy of thirteen, at Covington, he received word from his father, General Ulysses S. Grant, then in command of the Union Army in the west, that he might join the troops. Young Grant took the next boat down the Ohio River and joined his father at Young's Point, near Vicksburg. In the course of the trip the vessel was fired at by Confederates and the captain told everybody to get under cover. Grant, under fire for the first time, perched on a coil of rope, from which he could see what was going on. During April he saw a good deal of fighting around Vicksburg and often stood beside his father on one of the gunboats. It was shortly after the advance on Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, that young Grant, while watching some retreating Confederates swim the river, was shot in the leg. The incident was cited years afterward in the discussion concerning Grant's eligibility to the Grand Army of the Republic as a proof that he had a real civil-war record. It was also shown that Grant, as a boy, had carried a commission as Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp given him by his father and signed by the Provost Marshal General of the Department and that he had been with the troops in the battles of Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Fourteen-Mile Creek, Ray-

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mond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, and the Big Black. After the war General Grant went to West Point, where he was graduated and received his Second Lieutenancy in 1871. His first assignment was to the Fourth United States Cavalry. With that regiment he spent two years against the Indian tribes on the frontier. At the end of that time he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Meanwhile he had done some work as an Engineer in the construction of the Union Pacific Railway. He resigned from the Army in June, 1881, after having been on his father's staff and accompanied him on his trip around the world. Four years later President Harrison appointed Grant Minister to Austria. He served as a Police Commissioner of New York from 1894 to 1898. At the outbreak of the Spanish War he took up again his military career and was appointed Colonel of the 14th New York Infantry. A month later he was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. After a year's active service in Porto Rico he went to the Philippines to take command of a Brigade. From January, 1900, to October, 1901, he commanded the district of Northern Luzon; from October, 1901, to April, 1902, the district of Southern Luzon. He was then recalled to take charge of the Department of Texas. Grant was head of the Department of the Lakes during the summer of 1904, and then went to Governors Island to take charge of the Department of the East. After four years in New York he returned to Chicago for two years and then went back to Governors Island. Meanwhile in February, 1906, he had been made Major-General. At the reorganization in 1911 Grant was put in command of the Eastern Division and held that position until his death. On October 20, 1874, he married Ida M. Honore, daughter of Henry Hamilton Honore, of Chicago. They had two children, Captain Ulysses S. Grant, 3rd, and Princess Michael Cantacuzene-Speranskey, who was Miss Julia Dent Grant.

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General Grant's Military Record is as follows:

2406..(Born Mo.)..**FREDERICK D. GRANT**..(Ap'd at Large)..**37**

Military History.—Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1866, to June 12, 1871, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

(Second Lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, June 12, 1871)

Served: On leave of absence in Europe, June 12, 1871, to Nov. 20, 1872; on frontier duty at Fort Griffin, Tex., Dec. 21, 1872, to Feb., 1873; Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sheridan, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, May 17, 1873, to June 1, 1881; at headquarters of the Division of the

(Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General, May 17, 1873)

Missouri, March 17, 1873, to Dec. 24, 1878; (on Yellowstone Expedition, on the staff of Brevet Major-General Stanley, June to August, 1873, and Black Hills Expedition, June 21 to September 3, 1874); accompanying his father, General Grant, in

(First Lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, June 28, 1876)

his travels around the world, to Sept. 28, 1879; and at headquarters, Division of the Missouri, to April 1, 1881; and on leave of absence, to Oct. 1, 1881.

Resigned, October 1, 1881.

Civil History.—President of the American Wood Working Company, 1886; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Austro-Hungary, March 25, 1889, to June, 1893; Commissioner of Police of New York City, May, 1895 to Sept., 1897.

Military History.—

(Colonel, 14th New York National Guard, April 30, 1898)

—Went into camp at Camp Black, May 1; mustered into service of the United States, May 16, and ordered to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, May 17; in command 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 3rd Corps, May 21; temporarily in command of 1st Division, 3rd Corps, May 22; relieved from command of 1st Division, May 26.

(Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, May 27, 1898)

—Placed in command of 1st Division, 3rd Corps, June 2 to July 8; command of 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, July 8 to 18; 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Corps, July 18; ordered to Puerto Rico, arriving

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at Ponce, August 16; in command of 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Corps (Guayama column), Aug. 27 to Oct. 18; in command District of San Juan, Oct. 18 to April 13, 1899.

(Honorably Discharged from Volunteer Service, April 15, 1899)

(Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, April 15, 1899)

—Ordered to Manila, arriving June 19; in command 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Corps (Lawton's), July 1, 1899; occupied advance of south line and commanded the troops that fought the battles of Big Bend, Oct. 3, and Binacian, Oct. 6, 1899; transferred, Nov. 1, 1899, to 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division (McArthur's) for advance into Northern Luzon, covered flanks and rear of McArthur's Division; later detached to invade Provinces of Batan and Zamballes, which was accomplished with skirmishes at Santol, Dinahepiyan, Llana, Hermosa, Ovani, Samal, Balanga, Olongapo, Subig, Botolan and Iba; assigned, Jan., 1900 to 5th District, Northern Luzon, which he commanded during the guerilla war, with many skirmishes and two fights of considerable importance, viz.: Balabad and Ipo; the people of this district were the first to be brought under control and civil government; Oct., 1901, transferred to command of 4th Separate Brigade, Southern Luzon, when order was soon restored; April, 1902, transferred to the command of the 6th Separate Brigade, Samar and Lyete; received the surrender of the last of the insurgents and established civil government.

(Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Feb. 18, 1901)

—Commanding Department of Texas, Oct., 1902 to Jan. 15, 1904; Department of the Lakes, Jan. 15, 1904 to Sept. 28, 1904; Department of the East, Sept. 29, 1904 to ————; Atlantic Division, Oct. 1, 1904 to Dec. 1, 1904, and again from April 14, 1907 to June 30, 1907; commanded a brigade at the Fort Riley, Kas., maneuvers, Oct., 1903; the "Blue Army" at the maneuvers at Manassas, Va., Aug., 1904, and "Camp of Concentration and Instruction" at Mt. Gretna, Pa., 1906.

(Major-General, U. S. A., Feb. 6, 1906)

—The "Model Camp" at the Jamestown Exposition, 1907; in command of the Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill., from Nov. 12, 1908 to July 21, 1910; Department of the East to June 30, 1911; Eastern Division July 1, 1911 to April 11, 1912, the date of his death.

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COLONEL ORMOND M. LISSAK.

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ORMOND M. LISSAK.

No. 2939. CLASS OF 1882.

Died May 23, 1912, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 57.

Colonel Ormond M. Lissak passed away at the Presidio Military Hospital on Thursday evening last. Funeral services were held from Trinity Chapel, the Reverend Frederick Clampett officiating, on Saturday morning. The pallbearers, all brother officers, were: Colonel John P. Wisser, Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. H. Ruggles, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Sage, 30th Infantry, Major A. W. Chase, Major J. W. Shipton and Major S. F. Bottoms.

Colonel Lissak was a Californian by birth. He was appointed to West Point by Hon. Horace Davis, after a competitive examination in 1878, graduating four years later, and joining the 4th Artillery as a Second Lieutenant. He served seven years in that branch of the army, received his promotion, and in 1898 was transferred to the ordnance. He was Chief Ordnance Officer of the Porto Rican Expedition, during the war with Spain, serving, also, as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of Santiago, and later as Chief of Ordnance of the Division of Cuba. He was made a Captain in 1898, Major in 1904, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1908.

On his return from Cuba he was stationed at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, where he performed services of exceptional value to the government. In connection with his work at Frankford, Brigadier-General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, testified to Colonel Lissak's efficiency when he stated, in the course of a hearing before the house military committee, that during Colonel Lissak's tour of duty of a few years at Frankford Arsenal, he invented no fewer than six machines which have ever since saved the government upwards of $30,000 annually.

In 1902 he was married to Miss Alice Wallington Hartel, daughter of Mr. Andreas Hartel, of Philadelphia.

From 1905 until detailed to Cleveland in 1908, he served as Professor of Ordnance and the Science of Gunnery of the U. S. Military Academy. While on this detail he wrote a most important treatise on artillery science, entitled "Ordnance and Gunnery," now a text book of the West Point Military Academy. Of this book the

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Broad Arrow, the British Service Journal, says in part: " * * * a book that the trained gunnery expert is compelled to regard as the most important treatise on artillery science that has appeared in recent years."

During part of 1908 he worked on the latest edition of Webster's Standard Dictionary as one of the editors of military terms. Colonel Lissak freely gave the fruits of his intellect to the service of the government. He devoted the last year of his active career to the perfection of a one-pounder automatic machine gun, and to the completion of a small-arm. Ill health interrupted his work, and in 1910 he retired from active service.

In 1911 he returned to California and resided in Los Angeles until one week prior to his death in this city.

Among those who mourn the death of Colonel Lissak are his widow; his young son, Ormond Mitchell Lissak, Jr.; his father, A. H. Lissak; his brother, A. F. Lissak; and three sisters, the Misses Maude, Madeline and Edna Lissak.—From the San Francisco, Cal., News Letter.

LEIGHTON W. HAZLEHURST.

No. 4737. CLASS OF 1908.

Died, June 11, 1912, at Washington, D. C., aged 26.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Lieutenant Leighton Hazlehurst, ot Macon, Ga., and A. L. Welch, of Washington, were instantly killed here yesterday afternoon at 6:15 o'clock when a new army aeroplane in which they were taking trial flight fell to the ground. The aeroplane was of the Wright type and was being tried out at the United States army Aviation School.

Out at Fort McPherson, the present home of the Seventeenth Infantry, and throughout Georgia Wednesday there is genuine grief over the untimely death of Lieutenant Leighton W. Hazlehurst, Jr., who was killed Tuesday evening in the wreck of an army aeroplane at College Park, near Washington, D. C.

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LIEUTENANT LEIGHTON W. HAZELHURST.

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Lieutenant Hazlehurst was one of the most popular officers of the Seventeenth and he had a large family connection in this state. Atlanta relatives are Miss Nan duBignon, 1106 Peachtree street, and J. N. Hazlehurst, a consulting engineer with offices at 532 Candler Building. They are both cousins of the dead lieutenant.

Fellow-officers of Lieutenant Hazlehurst at Fort McPherson are wearing bows of crepe, the insignia of grief, and during the funeral the post flag will be kept at half-mast. An elaborate floral offering will be sent to the funeral by the officers and men of the Seventeenth.

Lieutenant Hazlehurst was born in Brunswick, Ga., July 25, 1886. On June 16, 1904, he was appointed a cadet to West Point from Mississippi, in which state he was then living. Graduating from the Government Army Sschool on February 14, 1908, Lieutenant Hazlehurst was assigned to Company G, Seventeenth Infantry. He joined this regiment at Camaguey, Cuba, immediately, and served with the regiment in Cuba until it returned to Fort McPherson, January 16, 1909.

On February 18, 1910, Lieutenant Hazlehurst was sent to New Orleans, where he was on duty four months, assisting in the preparation of a military map of the United States.

He was appointed Quartermaster and Commissary of the First Battallion at Fort McPherson on June 17, 1911, and served in that capacity during the nine months the Seventeenth was on frontier duty in Texas, at the time of the Mexican Revolution.

Becoming intensely interested in aeronautics, Lieutenant Hazlehurst promptly responded when the Army Signal Corps called for volunteers for the aviation department. He was selected from 200 applicants and detailed to duty at the aviation school in Augusta. This was on March 1, 1912. Later he was assigned to the aviation squad at College Park, where he met his death Tuesday evening.

In September, 1910, when a guard shot and killed an escaping prisoner, Lieutenant Hazlehurst was officer of the day. The court of inquiry, which, in accordance with army regulations, investigated the occurrence, completely exonerated and commended him for his actions at the time.

The following personal tribute was paid Lieutenant Hazlehurst Wednesday morning by Major George W. Martin, commander of the First Battallion: "He was a most efficient officer and agreeable personality. It was a great pleasure to me to have had him under my

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command. Lieutenant Hazlehurst was greatly beloved by both the officers and men of the regiment, and his death is most sincerely regretted."

Colonel S. I. McKants, of the National Guard of Mississippi, who became very much attached to Lieutenant Hazelhurst while he was in attendance upon the officers' school at Fort McPherson, sent the following telegram Wednesday morning:

"Jackson, Miss., June 12, 1912.

"Commanding Officer, Seventeenth Infantry, Fort McPherson, Ga.:

"Our hearts are both with you. We all loved Hazlehurst.

"SAM Y. M'KANTS,

"Colonel Mississippi National Guard."

The parents of Lieutenant Hazlehurst now reside in Evansville, Ind., where his father, Leighton W. Hazlehurst, Sr., is general soliciting freight agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, having been transferred to that city from Memphis, where he represented his road for several years.—Atlanta, Ga. Journal, June 12, 1912.

CYRUS BALLOU COMSTOCK.

No. 1677. Class of 1855.

Died, May 29, 1910, at New York, N. Y., aged 77.

General Cyrus Ballou Comstock was born at West Wrentham, Massachusetts, on February 3, 1831, being the son of Nathan and Betsey (Cook) Comstock. He represented the ninth generation of an old New England family, which came originally from Devonshire, England, but the exact date of emigration is not of record. Late in life he compiled and published a biographical register of the family, from which it appears that the first of the name, William Comstock, probably removed from Massachusetts to Connecticut in 1635 or 1636, and made his home at New London, where he lived to a good old age. The Wethersfield records indicate that he took part

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GENERAL CYRUS B. COMSTOCK.

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in the expedition which captured the Pequot fort at Mystic in May, 1637, killing some five hundred Indians. The next four generations of the family resided in Rhode Island, but the General's great-grandfather, Nathan Comstock, removed to West Wrentham, Massachusetts, which has subsequently continued to be the home of his branch of the family. Nathan was a Quaker, and consequently took no active part in the Revolution, but he was a member of the Massachusetts convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States on February 7, 1788, and was also a member of the general court of Massachusetts in 1789.

The General as a boy studied in the local public schools and at an academy in Scituate, Rhode Island. Happening to see the operations and instruments of a party making a railroad survey, and those of a coast survey party, then occupying the primary station at Beaconpole, he became deeply interested in such work; he sought and obtained employment as rodman and as leveler on the Providence and Worcester Railroad and on the South Shore Railroad of Massachusetts. Nominated by the Hon. Horace Mann as cadet at the West Point Military Academy in 1851, he was graduated with first honors in 1855, receiving a commission as brevet second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. He served through all grades in that corps to that of colonel, inclusive, being retired from active service by operation of law in 1895. In 1904 he was promoted to the grade of brigadier general on the retired list, under the act of Congress granting such advancement for military service during the Civil War. He died at New York City on May 29, 1910, and his remains were interred with military honors at West Point by the side of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Montgomery Blair. Their marriage had taken place in 1869, and her death and that of their infant occurred in 1872. The loss was a life-long grief to him.

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Prior to the outbreak of the Civil War he served on the construction of fortifications in Florida and Maryland until assigned as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the Military Academy, where he remained from September, 1859, until July, 1861.

He was engaged in the construction of the defenses of Washington until the opening of the peninsular campaign, when he was assigned to the engineering staff of the Army of the Potomac, and so continued until after the battle of Chancellorsville, serving as chief engineer from November, 1862, until March, 1863. He was then transferred to the Department of Tennessee, and under General Grant took part (after Captain Prime's health failed) as senior engineer at the siege and surrender of Vicksburg, continuing on the general's staff until himself invalided in September. The Government is now erecting in the Vicksburg National Park several tablets to commemorate the services of officers in the siege, and one of General Comstock is among them. It consists of a portrait relief mounted on a granite slab, with an inscription below, surrounded by a wreath border of laurel.

He soon recovered his health and returned to duty, with the increased rank of lieutenant-colonel, as assistant inspector general of the Military Division of the Mississippi. On March 29, 1864, he was appointed senior aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Grant, retaining the volunteer rank of lieutenant-colonel, and served in that capacity to the end of the war, being engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and in the assault and capture of Fort Harrison. He was temporarily detached to accompany General Terry as his chief engineer at the capture of Fort Fisher in January, 1865, and again to serve as senior engineer on the staff of General Canby in the Mobile campaign of February, March and April. He received on the spot from the Secretary of War, who arrived on the day after the taking of

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Fort Fisher, the brevets of colonel and brigadier general of volunteers. General Terry in his report states: "To Brevet Brigadier General C. B. Comstock, aide-de-camp on the staff of the lieutenant-general, I am under the deepest obligations. At every step of our progress I received from him the most valuable assistance. For the final success of our part of the operations the country is more indebted to him than to me." For his services in the Mobile campaign he was breveted major general of volunteers. During the war he received four brevets in the Regular Army, the highest being that of brigadier general, and attained the rank of major in the Corps of Engineers.

When the war was over, General Grant so highly appreciated his efficiency that he was retained on his staff with the volunteer rank of lieutenant-colonel until May 3, 1870, at which date he resigned it, and returned to duty as major in the Corps of Engineers, attracted by the offer of the superintendency of the Geodetic Survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes, tendered him by General Humphreys, who was cognizant of his eminent fitness for the position. As noted above, this duty was directly in line with his early ambition.

The lake survey had been inaugurated in 1841, and had been directed successively by six officers of engineers, serving for comparatively short periods; among them may be named General George G. Meade, then captain of topographical engineers. The operations were conducted with all the precision needful to determine not only the topography and hydrography of a region some 17,000 square miles in area, but also to be of value in estimating the form and dimensions of the earth. This involved the determination of standards of extreme accuracy, the measurement of eight primary base lines, a primary triangulation, covering about 1,650 miles in length, and hydrography extending over nearly 10,000 square miles. The local amount and direction of the earth's magnetic force

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and the local deflection of the plumb line were also matters to be investigated. General Comstock was able to bring to a successful termination the grand features of the survey, and his final report stands as a monument to the professional ability of himself and of his associates. It should be added, however, that the work still continues and probably will never cease, in view of the enormous extension of lake commerce and the necessity of noting the changes in hydrography due to ice movements and other natural forces, and of keeping the maps for navigators always up to date. The General remained in charge of the work from 1870 to the completion of the primary triangulation in 1882, with only two intermissions; the first of about six months, when he was sent to Europe to examine the works of improvement at deltas of great rivers, and the second for about a year, when on leave of absence in Europe with similar objects in view. During this long period he also served on several temporary boards to report on technical lake-harbor problems and on the improvement of low-water navigation on the Mississippi River, and he also acted as superintending engineer to examine the progress of Eads' jetties at the mouth, upon which he rendered six reports in 1875-1877.

His next important assignment was to the Mississippi River Commission, which was created by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1879. He was detailed at once as a member, and continued to serve on it for sixteen years until his retirement from active service in 1895, being its president for the last five years. Many difficult hydraulic problems, and some legal in character, came before the board for consideration, and General Comstock's record met the approval of those most conversant with such matters.

After August 2, 1882, he was also a member of the permanent board of engineers for fortifications and river and harbor improvements, where our official relations were most intimate.

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leaving many pleasant memories. In addition to these board duties he served as division engineer of the Southwestern Division after December, 1888, and he commanded the Engineer School of Application, then stationed at Willets Point, New York Harbor, for about a year, in 1886-1887. He represented the War Department at the Fifth Congress of International Navigation, held at Paris in July, 1892. Such were his final duties before retirement.

General Comstock's busy life was spent in the application of science to public needs rather than in original research, except incidentally when practical problems arose in his works; but his interest in the advancement of science was so great that in 1907 he donated to the National Academy of Sciences the sum of ten thousand dollars to create a trust fund, of which the interest is to be devoted to researches in electricity, magnetism, and radiant energy. His own experience had led him to appreciate the value of such studies. He was elected a member of the Academy in 1884, and was also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

General Comstock's writings were largely confined to technical projects for local river and harbor improvements, and the annual reports of the chief of engineers contain fifteen papers of this character from his pen. Furthermore, besides the numerous reports of the permanent boards of which he was so long a member his signature appears upon the reports of sixty local engineer boards, of twenty-one of which he was president. The recapitulate these numerous documents is needless, but the following may be named:

Report upon the Primary Triangulation of the United States Lake Survey, by Lieut.-Col. C. B. Comstock, Corps of Engineers, aided by the assistants on the survey. Professional Papers of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, No. 24, 1882.

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Three papers in the series of ten Public Documents Relative to the Scientific Surveys of the United States, and to the report thereon made by the National Academy of Sciences, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Congress, approved June 20, 1878.

Variation in length of a zinc bar at the same temperature. American Journ. Sci., 3d ser., Vol. 22, 1881, pp. 26-30.

Mississippi River. Encyclopaedia Brittanica, tenth edition.

Report on the Fifth Congress of International Navigation, held at Paris, July, 1892.

Note on "change of plane" at Red River Landing. Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1893, Part V, Appendix YY, Report of the Mississippi River Commission, Appendix 1, pp. 3564-3569.

H. L. A.

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NELSON A. GOODSPEED.

No. 4105. CLASS OF 1902.

Died, January 7, 1912, at Hot Springs, Ark., aged 36.

An obituary was promised of Lieutenant Goodspeed but was not received in time.

CHARLES R. LAWSON.

No. 3945. CLASS OF 1900.

Died, November 18, 1910, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 32.

An obituary was promised of Captain Lawson but was not received in time.

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INDEX.

Page

GROUP OF GRADUATES WHO ATTENDED MEETING.....Frontispiece
RESOLUTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE..... 2
LETTER OF GEN. THAYER TO GEN. ANDERSON..... 3-6
ANNUAL REUNION AND ROLL OF MEMBERS..... 7-23
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.....24-25
CLASS OF 1912.....26-29

OBITUARIES.

Page

LARNED, CHARLES W. (Portrait)..... 31
ECHOLS, WILLIAM H. (Portrait)..... 41
HINKLEY, JAMES W., JR. (Portrait)..... 43
FOSTER, FRED WALDRON (Portrait)..... 46
HUTTON, JAMES A..... 51
STIVERS, CHARLES PAUL, (Portrait)..... 52
BRUFF, LAWRENCE L., (Portrait)..... 54
LYON, HENRY GIDEON (Portrait)..... 57
BOGGS, WILLIAM R. (Portrait)..... 66
MORGAN, MICHAEL RYAN (Portrait)..... 70
WOODBURY, THOMAS C. (Portrait)..... 76
FRENCH, F. HALVERSON..... 78
GIBSON, CHARLES H. (Portrait)..... 79
BACON, GEORGE R. (Portrait)..... 81
CHAPMAN, WILLIAM HENRY HENLEY (Portrait)..... 86
OLMSTEAD, JERAULD A. (Portrait)..... 87
NICHOLLS, FRANCIS R. T. (Portrait)..... 88
CALEF, JOHN H. (Portrait)..... 108
ALLEN, LEVEN C. (Portrait)..... 110
McCLURE, SAMUEL V..... 111
EGGLESTON, MILLARD F. (Portrait..... 112
FOSTER, CHARLES W. (Portrait)..... 115
POWERS, REYNOLDS J..... 116
SEARS, CLINTON B. (Portrait)..... 117

Digitized by Google

Page
MARSHALL, JAMES M. 131
WALKER, HENRY HARRISON (Portrait) 132
DOWDY, ROBERT W. 134
ZIMMERMAN, HARRY D. R. (Portrait) 135
CAREY, ASA BACON (Portrait) 138
FARLEY, JOSEPH P. (Portrait) 142
GRANT, FREDERICK DENT (Portrait) 149
LISSAK, ORMOND M. (Portrait) 153
HAZELHURST, LEIGHTON W. (Portrait) 154
COMSTOCK, CYRUS BALLOU (Portrait) 156
GOODSPEED, NELSON A. 163
LAWSON, CHARLES R. 163

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The Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy.



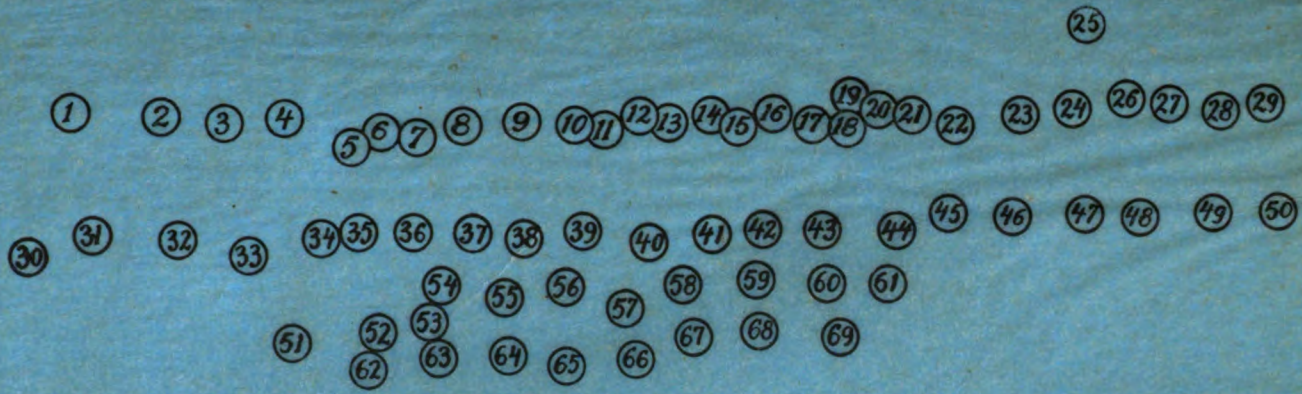
44

Annual Reunion

June 11th, 1913.

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GROUP OF CANDIDATES WHO ATTENDED MEETING.

1	Johnston	'97	13	Braden	'69	25	Landis	'78	37	Butler	'63	49	Hine	'91	61	Martin	'68
2	Spencer	'82	14	Greene	'78	26	Merry	'99	38	Reid	'63	50	Burr	'82	62	Motlow	'05
3	Fiebeger	'79	15			27	Perry	'88	39	Barlow (May)	'61	51	Watson	'95	63	Lewis	'87
4	Mallory	'79	16	Dunning	'80	28	Rogers	'88	40	Gibson	'47	52	Eddy	'05	64	Pettis	'04
5	McGinness	'63	17	Evans, E. W.	'88	29	Hartman	'88	41	Wilson, J. M.	'60	53	Hughes	'09	65	McLachlan	'07
6	Hardin	'74	18	Schaff	'62	30	Hickey	'71	42	Sloan	'60	54	Farragut	'68	66	Bethel	'89
7	Thayer	'74	19			31	Fountain	'70	43	Upham	'66	55	Conline	'70	67	Echols	'91
8	Maus	'74	20			32	Bomus	'70	44	McCrea	'62	56	Pitman	'67	68	Jones	'67
9	Farrow	'76	21	Lundeen	'73	33	Howes	'67	45	Babbitt	'84	57	Roe	'67	69	McFarland	'88
10	Baird	'75	22	Gordon	'77	34	Haupt	'67	46	Hoyle	'75	58	Godfrey	'67			
11	Simpson	'75	23	Patch	'77	35	Ward	'63	47	Wheeler	'75	59	Hills	'66			
12	Townsley	'81	24	Crane	'77	36	Phipps	'63	48	Wygant	'72	60	Quinn	'66			

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FORTY-FOUR

ANNUAL REUNION

OF THE

ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES

OF THE

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

JUNE 11th, 1913.

SAGINAW, MICH.
SEEMANN & PETERS, Inc., PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1913.

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Mrs. W. E. Craighill
U83
.W53A

Annual Reunion, June 11th, 1913.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

West Point, N. Y., June 11, 1913.

The business meeting of the Association was held in the old Chapel at West Point, at 3:00 p. m., General John W. Barlow, Class of 1861 (May), President of the Association, presiding.

There being no Chaplain on the Post, the customary prayer was omitted.

The roll call was dispensed with.

General Barlow delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Association of Graduates of the Military Academy:

In accordance with honored custom we again meet to renew allegiance to our Alma Mater. As President of the Association I conceive it to be my duty, and I assure you it is a most pleasant duty, to welcome you on this occasion. It is a matter of deep congratulation that so many of the graduates of the Academy yearly assemble at West Point where were spent the formative years of our lives, and where were cemented in our hearts and minds those principles that have made the title of Graduate of the Military Academy synonymous with truth, honor and patriotism.

It is most fortunate that this beautiful chapel in which we were accustomed, sometimes perhaps unwillingly, to listen each Sabbath morning to our spiritual adviser, has been so perfectly preserved, and that we can still continue to hold our yearly meetings within its hallowed walls. Now as we sit upon the same benches that served us during our cadet days and look upon the familiar objects that surround us, are we not carried back in thought to the lessons that were here impressed upon our minds in those early years of our career and should we not admit as we review our past lives that much that has proved good in our characters, was instilled in our hearts by the impressions received within this building?

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Who shall say that the proud sentiment of patriotism that animates the thoughts and aspirations of the graduates of this academy has not been due in a large measure to the influence silently administered by the tablets upon these walls in commemoration of the gallant and distinguished Generals of the war for independence. More eloquent than all, perhaps, in its lesson of patriotism is the one blank tablet which marks without a name, the infamy of the traitor who sold for place and power his honor to the enemy.

May we not also believe that the high principles of virtue and integrity that have influenced the great majority of the Academy's graduates were largely inspired by that beautiful sentiment inscribed above the altar and engraved upon our memories, "Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people."

It is earnestly hoped and believed that the attendance of graduates at these yearly meetings shall not decrease, but that on the contrary become so augmented that the facilities for entertainment at the Academy may be taxed to their full capacity.

The names of the graduates who had died during the past year were read by Lieut.-Col. C. P. Echols, the members present standing.

Those whose names are marked with an asterisk were present:

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

1844

SIMON B. BUCKNER.

1846

FRANCIS T. BRYAN.
HENRY A. EHNINGER.

1847

*HORATIO G GIBSON.

1852

JAMES VAN VOAST.
JAMES W. ROBINSON.
JOHN P. HAWKINS.

1853

WILLIAM S. SMITH.
GEORGE R. BISSELL.

1854

HENRY L. ABBOT.
HENRY W. CLOSSON.
ALFRED B. CHAPMAN.

1855

SAMUEL BRECK.
DAVID McM. GREGG.
HENRY M. LAZELLE.

1856

RICHARD LODOR.

1857

HENRY M. ROBERT.
SAMUEL W. FERGUSON.
MANNING M. KIMMEL.

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1858

THOMAS R. TANNATT.

1859

FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.
MARTIN D. HARDIN.
CALEB H. CARLTON.

1860

*HORACE PORTER.
JAMES H. WILSON.
*BENJAMIN SLOAN.
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE.
*JOHN M. WILSON.
EDWARD R. HOPKINS.
ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.
ROBERT H. HALL.
EDWARD B. D. RILEY.

1861, May.

HENRY A. du PONT.
ADELBERT AMES.
ADELBERT R. BUFFINGTON.
*JOHN W. BARLOW.
J. FORD KENT.
EUGENE B. BEAUMONT.
WRIGHT RIVES.

1861, June.

ALFRED MORDECAI.
PETER C. HAINS.
HENRY E. NOYES

1862

GEORGE L. GILLESPIE, JR.
CHARLES R. SUTER.
SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD.
*MORRIS SCHAFF.
JASPER MYERS.
*TULLY McCREA.
CHARLES N. WARNER.

1863

*JOHN R. McGINNESS.
*FRANK H. PHIPPS.
*THOMAS WARD.
*JOHN G. BUTLER.
*JAMES R. REID.

1864

GARRETT J. LYDECKER.
ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.
OSWALD H. ERNST.
WILLIAM A. JONES.
CHARLES J. ALLEN.

1865

WILLIAM R. LIVERMORE.
DAVID W. PAYNE.
WILLIAM H. HEUER.
WILLIAM S. STANTON.
THOMAS H. HANDBURY.
HENRY B. LEDYARD.
JOHN P. STORY.
APPLETON D. PALMER.
WM. H. McLAUGHLIN.
SENECA H. NORTON.
GEORGE H. BURTON.
EDWARD HUNTER.
ALEXANDER W. HOFFMAN.
EDGAR C. BOWEN.
WARREN C. BEACH.
P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.
CHARLES A. DEMPSEY.

1866

CHARLES E. L. B. DAVIS.
*JAMES B. QUINN.
HIERO B. HERR.
JAMES O'HARA.
ABNER H. MERRILL.
HENRY H. C. DUNWOODY.
ROBERT CRAIG.
CHARLES KING.
*WILLIAM H. UPHAM.
*FRANCIS L. HILLS.
JOHN F. STRETCH.

1867

*LEWIS M. HAUPT.
*JOHN PITMAN.
FREDERICK A. MAHAN.
CHARLES SHALER.
*CROSBY P. MILLER.
JOHN McCLELLAN.
*SAMUEL R. JONES.
EPHRAIM T. C. RICHMOND.
SEDGWICK PRATT.
GEORGE A. GARRETSON.
*LEANDER T. HOWES.

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1867—Continued.

WALTER HOWE.
EDWARD DAVIS.
*EDWARD S. GODFREY.
*WILLIAM J. ROE.
GILBERT P. COTTON.

1868

ALBERT H. PAYSON.
EDGAR W. BASS.
JOSEPH H. WILLARD.
*HENRY METCALFE.
ROBERT FLETCHER.
CLARENCE O. HOWARD.
DAVID D. JOHNSON.
EUGENE O. FECHET.
CHARLES W. WHIPPLE.
ALEXANDER L. MORTON.
WILLIAM P. HALL.
JAMES H. JONES.
RICHARD E. THOMPSON.
JOHN D. C. HOSKINS.
JAMES W. POPE.
*CHANCELLOR MARTIN.
FRANK W. RUSSELL.
*LOYALL FARRAGUT.
CHARLES F. ROE.
DELANCEY A. KANE.

1869

ERIC BERGLAND.
SAMUEL E. TILLMAN.
WILLIAM P. DUVALL.
HENRY L. HARRIS.
ARTHUR S. HARDY.
DAVID A. LYLE.
WORTH OSGOOD.
R. H. LINDSEY.
*CHARLES BRADEN.
JOHN W. PULLMAN.
CHARLES MORTON.
*HENRY P. PERRINE.
WILLIAM GERHARD.

1870

FRANCIS V. GREENE.
WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN.
*EDWARD S. HOLDEN.
CARL F. PALFREY.
EDWARD E. WOOD.
CHARLES W. BURROWS.

1870—Continued.

WILLIAM E. BIRKHIMER.
WALTER S. SCHUYLER.
ALEXANDER O. BRODIE.
EDWARD A. GODWIN.
*SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.
FREDERICK K. WARD.
*PETER S. BOMUS.
EDWARD J. McCLERNAND.
FREDERICK E. PHELPS.
ROBERT G. CARTER.
DEXTER W. PARKER.
OTTO L. HEIN.
WINFIELD S. EDGERLY.
JOHN P. KERR.
CLARENCE A. STEDMAN.
ISAIAH H. McDONALD.
*JOHN CONLINE.
LOVELL H. JEROME.
LEVI P. HUNT.

1871

EDGAR Z. STEEVER.
ANDREW H. RUSSELL.
GEORGE S. ANDERSON.
GEORGE B. DAVIS.
CHARLES A. WOODRUFF.
WALTER S. WYATT.
WALLACE MOTT.
RICHARD H. POILLON.
JAMES N. ALLISON.
*JAMES B. HICKEY.
GEORGE F. CHASE.
ULYSSES S. G. WHITE.
FRANCIS W. MANSFIELD.
HENRY E. ROBINSON.
DANIEL H. BRUSH.
JOHN McA. WEBSTER.

1872

ROGERS BIRNIE.
STANHOPE E. BLUNT.
FRANK BAKER.
WILLIAM ABBOT.
HENRY R. LEMLY.
CHARLES D. PARKHURST.
JOHN T. VAN ORSDALE.
GEORGE RUHLEN.
FRANK WEST.
RICHARD T. YEATMAN.
JACOB R. RIBLETT.
JAMES ALLEN.
CHARLES A. BOOTH.

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1872—Continued.

RALPH W. HOYT.
CHARLES H. WATTS.
WILLIAM B. WETMORE.
GEO. LeR. BROWN.
HERBERT E. TUTHERLY.
*HENRY WYGANT.
WILLIAM H. W. JAMES.
HENRY H. LANDON.

1873

WILLIAM H. BIXBY.
*JOHN A. LUNDEEN.
JACOB E. BLOOM.
ALBERT S. CUMMINS.
*JOSEPH H. DORST.
JOSEPH GARRARD.
EZRA B. FULLER.
FREDERICK A. SMITH.
CALVIN D. COWLES.
DILLARD H. CLARK.
HOEL S. BISHOP.
CHARLES M. O'CONNOR.
WILLIAM H. CARTER.
HUGH T. REED.
QUINCY O'M. GILLMORE.
JOSEPH F. HUSTON.

1874

ARTHUR MURRAY.
HENRY M. ANDREWS.
MONTGOMERY M. MACOMB.
GEORGE L. ANDERSON.
JOHN P. WISSER.
EDGAR B. ROBERTSON.
*RUSSELL THAYER.
GEORGE R. CECIL.
FREDERICK W. SIBLEY.
CHARLES E. S. WOOD.
LUTHER R. HARE.
WILLIS WITTICH.
*EDWARD E. HARDIN.
*MARION P. MAUS.
CHARLES F. LLOYD.
THEODORE H. ECKERSON.
WILLIAM H. WHEELER.

1875

DAN C. KINGMAN.
WILLARD YOUNG.
LOTUS NILES.
*WILLIAM A. SIMPSON.
TASKER H. BLISS.

1875—Continued.

CHARLES H. CLARK.
JOHN P. JEFFERSON.
*ELBERT WHEELER.
ERASMUS M. WEAVER.
*ELI D. HOYLE.
WILLIAM N. DYKMAN.
WILLIAM A. MANN.
*WILLIAM BAIRD.
ALEXANDER RODGERS.
GEORGE R. SMITH.
GEORGE L. SCOTT.
THOMAS F. DAVIS.
EDWIN B. BOLTON.
THOMAS S. McCALEB.
ROBERT K. EVANS.

1876

JOHN R. WILLIAMS.
HEMAN DOWD.
ALEXANDER S. BACON.
WILLIAM CROZIER.
HENRY H. LUDLOW.
LEONARD A. LOVERING.
WILLIAM R. HAMILTON.
GRANGER ADAMS.
EDWARD E. DRAVO.
HERBERT S. FOSTER.
OSCAR F. LONG.
*EDWARD S. FARROW.
ERNEST A. GARLINGTON.
JAMES PARKER.
HARRY L. BAILEY.
*GEORGE ANDREWS.
HUGH L. SCOTT.
LLOYD S. McCORMICK.
CHARLES L. HAMMOND.
JOHN PITCHER.
GEORGE PALMER.
HAMILTON ROWAN.

1877

WILLIAM M. BLACK.
WALTER L. FISK.
SOLOMON W. ROESSLER.
*WILLIAM B. GORDON.
CHARLES G. WOODWARD.
ADAM SLAKER.
JOHN V. WHITE.
FREDERICK MARSH.
FRANCIS P. BLAIR.
EDWARD H. PLUMMER.
JACOB G. GALBRAITH.

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1877—Continued.

CALVIN ESTERLY.
*HENRY J. GOLDMAN.
HENRY KIRBY.
THOMAS H. BARRY.
WILLIAM C. BROWN.
*CHARLES J. CRANE.
JOHN BIGELOW, JR.
GEORGE W. BAXTER.
ROBERT T. EMMET.
ROBERT D. READ.
STEPHEN C. MILLS.
HEBER M. CREEL.
JAMES B. JACKSON.
*ALEXANDER M. PATCH.
GEORGE K. HUNTER.
JOHN F. C. HEGEWALD.

1878

GEORGE McC. DERBY.
*GEORGE P. SCRIVEN.
*DOUGLAS A. HOWARD.
JOHN R. TOTTEN.
WILLIAM P. EVANS.
*LEWIS D. GREENE.
JOHN T. BARNETT.
ABNER PICKERING.
JOHN C. F. TILLSON.
*J. F. REYNOLDS LANDIS.
FRANK deL. CARRINGTON.
CHARLES G. STARR.
BALDWIN D. SPILMAN.
HENRY O. S. HEISTAND.
ELIJAH H. MERRILL.
ROBERT N. GETTY.
WILLIAM J. ELLIOT.
JAMES F. BELL.
ABIEL L. SMITH.

1879

FREDERICK V. ABBOT.
THOMAS L. CASEY.
THEODORE A. BINGHAM.
CURTIS McD. TOWNSEND.
*GUSTAV J. FIEBEGER.
WILLIAM W. GIBSON.
JAMES E. RUNCIE.
GEORGE H. G. GALE.
FRANCIS H. FRENCH.
FREDERICK S. FOLTZ.
HENRY A. GREENE.
FRANK L. DODDS.
EDWIN P. PENDLETON.

1879—Continued.

JOHN A. JOHNSTON.
WILLIAM D. BEACH.
THOMAS CRUSE.
ALEXANDER McC. OGLE.
CHARLES R. NOYES.
CHARLES H. GRIERSON.
CHARLES M. TRUITT.
ALBERT L. MILLS.
HUNTER LIGGETT.
THOMAS J. LEWIS.
WALTER L. FINLEY.
JAMES A. IRONS.
CHARLES McCLURE.
*JOHN S. MALLORY.
WILL T. MAY.
SAMUEL W. MILLER.
CHARLES W. TAYLOR.
PERCY PARKER.
NATH'L. J. WHITEHEAD.
GUY R. BEARDSLEE.

1880

GEORGE W. GOETHALS.
CHARLES S. BURT.
HENRY A. SCHROEDER.
FREDERICK S. STRONG.
MILLARD F. HARMON.
CHARLES H. HUNTER.
JAMES B. ALESHIRE.
*SAMUEL W. DUNNING.
CHARLES E. HEWITT.
GEORGE L. CONVERSE.
GEORGE H. MORGAN.
J. WALKER BENET.
JAMES S. ROGERS.
HARRIS L. ROBERTS.
GEORGE BELL, JR.
CHARLES B. VOGDES.
GEORGE H. SANDS.
HENRY C. SHARPE.
GEORGE W. GOODE.
CHARLES STEWART.
JAMES W. WATSON.
PERCY E. TRIPPE.

1881

JOHN BIDDLE.
EDWARD O. BROWN.
HARRY F. HODGES.
JAMES G. WARREN.
EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE.
SAMUEL E. ALLEN.
DANIEL H. BOUGHTON.

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1881—Continued.

GEORGE T. BARTLETT.
*CLARENCE P. TOWNSLEY.
ALBERT C. BLUNT.
JOSEPH A. GASTON.
GUY CARLETON.
JOHN F. MORRISON.
JAMES T. KERR.
DANIEL E. McCARTHY.
ENOCH H. CROWDER.
CHARLES H. BARTH.
FREDERICK G. HODGSON.
PARKER W. WEST.
BRITTON DAVIS.
LYMAN W. V. KENNON.
JOHN B. McDONALD.

1882

*EDWARD BURR.
OSCAR T. CROSBY.
GRAHAM D. FITCH.
*EUGENE J. SPENCER.
*WARREN P. NEWCOMB.
HARRY C. BENSON.
GEORGE F. BARNEY.
JOHN T. THOMPSON.
EDWARD A. MILLAR.
*CHARLES G. TREAT.
RICHARD W. YOUNG.
SAMUEL RODMAN.
BENJAMIN ALVORD.
GEORGE W. McIVER.
HENRY T. ALLEN.
WILLIAM W. FORSYTH.
GEORGE H. PATTEN.
JOHN H. BEACOM.
CHARLES P. ELLIOTT.
CHARLES J. STEVENS.
BLANTON C. WELSH.
JAMES A. GOODIN.

1883

GEORGE A. ZINN.
WILLIAM C. LANGFIT.
BEVERLY W. DUNN.
THOMAS RIDGEWAY.
WILLOUGHBY WALKE.
CHASE W. KENNEDY.
GODFREY H. MACDONALD.
HERBERT H. SARGENT.
EDWIN A. ROOT.
ISAAC W. LITTELL.
GEORGE H. CAMERON.

1883—Continued.

WALTER K. WRIGHT.
HARRY C. HALE.
ROBERT D. WALSH.
ALFRED HASBROUCK.
HENRY C. CABELL.
THOMAS W. GRIFFITH.
LAURENCE D. TYSON.
CLARENCE R. EDWARDS.

1884

IRVING HALE.
DAVID DuB. GAILLARD.
HARRY TAYLOR.
WILLIAM L. SIBERT.
*JOHN CONKLIN.
STEPHEN M. FOOTE.
ISAAC N. LEWIS.
EUGENE F. LADD.
FREDERICK L. PALMER.
JAMES A. COLE.
*EDWIN B. BABBITT.
WILDS P. RICHARDSON.
JOHN B. BELLINGER.
ROBERT H. NOBLE.
JOHN T. KNIGHT.

1885

JOSEPH E. KUHN.
WILLIAM E. CRAIGHILL.
CORNELIS DeW. WILLCOX.
CHARLES H. MUIR.
JOHN D. BARRETTE.
ROBERT A. BROWN.
LORENZO P. DAVISON.
JOHN M. CARSON.
ALMON L. PARMERTER.
WILLARD A. HOLBROOK
HENRY P. McCAIN.
WILLIAM S. BIDDLE.
LOUIS M. KOEHLER.
ROBERT E. L. MICHIE.
SAMUEL E. SMILEY.
GEORGE I. PUTMAN.
WILLIAM F. MARTIN.

1886

*HENRY C. NEWCOMER.
ROBERT L. HIRST.
LUCIEN G. BERRY.
*JOHN E. McMAHON.
WALTER N. P. DARROW.

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1886—Continued.

AVERY D. ANDREWS.
CECIL STEWART.
CHARLES T. MENOHER.
JOHN T. NANCE.
CHARLES C. WILCUTT.
DAVID J. BAKER.
PETER E. TRAUB.
T. BENTLEY MOTT.
GUSTAVE W. S. STEVENS.
JOSEPH C. BYRON.
JESSE McL. CARTER.
CHAUNCEY B. BAKER.
MALVERN-HILL BARNUM.
EDMUND S. WRIGHT.
*BERTRAM T. CLAYTON.
WALTER H. GORDON.
JAMES L. DRUIEN.
ARMAND I. LASSEIGNE.
JAMES H. FRIER.
CHARLES G. LYMAN.
FRANK L. WINN.
CHARLES C. BALLOU.
ERNESTE V. SMITH.
GEORGE B. DUNCAN.
ROBERT C. WILLIAMS.
CHARLES G. DWYER.
JULIUS A. PENN, JR.
EDWARD M. LEWIS.
EDWARD N. JONES.
DWIGHT E. HOLLEY.

1887

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.
EUGENE W. VAN C. LUCAS.
CHARLES B. WHEELER.
EDWARD C. YOUNG.
RICHMOND P. DAVIS.
GEORGE O. SQUIER.
ERNEST HINDS.
*WIRT ROBINSON.
JOHN M. JENKINS.
EDGAR RUSSELL.
GEO. F. LANDERS.
HARRY E. WILKINS.
OSCAR I. STRAUB.
ALFRED M. HUNTER.
CHARLES H. MARTIN.
P. D. LOCHRIDGE.
THOMAS H. SLAVENS.
NATHANIEL F. McCLURE.
WILLIAM C. RIVERS.
HERMAN C. SCHUMM.
WILLIAM WEIGEL.

1887—Continued.

ELLWOOD W. EVANS.
ROBERT G. PAXTON.
THOMAS Q. DONALDSON.
GEO. McK. WILLIAMSON.
FRANCIS H. BEACH.
AMBROSE I. MORIARTY.
ALONZO GRAY.
HERMAN HALL.
MARCUS D. CRONIN.
CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH.
CHARLES GERHARDT.
SAMUEL SEAY.
JAMES T. DEAN.
ULYSSES G. McALEXANDER.
WILLIAM K. JONES.
EDMUND WITTENMYER.
MICHAEL J. LENIHAN.
MARK L. HERSEY.
SAMUEL A. SMOKE.
FRANK H. ALBRIGHT.

1888

*CHARLES H. McKINSTRY.
WILLIAM V. JUDSON.
SOLOMAN P. VESTAL.
JOHN S. GRISARD.
CHAS. W. FENTON.
*JOHN D. L. HARTMAN.
ROBERT L. HOWZE.
EDWIN M. SUPLEE.
ANDREW G. C. QUAY.
JOHN P. RYAN.
PETER C. HARRIS.
*MUNROE McFARLAND.
WILLIAM T. WILDER.
WILLIAM R. DASHIELL.
*ELI A. HELMICK.
*ALEXANDER W. PERRY.
WILLIAM T. LITTLEBRANT.
CHARLES G. FRENCH.
MATTHEW C. BUTLER.

1889

EBEN E. WINSLOW.
CLEMENT A. F. FLAGLER.
CHESTER HARDING.
EDMUND M. BLAKE.
FRANCIS W. WILLCOX.
WILLIAM L. KENLY, JR.
SIDNEY S. JORDAN.
WALTER A. BETHEL.
BEN JOHNSON.
RALPH HARRISON.
EDWARD F. McGLACHLIN.

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1889—Continued.

JOHN P. HAINS.
WILLIAM LASSITER.
CHARLES D. RHODES.
HARRY R. LEE.
ALEXANDER R. PIPER.
EDWARD T. WINSTON.
GEORGE T. LANGHORNE.
WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS.
JOHN R. M. TAYLOR.
FRANCIS E. LACEY.
CHARLES CRAWFORD.
WILLIAM S. GRAVES.
FRANK D. WEBSTER.
JAMES E. NORMOYLE.
EDWARD V. STOCKHAM.

1890

CHARLES KELLER.
HERBERT DEAKYNE.
JAMES HAMILTON.
THOMAS W. WINSTON.
GEORGE MONTGOMERY.
WILLIAM C. DAVIS.
FRANCIS C. MARSHALL.
FRANK G. MAULDIN.
MILTON F. DAVIS.
THOMAS B. LAMOREUX.
*FRED W. SLADEN.
HARRY H. BANDHOLTZ.
HENRY G. LEARNARD.
SAMUEL G. JONES.
JAMES M. ANDREWS.
GEORGE D. MOORE.
FRANK B. KEECH.

1891

SPENCER COSBY.
JOHN S. SEWALL.
*CHARLES P. ECHOLS.
JAMES F. McINDOE.
JAY J. MORROW.
TIEMANN N. HORN.
GEORGE P. WHITE.
LAWSON M. FULLER.
LOUIS C. SHERER.
JOHN W. FURLONG.
RICHARD L. LIVERMORE.
ROBERT J. FLEMING.
EDWIN B. WINANS, JR.
FRANCIS H. SCHOEFFEL.
HAROLD P. HOWARD.

1891—Continued.

WILLIAM H. BERTSCH.
ELMER LINDSLEY.
JOSEPH T. CRABBS.
JOHN W. HEAVY.
HARRY J. HIRSCH.
*CHARLES DeL. HINE.
JOSEPH FRAZIER.
ROBERT L. HAMILTON.
HOLLIS C. CLARK.
GEORGE C. SAFFARRANS.
PALMER E. PIERCE.
WILLIAM P. JACKSON.
ALBERT B. DONWORTH.
GORDON VOORHEIS.
WALTER M. WHITMAN.
JOHN J. BRADLEY.
HERBERT O. WILLIAMS.
HERBERT N. ROYDEN.
LEWIS S. SORLEY.

1892

JAMES B. CAVANAUGH.
JAMES P. JERVEY.
FRANK E. HARRIS.
GEORGE BLAKELY.
JAY E. HOFFER.
TRACY C. DICKSON.
FRANK W. COE.
WILLIAM R. SMITH.
HENRY H. WHITNEY.
SAMUEL A. KEPHART.
CHARLES C. JAMIESON.
JAMES A. SHIPTON.
WILLIAM CHAMBERLAINE.
S. BENJAMIN ARNOLD.
GEORGE McD. WEEKS.
JOHN McA. PALMER.
CHARLES P. SUMMERALL.
JAMES H. REEVES.
KIRBY WALKER.
ALEXANDER M. DAVIS.
EDMUND M. LEARY.
JULIUS T. CONRAD.
WILLIAM NEWMAN.
*FRANK A. WILCOX.
HANSFORD L. THRELKELD.
WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.
PETER W. DAVISON.
SAM'L McP. RUTHERFORD.
JOHN E. WOODWARD.
GEORGE H. McMASTER.
*ROBERT W. MEARNS.

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1893

CHARLES W. KUTZ.
MERIWETHER L. WALKER.
WILLIAM M. CRUIKSHANK.
GORDON G. HEINER.
DAVID M. KING.
WILLIAM R. SMEDBERG.
ROBERTSON HONEY.
ELMER W. CLARK.
JOHN M. MORGAN.
AMOS H. MARTIN.
WALTER C. BABCOCK.
BUELL B. BASSETTE.
EDWARD B. CASSATT.
KENZIE W. WALKER.
ARTHUR M. EDWARDS.
HOWARD R. PERRY.
GEORGE H. JAMERSON.

1894

WILLIAM J. BARDEN.
JAMES M. WILLIAMS.
JOHN W. JOYES.
EDWARD P. O'HERN.
CHARLES W. CASTLE.
FRANCIS LeJ. PARKER.
DWIGHT E. AULTMAN.
ALSTON HAMILTON.
PAUL B. MALONE.
JOHN W. CRAIG.
JOHN C. GILMORE.
ALBERT E. SAXTON.
HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.
BUTLER AMES.
CHARLES F. CRAIN.
FRANK S. COCHEU.
JOHN C. McARTHUR.
FRANK D. ELY.
EDWIN BELL.
OTTO B. ROSENBAUM.
GEORGE H. ESTES.
CHARLES L. BENT.
CHARLES C. SMITH.
FRANK L. WELLS.
BRIANT H. WELLS.
JOHN W. BARKER.
JAMES P. HARBESON.
HUGH D. WISE.
*JAMES A. MOSS.

1895

EDWARD H. SCHULZ.
HARRY BURGESS.
JENS BUGGE, JR.
HARRY H. STOUT.
JOSEPH L. KNOWLTON.
CHARLES H. PAINE.
NATHAN K. AVERILL.
JOSEPH WHEELER.
BROOKE PAYNE.
WILLIAM G. SILLS.
AUGUST C. NISSEN.
PERRY L. MILES.
CLYDE E. HAWKINS.
LORRAIN T. RICHARDSON.
JAMES S. PARKER.
MORTON-FITZ SMITH.
FRANKLIN S. HUTTON.
JOSEPH S. HERRON.
ALBERT S. BROOKES.
GEO. B. PRITCHARD.
THOMAS F. DWYER.
FINE W. SMITH.
WALTER S. McBROWN.
DAVID S. STANLEY.
BENJAMIN T. SIMMONS.
GIRARD STURTEVANT.
*FRANK B. WATSON.
OSCAR J. CHARLES.

1896

HARRY F. JACKSON.
ROBERT E. CALLAN.
WILLIAM S. GUIGNARD.
EDWIN LANDON.
JOHN B. CHRISTIAN.
LE ROY ELTINGE.
LLOYD ENGLAND.
GEORGE W. MOSES.
PERCY M. KESSLER.
CHARLES E. STODTER.
JOHNSON HAGOOD.
ALEX. M. MILLER, JR.
CHARLES B. DRAKE.
CHARLES M. K. SALTZMAN.
GEORGE T. PATTERSON.
FRANK K. FERGUSSON.
LUCIUS R. HOLBROOK.
GEORGE H. SHELTON.
ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD.
ELVIN R. HEIBERG.
S. M. KOCHERSPERGER.
OLA W. BELL.
ABRAHAM G. LOTT.

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1896—Continued.

FREDERICK W. LEWIS.
DENNIS E. NOLAN.
WILLIAM A. BURNSIDE.
REYNOLDS J. BURT.
WILLIAM KELLY, JR.
RUSSELL C. LANGDON.
GEORGE T. SUMMERLIN.
HARRY H. TEBBETTS.
CHARLES T. BOYD.
HOUSTON V. EVANS.
HENRY C. WHITEHEAD.
GEORGE S. GOODALE.
FRANK C. BOLLES.

1897

WILLIAM D. CONNOR.
JOHN C. OAKES.
SHERWOOD A. CHENEY.
FRED W. ALTSTAETTER.
HARLEY B. FERGUSON.
CHARLES D. ROBERTS.
ROBERT S. ABERNETHY.
FRANCIS H. POPE.
EDWIN O. SARRATT.
ALBERT J. BOWLEY.
MATTHEW E. HANNA.
LAWRENCE S. MILLER.
WINFIELD S. OVERTON.
FREDERICK T. ARNOLD.
FREDERICK E. JOHNSTON.
CLAUDE H. MILLER.
EARLE D'A. PEARCE.
ROY B. HARPER.
JOHN H. HUGHES.
FRANK R. McCOY.
GEORGE W. HELMS.
RUFUS E. LONGAN.
HENRY M. DICHMANN.
HALSTEAD DOREY.
SETH M. MILLIKEN.
EDGAR T. CONLEY.
THOMAS Q. ASHBURN.
JOHN G. WORKIZER.
WILLARD D. NEWBILL.

1898

WILLIAM P. WOOTEN.
AMOS A. FRIES.
MANUS McCLOSKEY.
JOHN E. STEPHENS.
THOMAS E. MERRILL.

1898—Continued.

MONROE C. KERTH.
GEORGE A. NUGENT.
LAMBERT W. JORDAN.
JACOB C. JOHNSON.
HENRY L. NEWBOLD.
WILLIAM F. NESBITT.
HARVEY W. MILLER.
RALPH E. INGRAM.
ROBERT C. DAVIS.
CHARLES W. EXTON.
GUY V. HENRY.
EDGAR RIDENOUR.
JOSEPH F. GOHN.
JAMES H. BRADFORD.
WALLACE B. SCALES.

1899

JAMES A. WOODRUFF.
WILLIAM KELLY.
HORTON W. STICKLE.
LEWIS H. RAND.
ALFRED B. PUTNAM.
GEORGE W. BUNNELL.
ALBERT E. WALDRON.
FRANK C. JEWELL.
CHARLES B. CLARK.
HERMAN W. SCHULL.
HENRY B. FARRAR.
LEON B. KROMER.
HENRY B. CLARK.
SAMUEL T. ANSELL.
ROBERT H. PECK.
HALSEY E. YATES.
CLEMENT A. TROTT.
GEORGE V. H. MOSELEY
WILSON B. BURTT.
CHARLES M. BUNDEL.
STUART HEINTZELMAN.
FRED'K W. VAN DUYNE.
JOHN D. LONG.
GRAYSON V. HEIDT.
JAMES HANSON.
FRED. R. BROWN.
FREDERICK B. KERR.
WILLIAM T. MERRY.
LAWRENCE D. CABELL.
CLYFFARD GAME.
GEORGE W. STUART.
ROBERT C. FOY.
DUNCAN K. MAJOR.
ARTHUR S. COWAN.

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1900

GUSTAVE R. LUKESH.
FRANCIS A. POPE.
GILBERT A. YOUNGBERG.
FRANK O. WHITLOCK.
WILLIS V. MORRIS.
EDWIN G. DAVIS.
WALTER S. GRANT.
RAYMOND H. FENNER.
MORTON C. MUMMA.
ARTHUR P. S. HYDE.
JULIAN A. BENJAMIN.
FRANK S. BOWEN.
ROBERT F. JACKSON.
GEORGE T. PERKINS.
GEORGE B. COMLY.
CHARLES G. HARVEY.

1901

CLARENCE O. SHERRILL.
GEORGE R. SPAULDING.
WILLIAM G. CAPLES.
HENRY C. JEWETT.
ARTHUR WILLIAMS.
WILLIAM L. GUTHRIE.
CLARENCE H. KNIGHT.
WALTER D. SMITH.
WILLIAM P. ENNIS.
FRANK P. LAHM.
GUY E. CARLETON.
CREED F. COX.
GEO. M. RUSSELL.
WILLIAM R. BETTISON.
JEROME G. PILLOW.
RALPH N. HAYDEN.
JOHN A. BERRY.
KERR T. RIGGS.
PRINCE A. OLIVER.
CHARLES BURNETT.
ARTHUR J. LYNCH.
CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM.
JOHN SYMINGTON.
WALTER H. SMITH.
WILLIAM TIDBALL.
GEORGE H. BAIRD.
WILLIAM N. HASKELL.
JAMES PRENTICE.
HENRY A. MEYER, JR.
FRANK KELLER.
COPLEY ENOS.

1902

WARREN T. HANNUM.
FRANCIS F. LONGLEY.
ROBERT R. RALSTON.
GILBERT H. STEWART.
FRED W. HINRICHS.
SAMUEL FRANKENBERGER.
STEPHEN ABBOT.
JOHN C. PEGRAM.
CHARLES H. JENNINGS.
EDWARD J. MORAN.
WILLIAM F. MORRISON.
RIGBY D. VALLIANT.
WALTER K. WILSON.
JOHN P. TERRELL.
WILLIAM L. STEVENSON.
HENRY E. MITCHELL.
EDMUND L. ZANE.
WILLIAM H. COWLES.
HENRY M. NELLY.
FREDERICK F. BLACK.
DAVID H. BOWER.
BENJAMIN T. MILLER.

1903

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.
CHARLES T. LEEDS.
MAX C. TYLER.
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
LEVI G. BROWN.
OWEN G. COLLINS.
RICHARD C. MOORE.
EMIL P. LAURSON.
GEORGE W. COCHEU.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON.
CLIFFORD JONES.
WILFORD J. HAWKINS.
HENNING F. COLLEY.
*PAUL D. BUNKER.
JAMES A. MARS.
SAMUEL M. PARKER.
ROBERT M. LYON.
JOHN C. MONTGOMERY.
JAMES S. JONES.
WILLIAM M. COLVIN.
FRANCIS H. FARNUM.
DORSEY R. RODNEY.
ALEXANDER M. MILTON.
CAMPBELL B. HODGES.
JACOB W. S. WUEST.
STEPHEN W. WINFREE.
CLIFTON M. BUTLER.
E. LLEWELLYN BULL.

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1903—Continued.

CHARLES F. SEVERSON.
CHARLES B. MOORE.
CORNELIUS S. BENDEL.
BURT W. PHILLIPS.
BEN F. RISTINE.
ALBERT GILMOR.
STUART A. HOWARD.
JOHN S. UPHAM.
ELLERY FARMER.
HOMER N. PRESTON.
EDWARD A. BROWN.

1904

*CHARLES R. PETTIS.
WILLIAM D. A. ANDERSON.
RALPH T. WARD.
ROBERT P. HOWELL, JR.
HENRY H. ROBERT.
THOMAS M. ROBINS.
ROGER D. BLACK.
THEODORE H. DILLON.
JAMES G. McILROY.
VAUGHN W. COOPER.
CHAUNCEY L. FENTON.
PELHAM D. GLASSFORD.
WILLIAM BRYDEN.
DONALD C. McDONALD.
FULTON Q. C. GARDNER.
FRANCIS M. HONEYCUTT.
JOHN W. McKIE.
JAY L. BENEDICT.
PHILLIP H. WORCESTER.
GEORGE V. STRONG.
CHARLES S. BLAKELY.
CHARLES T. SMART.
GEORGE B. HUNTER.
JOSEPH W. STILWELL.
ROBERT M. DANFORD.
ARTHUR W. COPP.
QUINCY A. GILLMORE.
JAMES K. CRAIN.
CARR W. WALLER.
DAVID McC. McKELL.
MATTHEW A. CROSS.
EDWARD L. HOOPER.
ALBERT H. BARKLEY.
STANLEY KOCH.
CARROLL W. NEAL.
HARRY S. BERRY.
WILBER A. BLAIN.
WALTER SINGLES.
WILLIAM V. CARTER.
GORDON R. CATTS.

1904—Continued.

HENRY C. PRATT.
CHRISTOPHER JENSVOLD.
URSA M. DILLER.
ROLLO F. ANDERSON.
EDWIN BUTCHER.
RUSSELL V. VENABLE.
ARTHUR J. DAVIS.
MARTIN C. WISE.
WALTER S. DRYSDALE.
RALPH DICKINSON.
MATTHEW H. TOMLINSON.
HORATIO B. HACKETT.
JOSEPH A. ATKINS.
CHARLES F. THOMPSON.
ERLE M. WILSON.
MERRILL E. SPALDING.
JOSEPH J. GRACE.
ROY W. HOLDERNESS.
JOHN D. BURNETT, JR.
ROBERT B. HEWITT.
WILLIAM F. L. SIMPSON.
MERRILL D. WHEELER.
LOWE A. McCLURE.
JAMES S. GREENE.
CHARLES F. CONRY.
CLEMENT H. WRIGHT.
WILLIAM R. SCOTT.
HARRY L. SIMPSON.
GEORGE C. LAWRASON.
ROBERT P. HARBOLD.
JAMES B. WOOLNOUGH.
INNIS P. SWIFT.
WALTER S. FULTON.
HARRY HAWLEY.
THOMAS N. GIMPERLING.
HUGH L. WALTHALL.

1905

DeWITT C. JONES.
ALVIN B. BARBER.
WILLIAM F. ENDRESS.
LOUIS H. McKINLAY.
ROLLAND W. CASE.
NORMAN F. RAMSEY.
JAMES F. CURLEY.
THOMAS D. OSBORNE.
DAVID C. SEAGRAVE.
JOHN de B. W. GARDINER.
GEORGE DILLMAN.
JULIUS C. PETERSON.
NATHAN HOROWITZ.
KARL D. KLEMM.
ELLERY W. NILES.
ADELNO GIBSON.

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1905—Continued.

CHARLES L. SCOTT.
JAMES S. DUSENBURY.
FRANCIS B. UPHAM.
FREDERICK W. MANLEY.
ARTHUR C. TIPTON.
OWEN S. ALBRIGHT.
FRED H. BAIRD.
HUGH H. BROADHURST.
CLIFFORD C. EARLY.
HARRY T. HERRING.
JOHN P. BUBB.
*FELIX W. MOTLOW.
PAUL H. CLARK.
GEORGE W. MADDOX.
JAMES W. H. REISINGER, JR.
RUPERT A. DUNFORD.

1906

HAROLD S. HETRICK.
WILLIAM A. JOHNSON.
FREDERICK B. DOWNING.
HENRY A. FINCH.
EDWARD D. ARDERY.
FREDERIC E. HUMPHREYS.
CHARLES K. ROCKWELL.
GEORGE M. MORROW, JR.
RICHARD C. BURLESON.
JAMES W. RILEY.
LLOYD P. HORSFALL.
CHARLES G. METTLER.
CHARLES B. GATEWOOD.
JOSEPH H. PELOT.
MORGAN L. BRETT.
ARTHUR D. MINICK.
HENRY W. TORNEY.
FORREST E. WILLIFORD.
EARL McFARLAND.
JOSEPH A. GREEN.
ALEXANDER G. PENDELTON, JR.
JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT.
FREDERICK T. DICKMAN.
WALTER S. STURGILL.
JOHN C. HENDERSON.
WALTER M. WILHELM.
PAUL R. MANCHESTER.
ALEXANDER G. GILLESPIE.
GEORGE W. DeARMOND.
JOHN G. QUEKEMEYER.
OSCAR WESTOVER.
EDWIN de L. SMITH.
JOHN S. PRATT.

1906—Continued.

JOSEPH C. KING.
WILLIAM E. LANE, JR.
RALPH McT. PENNELL.
GEORGE G. BARTLETT.
HENRY B. CLAGETT.
CLYDE R. ABRAHAM.
PIERRE V. KIEFFER.
GEORGE L. CONVERSE, JR.
HARRY A. SCHWABE.
GEORGE H. PAINE.
DONALD A. ROBINSON.
RENE E. DeR. HOYLE.
GEORGE E. TURNER.
PHILIP MATHEWS.
RALPH A. JONES.
CALVERT J. DAVENPORT.
HORACE F. SPURGIN.
ROBERT N. CAMPBELL.
MAX A. ELSER.
WILLIAM T. MacMILLAN.
MARCELLUS H. THOMPSON.
WILLIAM W. ROSE.

1907

JAMES G. STEESE.
JOHN B. ROSE.
NATHANIEL P. ROGERS, JR.
GEOFFREY BARTLETT.
EDWIN E. PRITCHETT.
ROY B. STAVER.
FRED T. CRUSE.
ROBERT ARTHUR.
ROBERT P. GLASSBURN.
HARRY K. RUTHERFORD.
HENRY L. WATSON.
WALDO C. POTTER.
CLYDE L. EASTMAN.
WILEY E. DAWSON.
*DONALD J. McLACHLAN.
CHARLES H. RICE.
WARREN LOTT, JR.
ELMER F. RICE.
EDWIN C. McNEIL.
WILLIAM D. GEARY.
EMIL P. PIERSON.
JOHN W. LANG.
HENRY H. ARNOLD.
WALTER R. WHEELER.
ARTHUR W. HANSON.
WILLIAM E. SELBIE.
JOHN L. JENKINS.
CHARLES H. WHITE.
ALVIN G. GUTENSOHN.
JOHN S. SULLIVAN.

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1907—Continued.

HERBERT HAYDEN.
EVAN E. LEWIS.
PAUL A. LARNED.
JAMES H. LAUBACH.
RALPH W. DUSENBURY.
THROOP M. WILDER

1908

GLENN E. EDGERTON.
CHARLES L. HALL.
GEORGE R. GOETHALS.
EVERETT S. HUGHES.
THOMAS J. SMITH.
ROGER S. PARROTT.
HARVEY D. HIGLEY.
ALBERT L. LOUSTALOT.
LOUIS L. PENDLETON.
*JOHN F. CURRY.
THOMAS A. TERRY.
CARL C. OAKES.
RAY L. AVERY.
ROBERT E. O'BRIEN.
YOUIR M. MARKS.
FRANCIS L. SWARD.
EDWARD S. HAYES.
SIMON B. BUCKNER, JR.
JOHN K. BROWN.
THOMAS J. JOHNSON.
ROBERT H. FLETCHER, JR.
FRANKLIN L. WHITLEY.
ROBERT C. COTTON.
HENRY J. WEEKS.

1909.

STUART C. GODFREY.
JOHN D. MATHESON.
WILLIAM H. SAGE, JR.
EDWIN H. MARKS.
EARL NORTH.
ALBERT H. ACHER.
LINDSAY C. HERKNESS.
CLARENCE E. PARTRIDGE.
HOMER R. OLDFIELD.
HERMAN ERLENKOTTER.
CLAUDE B. THUMMEL.
WILLIAM C. WHITAKER.
HAROLD E. MINER.
N. BUTLER BRISCOE.
DANA H. CRISSY.
DONALD DEVORE JOHNSON.
EDWARD A. EVERTS.
ROBERT B. PARKER.
EDWIN St. J. GREBLE, JR.

1909—Continued.

FRANCIS G. DELANO.
JACOB L. DEVERS.
FRANZ A. DONIAT.
CARL A. BAEHR.
GEORGE S. PATTON, JR.
EDWARD L. KELLY.
*THRUSTON HUGHES.
CHARLES B. MEYER.
DELOS C. EMMONS.
ARNOLD N. KROGSTAD.
ELEY P. DENSON.
PHILIP S. GAGE.
STANLEY M. RUMBOUGH.
EDWIN F. HARDING.
JOSEPH C. MORROW, JR.
HUGH H. McGEE.
THEODORE M. CHASE.
WARDER H. ROBERTS.
RAYMOND D. SMITH.
YING H. WEN.
CHESTER P. MILLS.
WILLIAM H. ANDERSON
LEE D. DAVIS.
FRANK L. PURDON.
CARLIN C. STOKELY.
LOUIS P. FORD.
MANTON C. MITCHELL.
TING C. CHEN.

1910.

CRESWELL GARLINGTON.
CARY H. BROWN.
DONALD H. CONNOLLY.
RAYMOND F. FOWLER.
EDGAR W. TAULBEE.
HERBERT R. ODELL.
HERBERT O'LEARY.
JOHN J. WATERMAN.
MARTIN H. RAY.
DURWARD C. WILSON.
PARKER C. KALLOCH.
MAURICE D. WELTY.
HARVEY M. HOBBS.
JOSEPH E. CARBERRY.
ROBERT W. BARR.
JACK W. HEARD.
CHARLES M. HAVERKAMP.
THOMAS S. BRIDGES.
ROGER H. WILLIAMS.
JASPER A. DAVIES.
JOSEPH P. ALESHIRE.
HARDING POLK.
CHESTER P. BARNETT.
CALVIN McC. SMITH.

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1911.

PHILIP BRACKEN FLEMING.
JOHN WESLEY STEWART.
JOSEPH COWLES MEHAFFEY.
PAUL SORG REINECKE.
RAYMOND ALBERT WHEELER.
WILLIAM B. HARDIGG.
CURTIS HOPPIN NANCE.
HARRY RUSSELL KUTZ.
CHARLES A. SCHIMELFENIG.
THOMPSON LAWRENCE.
FREEMAN WATE BOWLEY.
CHARLES REUBEN BAXTER.
GUSTAV HENRY FRANKE.
JOHN C. BEATTY.
HUBERT GREGORY STANTON.
CHARLES A. WALKER, JR.
BETHEL WOOD SIMPSON.
NEIL GRAHAM FINCH.
JOHN EVERARD HATCH.
HARRY JAMES KEELEY.
CHARLES PHILIP HALL.
ALEXANDER DAY SURLES.
WILLIAM EDMUND LARNED.
FRANKLIN KEMBLE.
ALFRED JOHN BETCHER.
CHARLES LAURENCE BYRNE.
PHILIP JAMES KIEFFER.
KARL SLAUGHTER BRADFORD
HERBERT ARTHUR DARGUE.
FREDERICK GILBREATH.
JAS. BLANCHARD CRAWFORD.
HAIG SHEKERJIAN.
CHARLES SEA FLOYD.
BENJAMIN C. LOCKWOOD, JR.
HARRISON H. C. RICHARDS.
CARROLL A. BAGBY.
FREDERICK G. DILLMAN
GREGORY HOISINGTON.
ZIBA LLOYD DROLLINGER.
PAUL WILLIAM BAADE.
JOSEPH LAURA WIER.
FRANK HALL HICKS.
JAMES R. N. WEAVER.
EMANUEL VILLARD HEIDT.
JOHN PORTER LUCAS.
SIDNEY HERBERT FOSTER.
CARL FISH McKINNEY.
ROSCOE CONKLING BATSON.
ALLEN RUSSELL KIMBALL.
WILFRID M. BLUNT.

1911—Continued.

ALAN CROSBY SANDEFORD.
WILLIAM JAY CALVERT.
WILLIAM BURRUS McLAURIN.
IRA THOMAS WYCHE.
JAMES C. R. SCHWENCK.
ROBERT CLYDE GILDART.
THOMAS J. J. CHRISTIAN.
FRANK LAZELL VAN HORN.
GEORGE DERBY HOLLAND.
HOWELL MARION ESTES
MAX STANLEY MURRAY.
LEO GERALD HEFFERNAN.
EDWIN NOEL HARDY.

1912.

HOWARD S. BENNION.
MILO P. FOX.
LEWIS A. NICKERSON.
PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE.
ROBERT H. LEE.
WILLIAM H. W. YOUNGS.
JOHN N. HAUSER.
RAYMOND V. CRAMER.
STEPHEN H. MAC GREGOR.
JAMES A. GILLESPIE.
WESLEY M. BAILEY.
EDGAR S. GORRELL.
WADE H. HAISLIP.
WILLIAM DEAN.
JOHN H. LINDT.
ISAAC SPALDING.
CHARLES N. SAWYER.
JOHN T. McLANE.
WALTON H. WALKER.
EDWARD C. ROSE.
CARL P. DICK.
HENRY C. McLEAN.
JOSEPH E. McDONALD.
FRANK J. RILEY.
BENJ. F. DELAMETER, JR.
THEODORE W. MARTIN.

1913

FRANCIS K. NEWCOMER.
LEWIS K. UNDERHILL.
JAMES A. DORST.
RUFUS W. PUTNAM.
WILLIAM C. YOUNG.
WILLIAM B. ROSEVEAR, JR.

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1913—Continued.

CARLOS BREWER.
DAVID E. CAIN.
JOHN E. McMAHON, JR.
ALLEN G. THURMAN.
WILLIAM A. COPTHORNE.
SELBY H. FRANK.
EUGENE T. SPENCER.
ROBT. H. VAN VOLKENBURGH.
ROLAND L. GAUGLER.
JUNIUS W. JONES.
STUART W. CRAMER, JR.
THOBURN K. BROWN.
MANNING M. KIMMEL, JR.
LELAND S. DEVORE.
GEOFFREY KEYES.
FREDERICK J. GERSTNER, JR.
DOUGLASS T. GREENE.
VERN S. PURNELL.
LAWRENCE B. WEEKS.
CLARENCE H. DANIELSON.

1913—Continued.

JAMES N. PEALE.
JOHN A. CONSIDINE.
WILLIAM C. FOOTE.
FRANCIS R. FULLER.
CLINTON W. RUSSELL.
WILLIAM R. SCHMIDT.
EARL L. CANADY.
GEORGE L. HARDIN.
OTIS K. SADTLER.
DENNIS E. McCUNNIFF.
SAMUEL A. GIBSON.
PAUL W. NEWGARDEN.
CHARLES L. KILBURN.
HANS R. W. HERWIG.
REDONDO B. SUTTON.
HOWARD C. DAVIDSON.
WILLIAM A. McCULLOCH.
PAUL D. CARLISLE.
WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY.

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MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Annual Report of Treasurer, Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy, June 1, 1913.

Receipts—

Balance on hand June 1, 1912—			
N. Y. City bonds	$10,000.00		
Cash	3,545.80	$ 13,545.80	
Interest on bonds and deposits		526.34	
Life membership fees		320.00	
Initiation fees and dues		155.10	
Sale of annuals		14.50	$ 14,561.74

Expenditures—

Salary of Secretary		120.00	
Printing of annuals		926.63	
Stationery, postage and express, etc.		140.98	
Balance on hand June 1, 1913—			
Bonds	$10,000.00		
Deposits	3,348.13		
Cash	26.10	13,374.13	14,561.74

In account with Memorial Window Fund—

Receipts—

Balance on hand June 1, 1912	858.24	
Interest on deposits	6.77	
		865.01

Expenditures—

Purchase of two side windows	646.35	
Balance on hand June 1, 1913	218.66	
		865.01

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,
Treasurer Association of Graduates.

Audited and found correct:
(Signed) G. J. FIEBEGER,
Member Executive Committee.

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The Secretary read the following:

R. F. D., Mumfordsville, Ky., May 15, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Braden:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your circular concerning the meeting of the Association of Graduates on June 11.

I feel regenerated (referring to Capt. Moss' Playlet) enough to wish to attend, but the infirmities of age will not permit me to do so.

On this day, in 1840, I left my Kentucky home for West Point, reaching there June 1. I made a visit to old Fort Putman, and then reported to the Adjutant for duty.

Wishing you all a most pleasant re-union.

Most cordially yours,
S. B. BUCKNER.

On motion of Captain Metcalfe a committee of three was appointed to draft a reply and send it by telegraph at once.

The Chair appointed as such committee, Professor Benjamin Sloan, Captain Metcalfe and Colonel Gordon.

The following is a copy of the telegram:

West Point, N. Y., June 11, 1913.

To General Simon Buckner, Mumfordsville, Ky.

The Association of Graduates sends its cordial good wishes and thanks. We regret your absence but are consoled by the inspiration of your message and of the example of our oldest living graduate.

BENJAMIN SLOAN, Sixty,
HENRY METCALFE, Sixty-eight,
W. B. GORDON, Seventy-seven,
Committee.

To which the following reply was received after the meeting:

Mumfordsville, Ky.

To Lt. Chas. Braden, West Point, N. Y.

The tottering age of "44" sends cordial greetings to all the boys who have succeeded him at West Point.

S. B. BUCKNER.

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Major Hills, '66, submitted the following, which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Voted: That the Association of Graduates expresses its full appreciation of the special effort made by Col. C. P. Townsley, Superintendent of the Military Academy, to make the return of graduates to West Point enjoyable in every particular, and assure him of their heartfelt gratitude that he has made them feel that they are warmly welcomed to their old home.

The first sentence of Paragraph 2 of the By-Laws was changed to read:

"At each annual meeting the presiding officer shall appoint four members who, together with the President and the Superintendent of the Academy, shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Association."

Colonel Fiebeger nominated General Morris Schaff, '62, President of the Association for the ensuing year. Half a dozen or more seconded the nomination. The Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the Association.

General Schaff was escorted to the chair by the two senior graduates present, General Horatio G. Gibson, '47, and John M. Wilson, '60.

General Schaff eloquently addressed the graduates, saying:

Fellow Graduates:

It is with deep emotion I find myself standing before you in this place, so near the altar of this old chapel, endeared and enshrined, as no other of the Academy's buildings, in the memories of all graduates from 1836 to 1910. The source of its predominance in the stately group of historic structures is found, I think, in the fact that here, unconsciously to them and to us all, West Point began to weave her life-long, binding ties. For not in the barracks, not in the recitation rooms, not by drum or trumpet did she begin to reveal herself to us, but here, here in the silence and awe of worship as one after another, subtly and tenderly, she outlined her ideals to our boyhood vision. And then, as days went on, inflamed with her lofty purpose, she lifted us up, up above the sordidness of life and the blare and pomp of soldiery and showed us the dignity and beauty of Honor, Truth, Fidelity, Courtesy and Obed-

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ience to Duty, not as poetic figures but spiritual realities appealing to our finer natures. In other words, she made us conscious of the unseen but not unreal, overarching West Point. And here, or wheresoever a cadet consecrated himself to her ideals, she whispered to him and called him her own; and I cannot but believe that her heart has been gladdened over every achievement, every deed of gallantry and every display by her sons of loyalty to her exalted standards, be it in peace or war, sunshine or shadow. And is it unreasonable to fancy that when the nation called on Fame to raise her trumpet and sound her gratitude and pride in the men who had led her defenders to victory, the West Point men who had saved her from destruction, that our Alma Mater's heart throbbed with the chaste sense of a lofty triumph? For it is a truly majestic honor to save a country that has in her upward march risen to such heights of power and glory?

On the other hand, it is a serious and awful responsibility to have a nation's destiny thrown, as was the case in the war of the Great Rebellion, on the graduates of an institution. But so it was, and lo! when the four years' conflict ended and its clouds drifted off, three of the four figures of undisputed preeminence were West Point men, Jefferson Davis, U. S. Grant and Robert E. Lee. And in this connection let me say that never in the history of the Republic was there a more fateful hour than when those two West Point men met at Appomattox; and when they parted, they had secured enduring peace for the Motherland and Grant had carved into the hitherto stern face of War the virtue of Magnanimity, a new, ennobling, and proud feature.

What a just pride we have then in Grant and Lee; but not in them only, for in what numbers and what splendor our fellow graduates performed their part in that national crisis and wheresoever, before and since, they have followed the flag. And as my eyes sweep once more this chapel so dear and familiar to them, its speaking tablets, its mute cannon, dreaming colors and Weir's picture of War and Peace over this altar appealing to our hearts through the finer avenues of our being, lo! the doors open and the battalion of my youth is marching in. Time has not dimmed the banner they carry, dewy and radiant still are the faces in the springtime of life. Kingsbury, who fell at Antietam, Cushing and Pelham of immortal fame, O'Rorke and little Dad Woodruff, Sanderson, Robbins, Murray, Cross, Jones, W. G., that prince among gentlemen, Collins, Dimock, Roderic Stone, Beckham,

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Patterson, Willet, Ramseur, Jim Dearing, "Ned" Willis,—Oh! cadet friends of my day! garlands, garlands for you all, whether you wore the blue or the gray, and peace, peace to your ashes wherever they lie! And when I recall the gentleness of their natures and the blessings the sacrifices of their lives brought to our country and humanity, I feel like saying to the National Peace Society, which in its laudable, humanitarian enthusiasm puts all wars in the category of barbarism, that those men condemned and abhorred commercial and ambitious war as much as you do; but, members of the Peace Society, lofty and humane as is your purpose, sweet as are the days and the songs of peace, so long as there is iron in the blood, life will be laid down as they laid theirs down for Home, for Justice, and the free exercise of Natural rights, and heartily self-respecting manhood will exclaim, Amen!

Fellow graduates, we are here at the scene of our boyhood, breathing the air of the old place pervaded with associations that are like the strings of a mighty harp; and so it has seemed to me fitting and proper to refer to the elevating spiritual forces that made the men whose lives in turn made the glory of our Alma Mater and the honor and pride we have today in being West Pointers.

One word of friendly all hail I think we owe to the successors of our venerated professors and instructors and, above all, to the superintendent, the man at the helm. Great, great is the trust, great is the opportunity. For here the government undertakes the education of the youths chosen to be defenders of her colors and to lead her armies, to protect her boundaries, rights and sovereignty; but not, not for that purpose alone, much less to hear the wild cheer of victory, but primarily through their example to make clear and real to the minds of her people the inestimable working values of Honor, Truth, Fidelity and Good Breeding, knowing full well that the source of invincible fortitude lies in individual and national self respect. Moreover, the country realizes that in her trials to come it will not be saved or ruined according to any theories of what our military system may be, but by the spirit within the people. She confides to you, then, the education and development of these youths to her service; and their development of character can only be made complete by bringing before them visions of her ideals, ideals of citizenship, ideals of scholarship, and that galaxy of virtues which constitutes the noble warrior. High and enviable is the distinction of your calling; good cheer, good fortune, and God's blessing on you and West Point this day and every day on to the end.

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OFFICERS OF 1913-1914.

PRESIDENT.

General Morris Schaff.

The new President appointed the following officers for the ensuing year:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Colonel C. P. Townsley. Colonel G. J. Fiebeger
Colonel W. B. Gordon. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Sladen.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. DeW. Willcox.

TREASURER.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Echols.

SECRETARY.

Lieutenant Charles Braden, U. S. Army, Retired.

There being no further business before it, the meeting adjourned.

CHARLES BRADEN,
Lieutenant U. S. A.,
Secretary.

Note.—The Class of '63 held a re-union to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of graduation. All living (five) were present. Their names are given in the list of members of the Association.

Twelve of the Class of '67 met to celebrate the fiftieth aaniversary of entrance.

The Class of 1878 had their re-union, thirty-fifth anniversary, in New York.

About one hundred graduates, not counting those stationed at West Point, were present.

Everything possible was done to make it pleasant for the visiting graduates by the Superintendent, the Quartermaster and the officers detailed to meet trains and have charge of rooms in Cullum and Cadet Barracks.

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CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1.—THE ASSOCIATION OF THE GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY shall include all the graduates of that institution who shall have assented to the Constitution and By-Laws.

Art. II.—The object of this Association shall be to cherish the memories of the Military Academy at West Point, and to promote the social intercourse and fraternal fellowship of its graduates.

Art. III, Par. 1.—The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five members.

Par. 2.—That the President of the Association shall be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting, and hold office for one year, or until a successor be chosen. He shall preside at all meetings of the Association, at the Annual Dinner, and at the meetings of the Executive Committee. The President shall cast the deciding vote upon all questions in which there is a tie at the meetings of the Association, or of the Executive Committee. Should the President be absent from any meeting, his duties shall devolve upon the next senior member of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary and the Treasurer, to be selected from the members of the Association residing at or near West Point, shall be appointed by the presiding officer at each annual meeting, for the ensuing year.

Par. 3.—The Association shall meet annually at West Point, New York, on such a day of the month of June as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

Art. IV.—Political, or any other discussions foreign to the purposes of the Association, as set forth in this Constitution, or any proceedings of such a tendency, are declared inimical to the purposes of this organization, and are prohibited.

Art. V.—This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Association, by a vote of three-fourths of the members present.

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BY-LAWS.

1. Every graduate in good standing may become a life member of the Associatoin, without annual dues, by the payment of ten dollars at one time; or may become a member of the Association by paying an initiation fee of two dollars and annual dues thereafter of one dollar.

When a member paying annual dues shall, at any time, have paid into the Association twelve dollars in dues, including initiation fee, he shall become a life member.

When a member of the Association falls three years in arrears in the payment of his annual dues, he shall be notified by registered letter containing a copy of this by-law. If these dues are not paid within six months after receiving the notification, he shall be held to have resigned his membership in the Association.

2. At each annual meeting the presiding officer shall appoint four members who, together with the President and the Superintendent of the Academy, shall constitue the Executive Committee of the Association. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to make all needful preparations and arrangements for the ensuing meeting; to audit the accounts of the Treasurer; and to transact such other business as may not devolve upon the other officers of the Association. That at each annual meeting of the Association, the Executive Committee shall nominate a candidate or candidates for President of the Association for the ensuing year.

3. The Treasurer shall disburse all moneys of the Association upon the order of the Executive Committee, attested by the signature of its chairman, and shall at each annual meeting make a full report of its receipts and disbursements.

4. The Secretary shall cause a book of records to be kept, exhibiting the address and occupation of every member of the Association.

5. The records of the Association shall be preserved at West Point, New York, and shall be open to the inspection of the members.

6. All members of the Association who may be prevented, by any cause, from personally attending the annual meeting, are expected to notify the Secretary, and to impart such information in regard to themselves as they may think proper, and as may be of interest to their fellow members.

7. No member of the Association shall speak more than once on any subject or question of business, and no longer than five minutes, without the consent of the meeting being first obtained.

8. A two-thirds vote of all the members present at any regular meeting shall be required to alter or amend these By-Laws.

9. Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Law shall be authority for the government and regulations of all meetings of this Association

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The following names have been added to the List of Graduates since the Last Report:

CLASS OF 1913.

Each of the numbers given to Class of 1912 is one too large, due to giving a number to a foreign Cadet of 1911, who did not receive a Diploma.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5111	1	**Newcomer, Francis K.**	Corps of Engineers.
5112	2	**Williams, Charles F.**	Corps of Engineers.
5113	3	**Young, Gordon R.**	Corps of Engineers.
5114	4	**Nicholas, Richard U.**	Corps of Engineers.
5115	5	**Underhill, Lewis K.**	6th Infantry.
5116	6	**Bertman, Myron**	Corps of Engineers.
5117	7	**Dillow, Leo J.**	Corps of Engineers.
5118	8	**Dorst, James A.**	Corps of Engineers.
5119	9	**Putnam, Rufus W.**	Corps of Engineers.
5120	10	**Lunsford, Oliver E.**	Corps of Engineers.
5121	11	**Castillio, Demetrio, Jr.**	Foreigner (Cuba) not commissioned.
5122	12	**Young, William C.**	6th Field Artillery.
5123	13	**Crane, William C., Jr.**	6th Field Artillery.
5124	14	**Rosevear, William B., Jr.**	1st Field Artillery.
5125	15	**Brewer, Carlos**	3d Field Artillery.
5126	16	**Cain, David E.**	3d Field Artillery.
5127	17	**McMahon, John E., Jr.**	3d Field Artillery.
5128	18	**Englehart, Francis A**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5129	19	**Thurman, Allen G.**	11th Cavalry.
5130	20	**Copthorne, William A.**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5131	21	**Sliney, George W.**	1st Cavalry.
5132	22	**Frank, Selby H.**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5133	23	**Spencer, Eugene T.**	1st Cavalry.
5134	24	**Crittenberger, Willis D.**	3d Cavalry.

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Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5135	25	**Van Volkenburgh, R. H.**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5136	26	**Johnson, Alfred B.....**	3d Cavalry.
5137	27	**Heard, Falkner .....**	14th Cavalry.
5138	28	**Gaugler, Roland L.....**	4th Cavalry.
5139	29	**Heidner, Samuel J.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5140	30	**Jones, Junius W.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5141	31	**Cramer, Stuart W., Jr..**	15th Cavalry.
5142	32	**Martin, Harold S.....**	15th Infantry.
5143	33	**Brown, Thoburn K.....**	7th Cavalry.
5144	34	**Kimmel, Manning M...**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5145	35	**Van Vliet, John H.....**	18th Infantry.
5146	36	**Devore, Leland S.....**	17th Infantry.
5147	37	**Ratzkoff, Silas M.....**	2d Cavalry.
5148	38	**Keyes, Geoffrey .....**	6th Cavalry.
5149	39	**Gerstner, Frederick J...**	10th Cavalry.
5150	40	**Ross, Charles A.....**	14th Infantry.
5151	41	**Greene, Douglass T.....**	2d Infantry.
5152	42	**Purnell, Vern S.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5153	43	**Bradburn, Clarence E...**	10th Cavalry.
5154	44	**Viner, Joseph W.....**	11th Cavalry.
5155	45	**Perkins, Robert M.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5156	46	**Weeks, Laurence B.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5157	47	**Danielson, Clarence H..**	20th Infantry.
5158	48	**Peale, James N.....**	27th Infantry.
5159	49	**Considine, John A.....**	6th Cavalry.
5160	50	**Falk, David B., Jr.....**	12th Cavalry.
5161	51	**Foote, William C.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5162	52	**Fuller, Francis R.....**	29th Infantry.
5163	53	**Russell, Clinton W.....**	5th Infantry.
5164	54	**Schmidt, William R.....**	27th Infantry.

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Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5165	55	**Canady, Earl L.....**	13th Cavalry.
5166	56	**Craig, Louis A.....**	5th Cavalry.
5167	57	**Hardin, George L.....**	28th Infantry.
5168	58	**Lovell, George E., Jr...**	9th Cavalry.
5169	59	**Sadtler, Otis K.....**	1st Infantry.
5170	60	**Jones, William H., Jr...**	12th Infantry.
5171	61	**Ardrey, John E.....**	12th Infantry.
5172	62	**Nelson, Desmore O.....**	2d Cavalry.
5173	63	**Wash, Carlyle H.....**	14th Infantry.
5174	64	**Perrine, Henry P., Jr...**	14th Infantry.
5175	65	**McCunniff, Dennis E...**	6th Infantry.
5176	66	**Lewis, Henry B.....**	20th Infantry.
5177	67	**Cheadle, Henry B.....**	28th Infantry.
5178	68	**Manning, Wyndham M..**	30th Infantry.
5179	69	**Griffin, Stewart S.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5180	70	**Gibson, Samuel A.....**	21st Infantry.
5181	71	**Newgarden, Paul W....**	21st Infantry.
5182	72	**Bullock, Harley B.....**	23d Infantry.
5183	73	**King, Charles A., Jr....**	26th Infantry.
5184	74	**Palmer, Dana .....**	3d Infantry.
5185	75	**Patch, Alexander M., Jr.**	18th Infantry.
5186	76	**Lyman, Charles B.....**	2d Infantry.
5187	77	**Spragins, Robert L.....**	19th Infantry.
5188	78	**Krapf, George W.....**	26th Infantry.
5189	79	**Duvall, Ward E.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5190	80	**Gillespie, James B.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5191	81	**Corlett, Charles H.....**	30th Infantry.
5192	82	**Kilburn, Charles L.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5193	83	**Herwig, Hans R. W....**	3d Infantry.
5194	84	**Sutton, Redondo B.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.

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Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5195	85	**Davidson, Howard C...**	22d Infantry.
5196	86	**Roberts, William L.....**	11th Infantry.
5197	87	**McCulloch, William A..**	1st Infantry.
5198	88	**Carlisle, Paul D.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.
5199	89	**Lamb, Bernard P.....**	25th Infantry.
5200	90	**Rafferty, William A.....**	19th Infantry.
5201	91	**Burton, Lathe .....**	11th Infantry.
5202	92	**Crutcher, John F.....**	4th Infantry.
5203	93	**Toohey, Francis J.....**	Coast Artillery Corps.

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Presidents of the Association.

General George S. Greene, Class of 1823.....1897 to 1898
General David S. Stanley, Class of 1852.....1898 to 1899
General Egbert L. Viele, Class of 1847.....1899 to 1900
General John M. Schofield, Class of 1853.....1900 to 1906
General Horace Porter, Class of 1860.....1906 to 1907
General Henry L. Abbott, Class of 1854.....1907 to 1908
General James H. Wilson, Class of 1860.....1908 to 1909
General Horace Porter, Class of 1860.....1909 to 1910
General Jacob Ford Kent, Class of (May) 1861.....1910 to 1911
General John M. Wilson, Class of 1860.....1911 to 1912
General John W. Barlow, Class of 1861 (May).....1912 to 1913
General Morris Schaff, Class of 1862.....1913 to 1914

Note—Previous to 1897 the senior living graduate was President of the Association.

Secretaries of the Association.

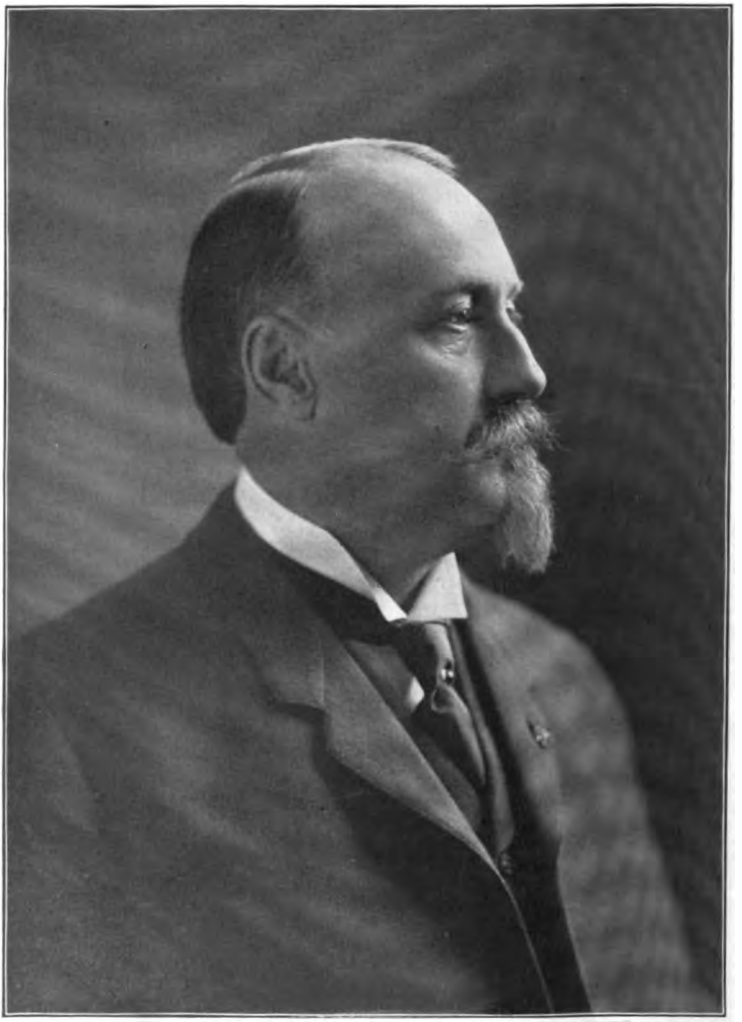
Colonel Charles C. Parsons, Class of June, 1861.....1870 to 1871
Lieutenant Edward H. Totten, Class of 1865.....1871 to 1874
Captain Robert Catlin, Class of 1863.....1874 to 1878
Captain Stanhope E. Blunt, Class of 1872.....1878 to 1880
Lieutenant Charles Braden, Class of 1869.....1880 to 1900
Captain William C. Rivers, Class of 1887.....1900 to 1903
Captain William R. Smith, Class of 1892.....1903 to 1907
Lieutenant Charles Braden, Class of 1869.....1907 to 1914

Treasurers of the Association.

Prof. Henry L. Kendrick, Class of 1835.....1870 to 1881
Prof. Samuel E. Tillman, Class of 1869.....1881 to 1885
Lieutenant Francis J. A. Darr, Class of 1880.....1885 to 1887
Prof. Edgar W. Bass, Class of 1868.....1887 to 1899
Captain Charles P. Echols, Class of 1891.....1899 to 1905
Captain Palmer E. Pierce, Class of 1891.....1905 to 1907
Prof. Charles P. Echols, Class of 1891.....1907 to 1914

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HON. FRANK O. BRIGGS.

This portrait should go with obituary on page 133.

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NECROLOGY.

WILLIAM L. CABELL.

No. 1582. CLASS OF 1850.

Died, February 22, 1911, at Dallas, Texas, aged 84.

WILLIAM LEWIS CABELL was born at Danville, Virginia, January 1st, 1827. His father was Benjamin W. S. Cabell, whose wife was Sarah Doswell Eppes. The Cabells have ever been one of the most distinguished families of Virginia, their ancestor, a surgeon in the British navy, having settled at Jamestown soon after its founding in 1607. General Cabell was a lineal descendant of the famous Indian Princess Pocahontas. General Cabell is survived by four children and as many grandchildren.

The children are Ben E. Cabell, of Dallas; Mrs. Katie Cabell Muse, wife of Indge J. C. Muse, of Dallas; Lawrence Du Val Cabell, Captain and Quartermaster Tenth Infantry, and Lewis Rector Cabell.

General Cabell entered the U. S. Military Acadamy at the age of 19, graduating in 1850. Assigned to the Seventh Infantry as Second Lieutenant, promoted First Lieutenant in '55 and appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

In March, 1858, was appointed Captain in the Quartermaster's department and assigned to duty on the staff of General P. F. Smith then in command of the Utah Expedition. After General Smith's death General Harney assumed command and Captain Cabell remained on his staff till the close of the expedition. He was then ordered to rebuild Fort Kearney, Nebraska.

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In the spring of 1859 he was ordered to Fort Arbuckle, in the Chickasaw Nation, and in the fall of the same year to build a new post about ten miles west of Arbuckle in the Indian Nation. He remained on duty at his new post, which was called Fort Cobb, until March, 1861.

When war between the States became inevitable, Captain Cabell removed to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and from that place sent his resignation to the War Department, D. C. Then he went to Little Rock, Arkansas, and offered his services to the Governor of the State. On receipt of a telegram from President Jefferson Davis he left on April 12th for the seat of the Confederate Government at Montgomery, Alabama. Captain Cabell reached Montgomery on the night of April 19th, and there he found the acceptance of his resignation from the United States Army, signed by President Abraham Lincoln.

President Davis made him a Major and assigned him to the duty of organizing the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Departments at Richmond where he remained till June 1st, after which he was Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac under General Beauregard. He was present at the Battle of Blackburn Ford and Bull Run, July 18th and 21st where he rendered most efficient service.

He then served on the staff of General Joseph E. Johnston until January 15th, 1862, when he reported to General Albert Sidney Johnston, commanding the Army of the West, for duty with General Earl Van Dorn in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Soon after this he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and was assigned to the command of all the troops on White River, with the special and important mission of holding the enemy in check until after the Battle of Elk Horn.

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After that battle, which was fought March 6 and 7, 1862, the army was transferred to the eastern side of the Mississippi River, and the task of transferring it developed upon General Cabell. Within a week Price's Missouri and McCulloch's Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas Troops and his own command were safely and successfully transferred from different points on the White River to the eastern bank of the Mississippi.

When General Van Dorn's Army marched from Memphis to Corinth General Cabell accompanied it in command of a Texas brigade with an Arkansas regiment attached. He commanded this brigade in the several engagements around Corinth and Farmington. In this responsible position he displayed the highest soldierly qualities.

When General Bragg's Army marched to Kentucky General Cabell was transferred to an Arkansas Brigade which he commanded in the Battle of Iuka and Saltillo in September and at Corinth, September 2 and 3, and at Hatchie's Bridge on September 14.

He was wounded in the breast at Corinth while leading the charge of his brigade with conspicuous dash and courage, and was wounded again at Hatchie's Bridge.

His wounds having unfitted him for active field service, the remnants of his command were assigned temporarily to the First Mississippi Brigade under General Bowen, he was ordered to the Trans-Mississippi Department to recuperate and inspect the staff department of that army.

When sufficiently recovered for duty in Northwest Arkansas he was instructed to augment his command by recruits from every part of that section of the State. He was very successful and organized one of the largest and finest cavalry brigades west of the Mississippi. He commanded this brigade at Backbone Mountain, Bentonville, Fayetteville, Knob, Rieves' Station, Franklin, Poison Springs, Jefferson,

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Poteau River, Antoine, Elkins' Ferry, Marks' Mill, Pilot, Mo., Garner's Mills, Currant River, Boonville, Lexington, Mo., Big Blue, Independence, West Point, Marie De Cygne and other places in Arkansas and Missouri.

On the raid into Missouri he was captured in the open field near Mine Creek on October 24, 1864, and taken to Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, and from there to Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, where he remained until August 28, 1865.

Soon after the war General Cabell moved to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and engaged in the practice of law there with Major Wm. Glass as a partner. In 1872 he removed to Dallas, Texas, which has since been his home. He was three times elected Mayor of Dallas, 1874 to 1882. He was United States Marshal for the Northern District of Texas, during Cleveland's first administration, which office he very promptly resigned upon Harrison's election, with the characteristic comment, "To the victor belongs the spoils." He was sent as a delegate to the conventions that nominated Tilden at St. Louis in 1884 and Cleveland at Chicago in 1892.

General Cabell was Vice-President and General Manager of the Texas Trunk Railroad for four years. He was for years a member of Dallas Lodge No. 71, B. P. O. E.

At the meeting of the United Confederate Veterans in July, 1890, General Cabell was unanimously elected Lieutenant-General of the Trans-Mississippi Division—and was continuously re-elected to this high command by his comrades at every meeting of the Veterans. At their last meeting he was elected honorary Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans—the highest office in the gift of the organization. For many years General Cabell devoted his great organizing abilities to the welfare of this beneficient organization of the survivors of the great war and was throughout the whole South recognized and loved as one of its main pillars.

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So great was his devotion to the Lost Cause, to the surviving comrades of that mighty struggle, with their impoverished widows and orphans—so sympathetic with all their struggles to rebuild once more the New South on the foundations of the Old that it was often said of him: "He lived in the past." In a great and true sense this was so; as he was ever ready to lay aside any business of his own, however pressing, to give his whole time and energy to helping those stricken by the disasters of the heroic struggle. The establishment of the Home for Confederate Veterans at Austin was largely due to the untiring efforts of General Cabell to better the condition of his comrades in arms.

He worked unceasingly to this end and was very happy when the institution was finally established.

Another great work for which he labored successfully was the creation of a fund in Texas for pensions for Confederate soldiers.

Since 1872 General Cabell has lived at Dallas, Texas. There surrounded by his loving wife and children he led for many years the domestic life of a true Christian patriarch. To no other man came a higher reward of great love and intense devotion by his wife and children; nor has any family been more blessed in the constant example of a devoted husband and a loving father furnished by the pure Christian life he led. His beloved wife died in 1887 and from that day to the hour of his death, there was ever in his home the loving care of one or more of his children. The unremitting, constant, devoted care of his only daughter, Katie, during the long years after the death of his wife, is one of the priceless memories and the most cherished recollections to all of the thousands of his friends throughout the South. The love, the pride, the tenderness with which she so wholly dedicated herself to the comfort and happiness of her father sets a new mark for all daughters for all time to come.

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To inspire such love and devotion even in a daughter is a guarantee of greatness and goodness to which few mortals ever attain.

General Cabell died at his home in Dallas, Texas, about 9:30 p. m., February 22nd, 1911. Ten weeks before he had suffered a severe attack of bronchitis but rallied from this and became better. This left his heart very weak and told seriously on his vitality.

The evening of the 22nd his son, Ben., and daughter, Katie, were sitting in an adjoining room when the latter was moved to go to her father. She entered the room just as he drew his last breath.

There was no struggle, no evidence that death had come. Lying in an easy attitude, with arms folded across his breast, he seemed more to be sleeping peacefully than to have entered the realm of eternal rest. Beneath the flowing gray locks a half smile showed on the face.

The expression denoted contentment, almost a welcome to an end that he had expected and for which he was in all things prepared.

That he believed the end to be approaching was told in his actions when first stricken some ten weeks before. His children who had been called home were summoned to his bedside and he admonished them not to ask God that he might linger. He told them that the Great Father had been kind to him, and had given him in excess of the three-score years and ten allotted to mortals. For this he asked his children to offer up thanks to the Almighty. His last words to them on this occasion were "Strive all of you to keep yourselves and the government pure"—thus in a sentence emphasizing and confirming the great lesson of his noble life, the sanctity of the home and the stern intregrity he demanded of all public officers.

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As soon as the press announced General Cabell's death telegrams and letters of sympathy and condolence began to come in from every Southern State and many Northern ones; from Senators, Congressmen, Governors, Legislatures, Camps and Commanderies of Veterans, Confederate and Federal, individual veteran survivors of the great war, from men prominent in all walks of life, from surrounding daughters of veterans, from relatives and friends until it seemed that the universal sorrow must find in this way the immediate expression of its profound grief.

This great outpouring of the hearts of his thousands of friends will ever be cherished by his children as a precious balm in the hour of their great loss. The body lay in state until the 26th, the casket draped with a large Confederate flag, surrounded by masses of flowers and watched over by a guard of honor from the Confederate Veterans. At 8:30, the morning of the 26th, a funeral mass was said at the Sacred Heart Cathedral. At 1:30 p. m. the Catholic burial service began. In compliance with General Cabell's wish that all who desired might take one last look on his face, the casket was placed on the veranda. Those entering and those soon to leave life, little children who knew him only as their tender loving friend, old Confederate veterans who had followed him on many stricken fields and hundreds of heart-broken friends filed by in solemn procession saying their last farewell to one so greatly honored and beloved by them all.

While the band played "Nearer my God to Thee," the procession started. Following the caisson, draped in the two flags—the U. S. and the Confederate—came his riderless horse, remindful of the dead Cavalry Officer, then the Infantry and Artillery of the Texas National Guard, the Confederate Veterans, with them being mingled Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic.

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Following the members of his family came state, city and country officials, prominent men from all over the State, members of the Dallas Lodge of Elks, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Woodmen of the World, Spanish War Veterans and thousands of citizens, the procession requiring thirty-five minutes to pass a given point.

At the conclusion of the religious ceremony at the cemetery a salute of six guns was fired followed by three volleys of musketry fired by the Confederate Guard. Another salute of six guns followed by the sad, sweet strains of Taps— the soldier's last farewell.

In paying a tribute to a great man whom God has called to his Last Rest, after a long life of strenuous work the embarrassment is to select the few words most fitting to express concisely the great range of this work, its difficulties and hardships, its trials and its victories, the intensity and nobility of the efforts made and above all to estimate correctly the great and lasting influence upon posterity of a long and noble life.

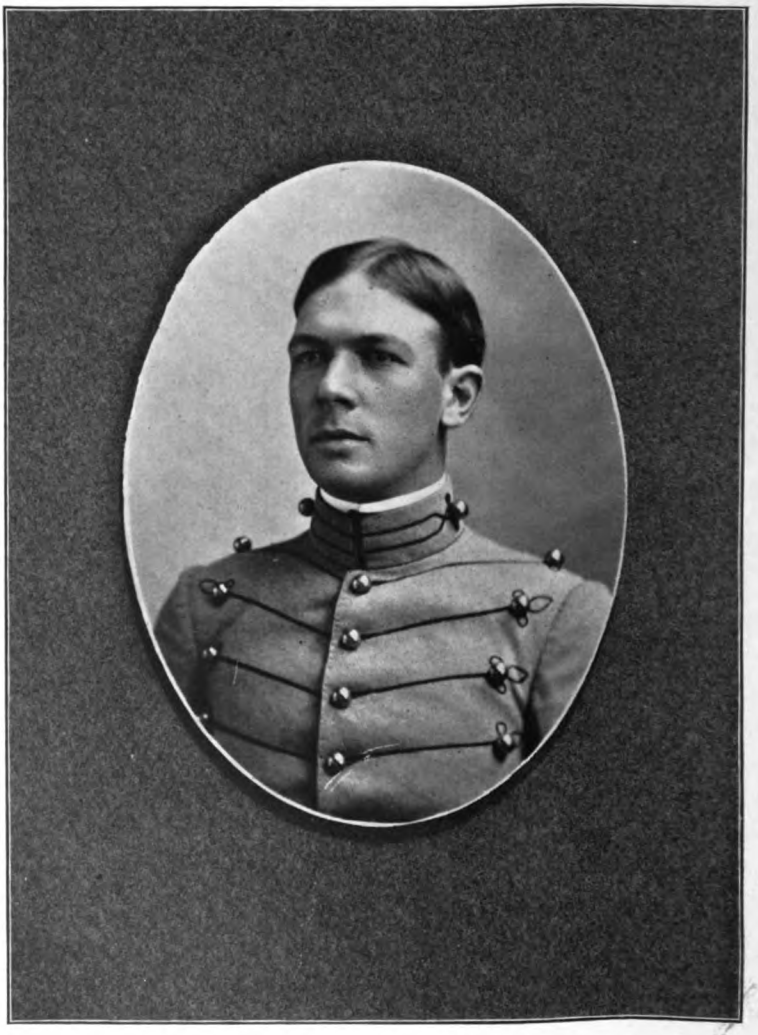
From his boyhood to the day of his death General Cabell was a worker; whether as a student, a cadet, an officer of the U. S. Army, in the four years of war, as a lawyer, a mayor, a railroad man, a U. S. Marshall, a commander of United Confederate Veterans—the dominant traits of his character, industry, devotion to duty and the sternest integrity, marked his daily work. Love of humanity was part of his life; children adored him because he had that rare magnetism which attracted them.

While he was stern in war, exacting the utmost from his men, yet as he always led in times of danger and was sympathetic in times of distress his men idolized him.

Though his life work covered such a multitude of different occupations and though he shone in all, I think the welfare and happiness of his old comrades in arms and their

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LIEUTENANT NELSON A. GOODSPEED.

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suffering widows and children were closest to his heart and engaged his most earnest attention for the forty last years of his long life.

Always true, loyal to duty and patriotic in his devotion to his people, he embodied the highest type of the chivalry of the South; the flower of the entire nation.

A loving husband and father, a patriotic citizen, an official of the sternest integrity, a truly glorious soldier, a philanthropist with a heart of gold, in the truest sense a very great and good man, he has answered the last roll call and passed over the river to stand with Stonewall Jackson, Robert E. Lee and all that glorious immortal host of heroes of the Lost Cause, secure forever, in the deep love and admiration of all who knew him and an inspiration for years to come to the youth of this beloved South land.

Death came so softly, set its signet on his brow, kissed his soul away and left a smile upon his lips saying, "All is well. Yes; all is well."

DR. R. C. CABELL.

NELSON ALLEN GOODSPEED.

No. 4105. CLASS OF 1902.

Died, January 7, 1912, at Hot Springs, Ark., aged 36.

Patient, cheerful, brave and thorough—in these four words is summed up the life of NELSON ALLEN GOODSPEED of the Class of 1902, who died at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, on January 7, 1912.

He entered the U. S. Military Academy from St. Albans, Vermont, and throughout his cadetship applied himself to whatever he undertook with that patience, cheerfulness and thoroughness which were inherent in his nature and were so characteristic of his service as an officer.

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While a Cadet he played for several years on the Academy Football Team. He was a big, strong, husky fellow with a heart equally large; into whose mind it is doubtful if there ever entered an unkind thought of anyone. "His cheery nature shed brightness on all who were fortunate enough to know his friendship. His noble ideals, his patience and his efficient execution of duty are an example for all who were privileged to know him. The high courage with which he met difficulties and sickness bespoke the true soldier."

Upon graduating he was assigned to the Third Cavalry with which he served until detached for recruiting duty in 1905. In the same year he was married to Miss Estella Wright Crampton of St. Albans.

Soon after reporting again for duty with his regiment in Texas he began to fail; but in spite of many appeals refused to take a leave of absence to recuperate, saying that the regiment was short of officers and that his duty lay there. He loved the service and was loyal to it in his every thought and action.

In August, 1908, it became only too evident that he was suffering from tuberculosis and he was sent to Fort Bayard. It was characteristic of him that even when this dread disease laid hold upon him, he met it with cheerfulness and courage. His one hope was that he might recover sufficiently to stay in the service. Although grievously disappointed in this, for he was retired in May, 1911, yet he fought bravely on.

No soldier ever fought more bravely nor was there ever a more splendid example in public or private life than was exhibited in the life of our classmate, Nelson Allen Goodspeed.

He rests now in the cemetery of St. Albans, Vermont, the home of his boyhood. His resting place is in the tender care of his widow and little son and daughter. The loving memory of his tenderness, courage and devotion is their heritage, and that of his classmates to one of whom has been given the privilege of writing this testimonal of love and esteem.

CLASSMATE.

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GEORGE G. GREENOUGH.

No. 2105. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, June 27, 1912, at Charleston, S. C., aged 69.

"Brig. Gen. George G. Greenough, U. S. A., retired, was born at Washington, D. C., on December 8, 1844. He was educated in France and was graduated from the U. S. M. A. in the Class of 1865, and promoted in the Army Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry. He was transferred to the Twenty-first Infantry in 1866, and was assigned in 1870 to the Fourth Artillery, becoming Captain in 1883, Major in 1898, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1901, Colonel in 1903, and was retired for age December 8, 1908, as Brigadier General. General Greenough was Assistant Professor of French at West Point from 1868 to 1873. He served in the Modoc Indian Campaign in 1873, in the Nevada Expedition in 1875 and in the Powder River Expedition of 1876-7. He was appointed Military Instructor at the University of California in 1877, and remained there two years. He was a crack shot. In 1898 General Greenough was appointed Commander of the Artillery Defences of Washington, D. C. He served in Cuba during the Campaigns of 1898 and 1899, and in the Philippines the two following years. General Greenough was the inventor of a number of devices for Artillery operations. He belonged to the West Point Army Mess, the M. O. L. L. U. S. and the Third Army Corps Union. He was unmarried."—Army and Navy Journal.

Efforts, without success, were made to find relatives of General Greenough in order to obtain a photograph.

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WILLIAM H. COFFIN.

No. 2475. CLASS OF 1873.

Died, August 2, 1912, at Rochester, Minn., aged 61.

COLONEL WILLIAM HARRISON COFFIN, Coast Artillery Corps, was born August 26, 1851. Class 1873. Assigned upon graduation to the Fifth Artillery. He served as an Instructor in various departments at the Military Academy and as Professor of Military Science at the University of Vermont. He was Adjutant, Fifth Artillery, 1889 to 1893. He served for some years with the light battery of his regiment; assisted in organizing the Siege Artillery, 1898, and commanded one of the new batteries. He was a graduate of the Artillery School. His long service was rendered on both seacoasts, on the plains and in the Philippines. He reached the grade of Colonel of Coast Artillery, September, 1908, and at the time of his death held the assignment to command of the Artillery District of Narragansett Bay, one of the most important commands in the Army.

He died at The Mayo Hospital, Rochester, Minnesota, August 2, 1912, and was interred at Oak Hill Cemetery, D. C., August 6, 1912.

He was the commander of the important artillery district tributary to Narragansett Bay and known to the world as "Colonel," but to me he remained to the last as "Billy" Coffin, the warm-hearted, generous-natured friend of forty odd years. It requires no strain of memory to call to view the high-minded young gentleman who donned the "gray coatee" in sixty-nine and honored it from the day we first met him until the hour when, as the slender-waisted Adjutant, he conducted the graduating parade. The code of ethics of the Corps, which has meant so much to the Army for a century past, was to him the breath of life. He absorbed it in his very soul and abided by it in all his professional career. If

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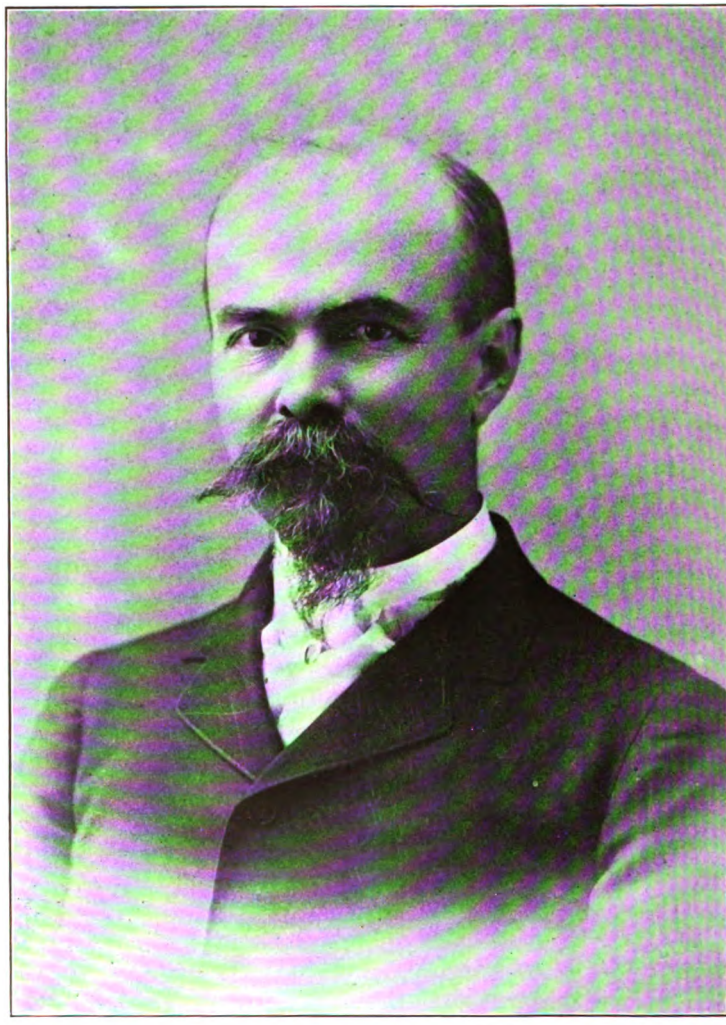


COLONEL WILLIAM H. COFFIN.

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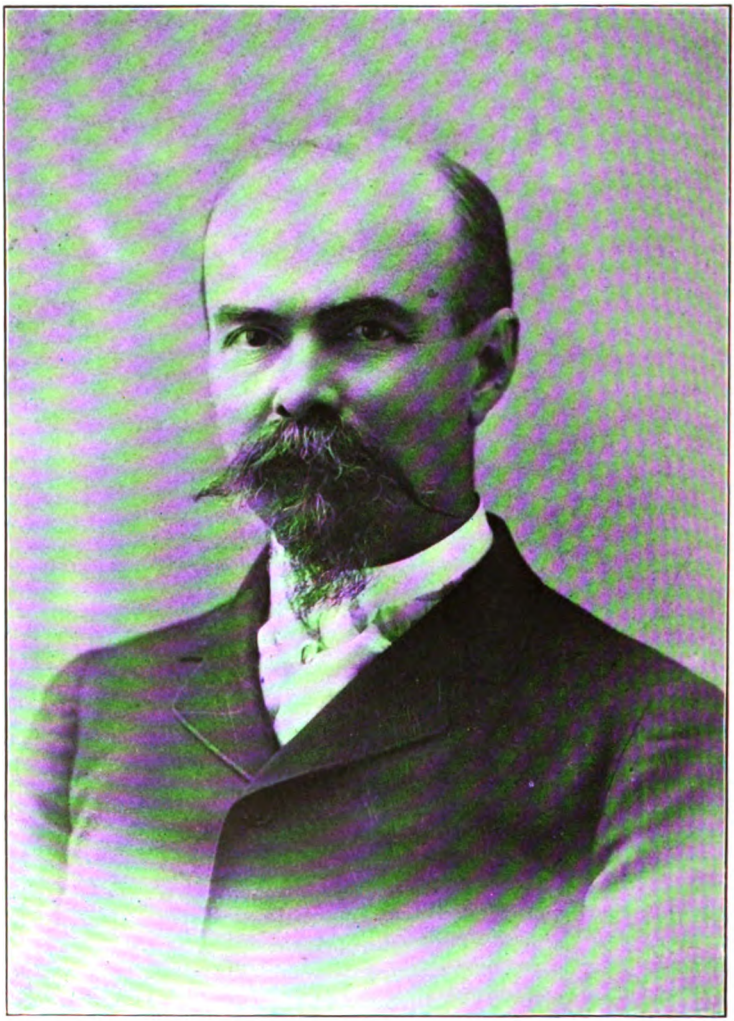
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CAPTAIN FREDERICK A. HINMAN.

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CAPTAIN FREDERICK A. HINMAN.

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there was a clear cut right and wrong to any question there was never need to ask on which side he stood. Affection for the flag and devotion to duty were to him as religion. He had risen from Cadet to Colonel of Coast Artillery. Throughout his career, though he knew his steps on the ladder of promotion were assured him through seniority, he never relaxed his preparation for any duty to which he might be called. And at the last when dread disease slowly but surely drew his career to an end, all the gentleness of his character shone forth resplendently.

He was laid away, by those who had known and loved him, on the beautiful slope of "Oak Hill," with those of his family who had gone before. As the last honors were paid the Colors were unfurled on the terrace above his final resting place; the sun which had been struggling all the morning to break the bonds of lowering clouds, came out and shone upon the martial setting, as if to typify the brightness of the future life to the departed spirit of our soldier dead.

It was a joy to have known him; an honor to have called him friend, and a grief to have lost him.

CLASSMATE.

FREDERICK A. HINMAN.

No. 2168. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, August 16, 1912, at Flushing, N. Y., aged 66.

Captain Frederick A. Hinman, U. S. Army, retired, who died at his residence, 111 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, Long Island, on Friday, August 16, entered the Military Academy at West Point September 29, 1863, and graduated high in his class June 17, 1867. He was assigned to the Engineer Corps of the Army by virtue of his high standing and from a Second Lieutenant was promoted to the grade of first Lieutenant October 1, 1869. He became a Captain

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of Engineers June 17, 1881, and was retired from active service for disability incurred in line of duty February 26, 1891. He served for some years with the Engineer Battalion stationed at Willet's Point (now Fort Totten) and later in various parts of the country. Captain Hinman was born in Michigan, but was appointed to the Military Academy from Virginia. On June 12, 1888, he married Miss Carrie Hammer at Elm Grove, the home of the bride, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Since his retirement Captain and Mrs. Hinman have lived in Flushing. He was a man of quiet, studious habits and had traveled extensively. He possessed descriptive power to a remarkable degree and conversed with his friends about his travels in a most entertaining and instructive manner. On Monday, August 19, his funeral took place, the Rev. William Morrison, an old friend of the family, officiating. In accordance with his previously expressed wishes, the funeral was only attended by relatives and the intimate friends of the deceased. The interment was in the Flushing Cemetery. Mrs. Hinman survives him.—Army and Navy Journal.

PERCY ALEXANDER.

No. 4617. CLASS OF 1907.

Died, September 7, 1912, at Shreveport, La., aged 29.

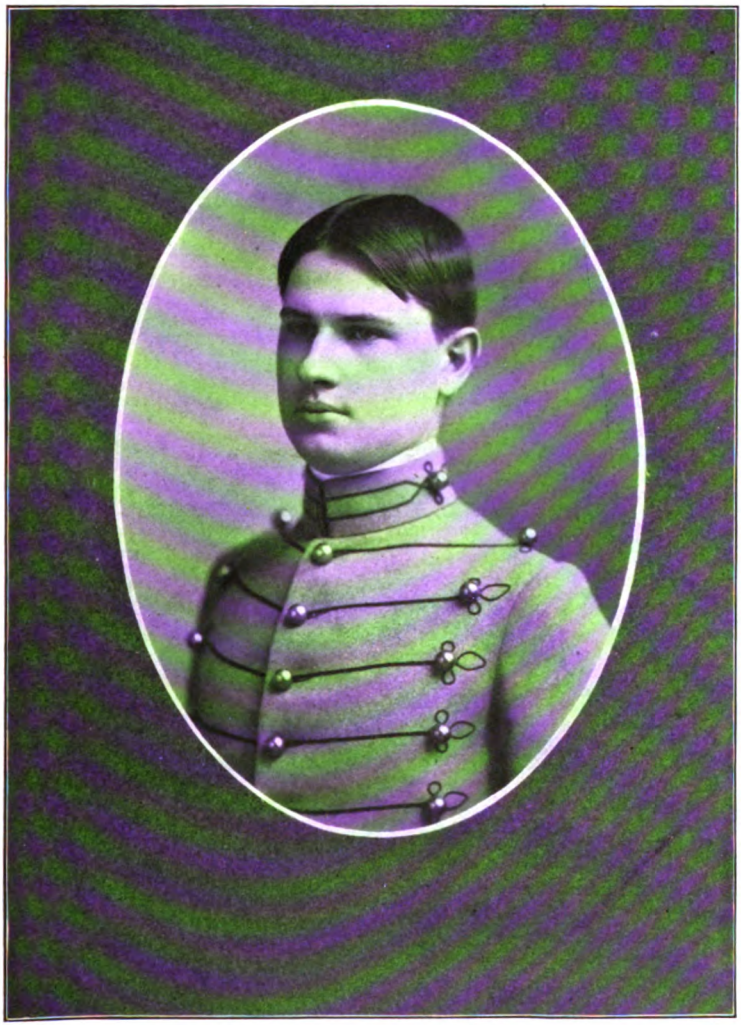
PERCY ALEXANDER, who died at Shreveport, Louisiana, September 7, 1912, as the result of a wound inflicted by a weak-minded negro two weeks before, was born at Shreveport, Louisiana, on June 4, 1883.

Mr. Alexander was the son of Taliaferro and Laura Lester Alexander. His father is the senior member of the law firm of Alexander & Wilkinson.

He attended the local schools of Shreveport until 16 years old when he went to the Virginia Military Institute for two years, and later for two years at the University of Virginia.

He entered West Point in 1903 and graduated in June, 1907, commissioned as Second Lieutenant and assigned to the

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MR. PERCY ALEXANDER.

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Ninth Infantry. He resigned about six weeks after graduation and entered upon the study of law. He was admitted to the bar on December 13, 1909, and commenced the practice of law as a member of his father's firm.

On Sunday evening, August 25, 1912, while paying a social visit and seated on the porch of the residence talking with a friend, he was, without cause or warning, shot through the body with a pistol in the hands of a weak-minded, or perhaps drunken negro. He died, as a result of the wound, on September 7, 1912.

Following his death a meeting of the Shreveport Bar Association was held and proceedings had as shown by the following extract from the Shreveport Times of October 17, 1912:

A large portion of the Shreveport Bar Association gathered in Judge Sutherlin's court room yesterday morning to pay tribute to the memory and mourn the untimely demise of Percy Alexander who was so cowardly assassinated last month. In presenting the memorial in behalf of the committee appointed some days ago by the Bar Association, touching references were made to the many splendid qualities of the deceased by former Governor Newton C. Blanchard, Hon. J. D. Wilkinson, Judge Sutherlin, Honorable E. H. Randolph and Judge Bell.

Governor Blanchard, in presenting the resolution, said in part: "The Shreveport Bar is again called upon to mourn the loss of one of its members. Our friend and brother, Percy Alexander, Esq., recently met with a death so tragic as to add to the poignancy of his taking off. Full of life and health and hope at the early age of twenty-nine years with the promise of an honorable and successful career before him, he was called hence. His physical body spiritless remains on earth, but 'dust thou art to dust to returneth' was not written of the soul, and his spirit unencumbered has gone out of our sight and ken into the Great Beyond."

"Educated at the Military Academy at West Point, he had the training and bearing of a soldier and when he faced death, knowing that he faced it, he met the situation with the steady courage that

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characterizes the soldier who falls in battle, and with the patience and fortitude that looks beyond the transitory life into the larger and sublimer sphere.

"He came of a distinguished ancestry. His great grandfather, Honorable J. G. Taliaferro, long held the position of associate justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. His father, Taliaferro Alexander, a leading member of this bar, has won before this court and before the higher courts of the state, a reputation entitling him to be ranked with the foremost lawyers of the state.

"The son, to whom this memorial is dedicated, gave promise of sustaining at the bar the high reputation for legal ability that had come to him by inheritance."

Mr. Wilkinson spoke with tender reminiscence of his dead associate. He said that the deceased was a gentlemen by instinct besides one by birth and breeding and that he had never heard him utter an impure thought during his personal and professional association with him. Mr. Wilkinson was deeply affected at times as he referred to his pleasant connection with the martyred lawyer.

Judge Bell paid a splendid tribute to the many fine qualities of the deceased, as did Judge Sutherlin and Mr. Randolph.

The memorials which were adopted with the amendment that a copy of them be inscribed in the record of the court and that a copy of them be presented to the late Mr. Alexander's family and, also, be published in the press of Shreveport, were as follows:

"In the ordinary course of human events the old must die and the young may die and pass from earth and its scenes forever. When an aged man, whose tottering feet have trod the allotted span of life, of three score years and ten, is gathered to his fathers, we can but feel that death, like the harvester, is gleaning the ripened grain and claiming his own. But when the grim Messenger comes and takes away a young man, just entering the zenith of his strength and power before his untried faculties have been demonstrated in the arena of life, before he has tasted the fruits of victory or worn the laurel wreath of success, we, without irreverance, are prone to feel that the Great Reaper may have made a mistake and that it were, perhaps, better had He not cut down at the threshhold of life the good and pure, the young and strong.

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"While we bow in humble submission to the will of an all-wise God, such thoughts unwillingly force themselves upon us when we contemplate the death of our friend and brother at the bar, Percy Alexander, who departed this life on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1912, at the age of twenty-nine years.

"He had not yet reached the summit of his strength and power, and was just entering on a career in life that would try his faculties and demonstrate his worth. He had not yet tasted fully the sweet and bitter fruit that hang along the road of life, and while yet waiting and watching for the fruition of his hopes he was stricken down by the hand of an assassin, without cause, without excuse.

"He was a young man without pretensions and without guile. He was modest and unassuming. He rarely spoke an unkind word, and never uttered an impure thought. He was unafraid, and when it was known that in a few hours at most he must answer the final call of death, he did not falter or repine. And when he was entering the Great Shadow, that must sooner or later envelop us all, he did so like a conquerer, like a victor, and though he yielded, yet triumphed; though he died he seems to live.

"Nature had endowed him with a splendid mind and a strong moral character, and in the best institutions of the country his intellect had been shaped and fashioned to meet the most obstruse questions and to solve the most difficult propositions of the law, while his moral strength had been the constant care of a Roman father and the tender solicitude of a loving mother. And when the final summons came, he was just giving evidence of a tutored mind and moral worth which bespoke for him a brilliant future among the great lawyers of the state.

"Strong, yet unassuming, learned, yet willing to learn; brave, yet as tender as a woman; pure, yet not pretentious; loving, yet undemonstrative, a dutiful son and loving brother, a steadfast friend and splendid citizen, the bodily part of him has passed to 'silence and pathetic dust.'

"Into the Great Beyond, his unfettered spirit has gone to dwell. In that higher Court where all appeals must at last be adjudged his disciplined faculties will find full sway. In this lower tribunal we record for a time this testimonial of our esteem and regard until our judgment is affirmed, amended or revised by the Great Judge of us all.

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"Resolved, that in his death the Shreveport Bar has suffered the loss of one of its most promising young members, the State a citizen whose opening career gave promise of civic achievement and usefulness of a high order, his friends a beloved and cherished companion, and his parents a son whose life, we believe, would have been an honor to his family.

"N. C. BLANCHARD,
"J. D. WILKINSON,
"E. B. HERNDON, JR.,
"C. P. PROTHRO,
"P. N. BROWN,
"D. C. SCARBOROUGH, JR.,
"Committee."

LEWIS CASSIDY ROCKWELL.

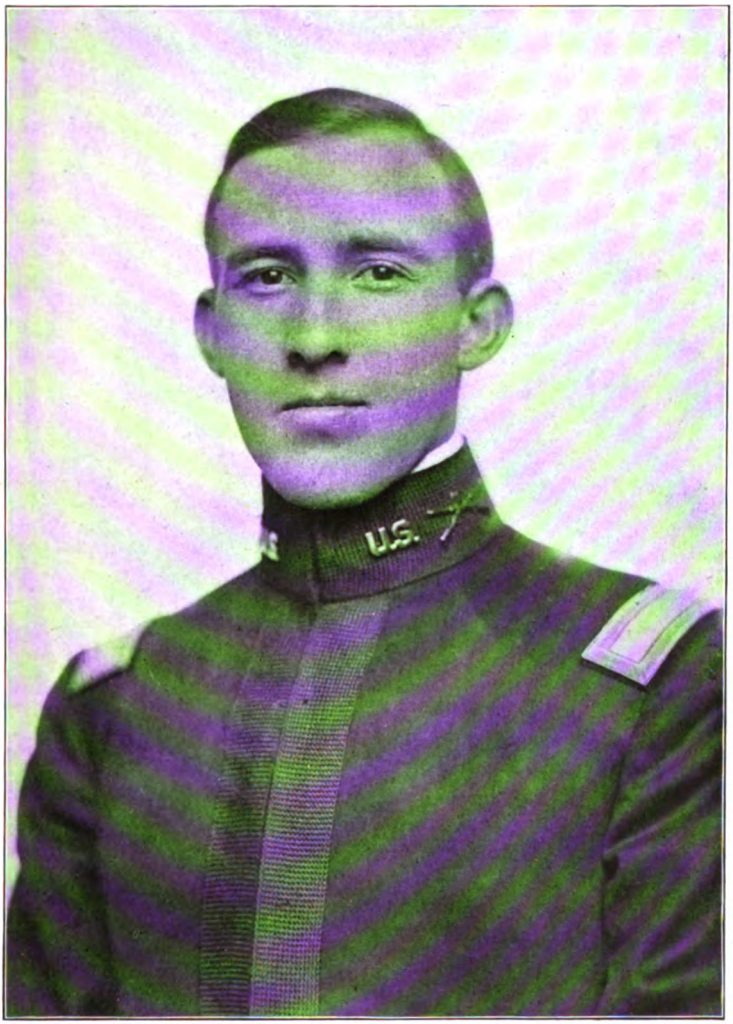
No. 4607. CLASS OF 1907.

Died, September 28, 1912, at Takoma Park, D. C., aged 29.

"LIEUTENANT ROCKWELL died in the hospital four hours later." We who knew that the little note meant Lew Rockwell felt death coming pretty close to home when we read it. We had read with pride of Rockwell's feats of flying and we hoped to see him achieve renown in what to him must have seemed the very fulfilment of desire, for of all traits of his character the love of freedom was strongest, and when is man so free as when he sails the very air of Heaven? This love of freedom was indeed Rockwell's dominating emotion. No savage taken from his woods and shut up in prison ever felt confinement more keenly than Lew did during the four years at West Point, and he always used to say that any place, even West Point, looked better from the outside in than from the inside out.

However, his cheerful temperament, adaptability and capacity for enjoyment not only carried him through, but

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LIEUTENANT LEWIS C. ROCKWELL.

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brightened cadet days for all the rest of us. Rockwell was strong in initiative, strong in executive ability and a marvel in achieving success. Whether building a chute for camp illumination or building a winning basketball team for the Corps his ideas were sound and he carried them out with tremendous dash and vigor. After graduation—which ceremony by the way he limped to on crutches, a pontoon boat having caught and sprained both his ankles shortly before—he was assigned to the Tenth Infantry and belonged to that regiment until his death.

In the early part of 1912 he was detailed for aviation duty and quickly became a steady, finished flyer of both aeroplanes and hydro-aeroplanes. His death occurred in an aeroplane accident at College Park, a Wright machine that he was piloting failing to pick up after a glide and crushing him in its fall.

We were sorry to lose him, for he was a rare man, a man's man, and we hate to see them go. We wish his name were still on the list, and he himself could be back with us again.

Lieutenant Rockwell was the only son of Captain Charles H. Rockwell, Class of 1869, and Cecilia Moulton. On his mother's side he was related to the Shermans of Ohio.

His record as given in the Cullum Register is as follows:

Military History.—Cadet at the Military Academy, June 15, 1903 to June 14, 1907, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

(Second Lieut., 3d Lnfantry)

On leave, to Sept. 14, 1907.

Served: At Fort Lawton, Wash., Sept. 19, 1907 to March 27, 1908; on detached service, School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., April 1 to June 30, 1908; at Fort Lawton, July 2, 1908 to—

* * *

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ROBERT LEE LOUNSBURY.

No. 4618. CLASS OF 1907.

Died, October 2, 1912, at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., aged 28.

In the passing of ROBERT LEE LOUNSBURY, who was born at Cathcart, Ontario, Canada, August 21, 1884, the Military Academy, the Class of 1907, and the Army at large, have lost a faithful servant.

Unobtrusive and modest yet at all times active and earnest in any good or progressive cause, he embodied the spirit of the ideal soldier. For coupled with his efficiency was an unusual personality that gave benefit to all whose good fortune led them under its influence. Who has ever associated with "Lownie" (as he was familiarly known) without shortly being impressed with his generosity of character; and who has ever buffeted with him the rough places of military life without experiencing a keen uplift from his wholesome lightheartedness? Many a dull and dark hour of Cadet days has he brightened for his classmates by his very presence, and when ambition urged him on he never elbowed. If Arnold's "sweetness and light" might be applied to a man, that phrase with all it represents would best express what Lounsbury meant to his friends, his classmates, and brother officers.

From the Class of 1907 and from the Army, a great soul fondly spoken of, fondly thought of, has been "untimely ripped." Staunch, determined in the fight, zealous without jostling, true and honorable especially in small things, tactful and large hearted, a bright champion of all that the Army and the Corps should stand for—such was Lounsbury; and we who knew him best stand silently about his tomb uncovered, repeating in reverence the motto of his life—

"They also serve who only stand and wait."

CLASSMATE.

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LIEUTENANT ROBERT L. LOUNSBURY.

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The following is a copy of the regimental order issued:

Headquarters First Cavlary,
Presidio of San Francisco, California,
October 6, 1912.

General Orders,
No. 2.

It is the sad duty of the Regimental Commander to announce to the regiment the death of 2d Lieutenant Robert L. Lounsbury, 1st Cavalry, on the 2d day of October, 1912, from a fracture of the base of the skull, due to a fall from his horse.

Lieutenant Lounsbury was one of the most promising of the younger officers of the regiment. A man of sterling character, intelligent, energetic and trustworthy; he possessed in every respect the requirements necessary to the making of the highest class of cavalry officer.

The sympathy of the regiment is extended to the family of the deceased officer in their great sorrow. The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of military mourning for thirty days from the receipt of this order.

By Order of Colonel Finley:
(Seal) P. A. MURPHY,
Captain and Adjutant 1st Cavalry.

The following is the military record of Lounsbury furnished by the Regimental Adjutant:

Cadet Military Academy, June 15, 1903.
2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry, June 14, 1907.

Assigned to regiment August 2, 1907; on graduation leave September 14, 1907; joined Troop E on September 17, 1907, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Commanding troop October 19 to November 8, 1907, and from December 5 to 31, 1907.

Left San Francisco, Calif., with regiment, December 5, 1907, and arrived at Manila, P. I., January 2, 1908, taking station at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampange, P. I., the following day. Range Officer at Division Rifle Competition, Manila, P. I., January 5 to 12, 1908. Commanding troop from January 20 to March 2d, and May 5 to 8, 1908. Sick in quarters May 19 to 25, 1908. Commanding troop July 4 to 6th, and August 19 to September 16, 1908. Commanding Troop H

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September 28 to October 5th, 1908. Commanding Machine Gun Platoon, October 13-14, 1908. Commanding Troop F, October 16 to 18, 1908. Left post October 20, 1908, for Topographical Survey duty under the Chief Engineer Officer, Philippine Division.

Copy of letter from Officer in Charge of Military Mapping, concerning work performed by Lieutenant Lounsbury, while on duty in connection with Military Mapping:

Headquarters Philippines Division,
Manila, P. I., January 7, 1910.

The Commanding Officer,
First Cavalry, U. S. Army,
Camp Stotsenburg, P. I.

Sir:

I have the honor to make the following report concerning the work of Lieutenant Robert L. Lounsbury, 1st Cavalry, on Military Mapping.

Lieutenant Lounsbury was on his work from November 2, 1908 to September 25, 1909. When detailed he had no experience on this class of work. From the first he worked hard and faithfully, and the results of his work showed rapid improvement.

He stuck to his work under trying conditions when sick. He returns to his regiment capable of good and accurate transit and level work and topographical filling in with these instruments.

This office is under obligations to him for hard and conscientious work. It is regretted that through oversight this report has been delayed.

Very respectfully,
E. R. STUART,
Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,
In Charge of Military Mapping.

Relieved from duty under Chief Engineer Officer, Philippines Division, and joined troop at Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., September 29, 1909. Commanding troop from October 9, 1909. Sick in quarters November 2 to 7, 1909. Left Manila, P. I., with regiment, January 15, 1910, arrived at San Francisco, Calif., February 12, and taking station at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, on February 16, 1910. On leave February 17 to 26, 1910. Commanding troop from February 27 to March 19. Inspecting target range at Toll Gate, Oregon, March 19 and 20, 1910. On leave April 26, 27, 1910. Commanding

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troop March 21 to April 25, inclusive, and from April 28 to June 3, 1910. Duty under Chief Engineer Officer, Department of the Columbia, from June 3 to July 28, 1910. Commanding troop from July 28 to September 9th. Duty at Seattle, Washington, September 9 to September 20th, 1910, conducting horses of 2d Squadron to that place. Commanding troop September 21 to October 18. Changed station from Fort Walla Walla, Washington, to Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, leaving Walla Walla, September 24 and arriving at Fort Yellowstone, September 26. Duty in Yellowstone National Park, October 18 to 29. Commanding troop October 30 to December 5. On leave from December 5, 1910 to January 14, 1911. Commanding troop January 15 to April 1. Appointed Squadron Q. M. & Commissary, 2nd Squadron, from Troop E, April 1, 1911. Commanding Troop E, April 1 to May 9. Duty with Troop E, May 10 to 27. On leave May 27 to 29. Duty with Troop E, May 30 to June 12. On detached service in Yellowstone National Park, in charge of Lake Station, June 12 to 29. Detailed Quartermaster, Commissary and Post Treasurer, Fort Yellowstone, June 30, 1911. On leave August 4 to 9. Detailed Acting Adjutant, September 4 and relieved as such, September 13. Acting Adjutant, November 4 to 10. Detached service in Yellowstone National Park, November 10 to 16. Commanding Troop E, November 24 to 26. Sick in quarters, December 27, 1911 to January 6, 1912. Acting Adjutant, and commanding Troop E, January 13 to 15. Detailed as Post Adjutant and Prison Officer, February 4. On leave from May 13 to June 9, 1912. Relieved as Adjutant and Prison Officer, May 27, 1912. Detailed as Prison Officer, June 10, 1912. Acting Adjutant, June 26 to 30, 1912. Sick in quarters from July 21 to 28 and from August 1 to 12, 1912. Commanding Troop "G", August 20 to 24, 1912. Detailed as Post Adjutant, September 11, 1912. Inspecting stations in Yellowstone National Park, September 7 to 11, 1912. Died at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, October 2, 1912, from injury received by fall from horse, in line of duty.

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JOHN H. WHOLLEY.

No. 3366. CLASS OF 1890.

Died, October 12, 1912, at Fort Shafter, H. T., aged 45.

MAJOR JOHN H. WHOLLEY, Second U. S. Infantry, died of heart disease. He was born in Salem, Massachusetts, January 13, 1868, was appointed to West Point from his native State September 1, 1885, graduated in 1890 and was assigned to the Fourth Infantry as Second Lieutenant; was promoted to First Lieutenant March 3, 1897, assigned to the Twenty-Fourth Infantry, promoted to Captain November 20, 1899, assigned to the Second Infantry, and to Major, Second Infantry, May 9, 1911.

He served at Fort Spokane, Washington, September to October, 1892; at Fort Sherman, Idaho, to September, 1894, (in the field with troops, Coeur d'Alene mining district, Idaho, July to September, 1892); (in the field during Coxey movement, May, 1894); recruiting service at Seattle, Washington, September 1894 to June, 1896.

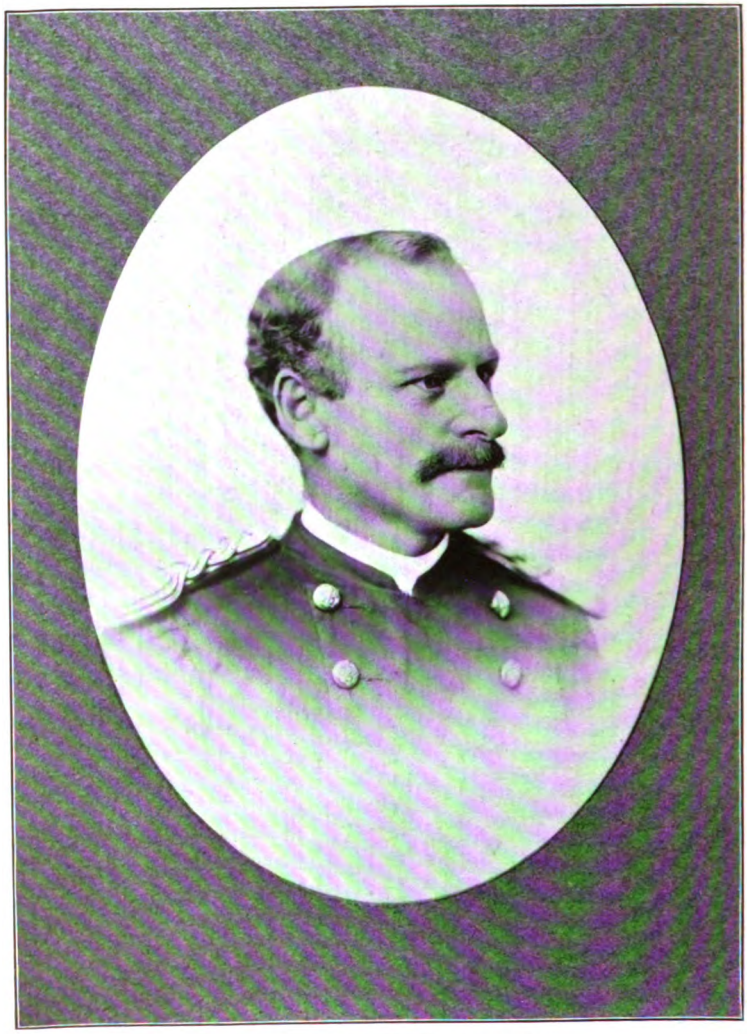
From June 23, 1896, until April 28, 1898, he was on college duty at the University of Washington, Washington, and from September 1, 1904, until September 30, 1906, was on same duty at the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, California. He was a member of the Army War College 1911.

At the beginning of the Spanish-American War he was appointed Colonel of the First Washington U. S. Volunteers, sailed with his regiment to the Philippines in October, 1898, and during the early days of the Philippine Insurrection participated in numerous engagements, notably at Paco and Santa Ana, February 4th and 5th, 1899; San Pedro Macati, Guadaloupe Church, Pateros, Taguig and Pasig, March, 1899.

From April 18, 1899, to June 10, 1899, he was assigned by General Lawton to command the First Brigade, Eighth

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COLONEL WILLIAM L. BUCK.

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Army Corps, and with it took part in the Morong Campaign, including engagements at Cainta, Taytay and the capture of Morong. For efficient service rendered during this time he was highly commended by General Lawton.

He was honorably mustered out as Colonel of the First Washington Volunteers November 1, 1899, and accepted a Majority in the Forty-First U. S. Volunteers November 2, 1899, returned to the Philippines with this regiment and during 1900 took an active part in the closing days of the Philippine Insurrection on the north line in Pampanga Province. He was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer service July 3, 1901.

Major Wholley leaves a wife and daughter.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

WILLIAM LANGDON BUCK.

No. 2733. Class of 1878.

Died, October 20, 1912, at Washington, D. C., aged 57.

William Langdon Buck was born at Mobile, Alabama, January 30, 1856,. and died at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., October 20, 1912. He was the son of Colonel William A. Buck and Margaret Langdon. Colonel William A. Buck was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, moved to Mobile at the age of fifteen, raised and commanded a regiment of Infantry in the Confederate Army at the age of thirty. He was the son of Amos Buck, born at Bucksport, Maine, who moved from thence to Reading, Pennsylvania, and later to Alabama. Amos Buck was the son of Jonathon Buck, Jr., who founded Bucksport, Maine, and who was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War, from the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

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The father of Jonathon Buck, Jr., and the great-great grandfather of Colonel William Langdon Buck was Jonathon Buck, an officer of the Crown in the Colonial War. The mother of Colonel William L. Buck was Margaret Langdon, daughter of Levi L. Langdon and granddaughter of Giles Langdon of Connecticut, who was a Captain in the Revolutionary War. The genealogy of Colonel Buck is thus given in detail for the purpose of showing that he came from a line of soldiers, both through his maternal and paternal ancestors, and that he was following out in a perfectly logical way the characteristics which he had inherited, when he entered the National Academy at West Point, from the First Congressional District of Alabama, in 1874. He graduated from West Point in 1878, and began his service in the United States Army at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Georgia. From this point he went to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and then to Newport, Kentucky After this he was detailed as Military Instructor at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, and was connected with this institution at a time when General Stephen D. Lee was its President. A strong friendship was in this way established between General Lee and Colonel Buck.

Colonel Buck was also on duty with the Wisconsin National Guard and at St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin.

After ending up his detail at A. & M. College, Mississippi, Colonel Buck saw ten years' service on the frontier and was engaged in several Indian campaigns. He then had three years in the Philippines, and from this post was transferred to Alaska, where he was on duty for a year.

When Colonel Buck graduated from West Point he was among the first of the youths of Alabama who, after the war, entered the service of their country through its Military Academy, and in this way it became his good fortune to perform a signal service in teaching the people of his section of

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the country that the war was over and that we were all again part of a reunited country. I can well remember the impression which this splendid scion of an old Southern family made when he first returned to his home, wearing proudly the uniform of the United States Army. As a natural result of the war, there was a great prejudice among the people of the South generally, against a soldier dressed in blue. The internecine conflict between the Blue and the Gray had been so terrible in its character that it was hard for those who fought and suffered to look with complacency upon the uniform of the Federal Army. But when this young man returned to his friends and his neighbors wearing the blue uniform, it at once had a most remarkable effect upon them and was an incident of moment in the beginning of that reconciliation between those who wore the Gray and those who wore the Blue, which is now fortunately so complete. As an Instructor at the Colleges of Mississippi and Wisconsin, he performed service of a very high character, his qualifications as a disciplinarian being complete. While engaged in service on the frontier he carried to a successful conclusion many difficult and dangerous enterprises. In the Philippines, Buck's Battalian received honorable mention on more than one occasion, and in leading his troops in a charge from boats through a heavy surf established in a way a unique record in warfare. The distinguishing characteristics of Colonel Buck were his high ideas of his duties both as a man and a soldier, and the capacity to pursue every goal which he had before him in an undeviating and unswerving manner.

While in the Philippines he was stricken with an Oriental disease, "a pestilence that walketh at noon-day." He was like a soldier shot down upon the field of battle, and after he was thus attacked no one ever made a pluckier fight against the disabilities which this disease imposed upon him, than he did. After his transfer from the Philippines to Alaska, this insidious complaint carried him almost to the door of

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death, but when so reduced in health that he was hardly able to raise his hand, his unconquered spirit boldly proclaimed that he would get well, and step by step the power of his will carried him back to strength and health. He then stood the ninety-mile ride test, securing his promotion first to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel, and then to that of a full Colonel. Later, after undertaking one of the physical tests required at stated periods of all officers, when the thermometer was many degrees below zero, his system was not in a condition to withstand the renewed attack of his old enemy, and his health again failed him. He kept up the fight without any deterioration in his pluck or in his wonderful will power, but the forces of the enemy were too strong for him.

Stonewall Jackson was his model as a man and soldier, and like his great prototype, when the end came, as should be with every Christian soldier, he simply "passed over the River to rest under the trees."

While stationed at Newport, Kentucky, Colonel Buck married Miss Winona Lee Hawthorne, daughter of Major LeRoy Robert Hawthorne, of that city.

The following in memoriam of Colonel William Langdon Buck was published by Hannis Taylor:

"At the Walter Reed Hospital, on the 20th inst., died William Langdon Buck, a colonel in the Army of the United States, a graduate of West Point, and a gallant soldier, who won distinction while fighting in the Philippines, where he contracted a disease which cost him his life. Patience, courage, partriotism, intellectuality, so blended in this high-thoughted son of the South as to make of him an ideal soldier, who was at once an honor to his section and country. He leaves behind him a beautiful memory that will bloom forever in the hearts of his loving friends."

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GENERAL CHARLES MORRIS.

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CHARLES MORRIS.

No. 2108. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, October 27, 1912, at Portland, Me., aged 68.

Brigadier-General Charles Morris, U. S. Army, retired, died very suddenly late yesterday afternoon at his home, Number 34 Pine Street. General Morris has not been in robust health for some time, but, until three weeks ago, no special concern was felt for him. In fact he has been up and about the house and seemed in no way worse yesterday than at any time. He suddenly expired during the afternoon almost without warning to any member of his family.

General Charles Morris was born in Massachusetts May 3, 1844, and was, therefore, 68 years of age at the time of his death. General Morris was appointed a Cadet at West Point September 1, 1861, and served during the Civil War as a Cadet in that institution at a time when the West Point cadets were thrown into active service and secured such a military education as has never fallen to the lot of any other classes. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in Infantry June 23, 1865 and was assigned to the Nineteenth Regiment. He was also commissioned a First Lieutenant the same day. September 21, 1866, he was transferred to the Thirty-seventh Infantry, and May 19, 1869, he was transferred to the Fifth Infantry, serving with this regiment during the remainder of his infantry service. Lieutenant Morris was transferred to the Fifth Artillery December 15, 1870, and for the remainder of his active service continued with that arm. He was promoted Captain March 6, 1882, previous to which he took a course in the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, graduating in 1878. He served as a Captain sixteen years, the Spanish War changes in the army including the increase in the artillery arm of the service resulted in his promotion to Major, his commission in that grade being dated March 8, 1898.

In 1901 he was again promoted, this time to Lieutenant-Colonel of the Artillery Corps, the regimental form of organization of the artillery being changed shortly before that time. He served as Lieutenant-Colonel until February 21, 1903, and he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, serving in that grade during the remainder of his active service.

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He stood No. 1 in his grade for some time and was in command at the Presidio at San Francisco at the time of the earthquake and fire in 1906. Colonel Morris took command of the situation at once and remained in charge until the department commander and other superior officers arrived to relieve him. He was shortly afterward transferred to the Artillery District of Portland, which was his last active post of duty. He was retired for age May 3, 1908, and, having become convinced of the suitability of Portland as a place of residence, he secured the George Pitcher house on Pine Street where he has since made his home. General Morris, like many other brave and efficient army officers, was a very modest, retiring man, one who rarely, if ever, recounted any of his stirring experiences unless asked to do so. He had his full share of exciting duty, none more so than the disaster at San Francisco in which he bore a most creditable part, it being said that when General Greeley arrived to take command he saw no occasion to change any of the arrangements made by Colonel Morris and continued the work along the lines he laid down without alteration.

General Morris was an Episcopalian and a member of St. Luke's Parish. He was a member of St. Luke's Parish Club. of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and of the Church Club in Maine, and of several other clubs, in all of which he was a valued member.

The funeral will be Wednesday morning, the body to be taken to Mt. Auburn, Cambridge, Mass., for burial.—From a Portland, Me. paper.

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JOHN WATSON.

No. 3976. CLASS OF 1900.

Died, December 18, 1912, at Seit Lake, P. I., aged 37.

In sorrow we add this year to the roll of West Point's dead, the name of JOHN WATSON. Killed in his sleep by the knife of a Moro in the prime of a bright, happy and useful life, his most tragic and sudden end shocked the entire service and carried pain and distress to the hundreds who knew him and loved him.

Captain Watson was born January 10, 1875, at Shawnee, Kansas, and entered the Military Academy June 19, 1895, graduating June 13, 1900. As a member of the Cadet Corps, where personal qualities of heart and mind are soon measured, and where standing and popularity depend alone upon personal worth, Watson enjoyed, to a marked extent, the respect and esteem of his fellow cadets and his instructors. His popularity was conspicuous; few cadets have been more generally loved. Bright, sunny and cheerful always, he was as gentle as a girl, with those traits, also, of force, candor and uprightness which give to a man a place among men. No member of the corps during his day could ever find in Watson's cadet life an instance of malice, ill-will or deceit.

Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry, June 13, 1900, he served in that regiment until he was promoted First Lieutenant, February 2, 1901, and assigned to the Eighth Cavalry. He gained his Captaincy March 5, 1911, and remained in the Eighth Cavalry. He was a graduate of the Mounted Service School, Class of 1910.

As a regimental officer he justified his promise as a cadet, and exhibited at all times, in varied and important service, the qualities of a man and a soldier. His unfailing

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good nature and cheerfulness, and his kindness to his subordinates, won him, in his regiment, the same affectionate regard he enjoyed as a cadet.

Passing over the ordinary details of his regimental service, which would be the simple and honorable record of a duty officer who followed the fortunes of his regiment at home and abroad, let us record the incidents which led up to his death, one of the most tragic and distressing incidents in the history of the American occupation of the Philippines. The recital from the story of the only eye witness, will be for many of Watson's friends the first detailed narrative of his death.

The Second Squadron, Eighth Cavalry, in which Captain Watson commanded Troop H, arrived in Jolo, Philippine Islands, in early May, 1912. The island appeared quiet until December, although the neighborhood of Bagsok was said to be dangerous, Amil and his followers having started to fortify it by the first of December, in resistance to orders requiring the disarmament of the Moros. The white troops were kept at Jolo and Asturias. Three practice marches made during November covered the country between Siet Lake and Parang on the west coast, excepting Lati Ward, between Bagsok and Jolo.

Early in December it was decided to reoccupy the old Second and Sixth Cavalry camps, in the eastern part of the island, with orders to patrol the country but not molest natives unless attacked—an order which was probably designed to prevent natives from joining Amil. Troop H, Captain Watson, Lieutenant Sayles and Lieutenant Edmunds, attached, was to occupy Tin Can Camp, about nine miles east of Siet Lake, for two weeks beginning December 18th, supplies to come by launch to Siet Lake, thence by pack train to Tin Can. One company Eighth Infantry, Captain Baker, was to occupy Siet Lake and Tabu Manuk to the south, one-

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half company constabulary at Lati Ward; the Fifty-Second Company Scouts was also to be at Tin Can, all organizations at war strength. Troop F, Captain Saxton, was to accompany Colonel Swift on a week's inspection trip through this, the eastern section of the island.

In accordance with instructions Troops F and H marched December 17, 1912, to Siet Lake, 21 miles, camping that night near the lake, the Scout Company arriving by launch the same day. There were two alarms that night, but nothing materialized. On the 18th, Troops F and H escorted the pack train to Tin Can, left the supplies under charge of the Scouts and returned to Siet Lake at 3:30 P. M., intending to bring the remainder of the supplies and occupy the camp the next day. Camp for the night was made on the sea beach, near the supplies which had been landed. The company of the Eighth Infantry arrived on the 18th and occupied its permanent camp on the lake nearby. The camp occupied a strip of beach and was arranged in a single line, as follows, from west to east: the Colonel's tent, next to it a tent occupied by Captain Wells and Captain Saxton, next a tent occupied by Lieutenant Sayles and Captain Snyder, Medical Corps; between Captain Snyder's tent and the sea, and only slightly in advance of Captain Snyder's tent, stood the tent occupied by Captain Watson and Lieutenant Edmunds. Troops F and H, and their picket lines, in order named, completed the line along the beach. Impenetratable jungle extended along the north, or land side, of the camp, then cogon grass to the shore of Siet Lake and the Infantry Camp, a quarter of a mile inland; a single trail entered the camp through the jungle, reaching the beach between Captain Watson's tent and camp of Troop F.

Lieutenant Edmunds states:

"The night came on clear with a bright moon, setting, I think, about 11:30. We had supper about 8:00. Several officers gathered in our tent, they left about 9:00. Watson and I both went in the

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surf. I came out first and went to bed. Watson came in about 9:30. We both had Q. M. cots—his being on the left, as one faced the entrance. The walls were up. He remarked that his head was down hill. Took hold of his bedding and shifted it, lying down finally with his head near the tent door. I went to sleep immediately.

"I awoke about 10:30 and saw a Moro cutting at Watson with a barong. My first movement transferred his attention to me. He used his barong first, dropping it and using his spear as soon as my legs were out of his reach from the door. He did not enter. After making several lunges with his spear he picked up his barong again and was apparently about to enter the tent when Wells and Saxton opened fire from somewhere outside of Watson's side of the tent—the former with a shotgun, the latter with a pistol. The Moro dropped with the discharge of the shotgun

"Up to this time about thirty seconds had elapsed. Noticing that Watson had not moved, I called to him but he did not answer. A man appearing with a lantern, I called him in. Watson was lying partly on his face, partly on his right side and apparently had not moved since going to sleep. Synder entered under the rear wall and examined him but found no signs of life."

During the night Lieutenant Sayles left with a platoon for Jolo, and sent out the launch, which arrived about noon on the 19th. Watson's body and Lieutenant Edmunds, wounded, were transferred to Jolo, arriving about 3 p. m. Watson was buried at Jolo.

CLASSMATE.

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COLONEL DAVID J. RUMBOUGH.

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DAVID J. RUMBOUGH.

No. 2839. Class of 1880.

Died, December 26, 1912, at Chicago, Ill., aged 57.

Colonel David J. Rumbough was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, March 4, 1856, and entered the U. S. Military Academy in 1876. Four years later he was graduated and, following the traditions of those famous Virginian soldiers that had gone before him, Jackson, the Hills and Thomas, he chose artillery as his arm of the service. He was assigned to the old Third Artillery and was stationed for awhile at Fort Wadsworth, Fortress Montroe and Mount Vernon Barracks; but the winter of 1884 found him at the old post of San Antonio, Texas, a station and a garrison more after his heart than those tame and circumscribed garrisons of artillery —the artillery not of Bragg and Reynolds and Griffin and Ricketts, nor the revivified artillery of today, but the half-alive, comatose, obsolete, hopeless artillery of thirty-odd years ago.

At San Antonio Rumbough found a garrison mixed of artillery, infantry and cavalry; he found the life of outdoor activity and exercise that appealed to him. In place of the musty casements and prison ramparts of a sea-coast station, he found the wide prairie and chaparral of Western Texas and the opportunity for the first time since he had quitted his native soil to mount and own a good horse. Like all real Virginians he loved a horse and was always a fearless rider.

Here, too, he met and won the beautiful daughter of General David S. Stanley, that grand old soldier who saved the Union Army from destruction at Spring Hill. They were married in 1885, and from the hour of their wedding to the hour of his death this true soldier's-daughter and faithful

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soldier's-wife was the devoted and constant companion of her husband wherever his duty placed him, whether in America, in Cuba, in the Sandwich Islands, or among the fanatical and savage Moros of the Island of Jolo. And they have given to the Army three fine sons, whose heritage of soldier blood and soldier spirit from both parents cannot fail to answer every call of "Honor, Duty, Country."

Indian troubles were aiready a thing of the past in Texas when Rumbough went thither for station, and there was no sort of field service either of actual warfare or of maneuvers. The youngster's garrison life in those days was mainly a life of pleasure and pastime. There were no lyceums nor garrison schools nor any of the professional and educational grinds which crowd enjoyment out of the social life of garrisons nowadays. The Army had not yet outlived the old notion, still prevalent in some quarters, that when a man is graduated from West Point he knows all there is to learn about the military profession.

Morning and afternoon stables, an hour or two of drill each day, dress-parade at sunset, Sunday morning inspection, a board of survey now and then, a court-martial occasionally —these made up the list of an officer's duties in garrison. The rest of the time was his own for amusement. The indolent officer might spend his time loafing at the sutler's store if he chose; the book-worm had hours and hours to pore uselessly over books; the active officer had all the time he wanted for hunting, fishing, riding and other athletic sports.

Rumbough was of the latter class. In dancing, riding, shooting, tennis, every manly sport calling for skill and activity, he was the best or of the best. Tall, wiry and graceful, with never an ounce of surplus flesh, he was possessed of a quickness of movement and a tireless energy and endurance which marked him among his fellows in work and sport, in garrison and field.

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Rumbough was no swivel-chair soldier. Desk work of any kind bored him; but when he had desk work to do, he did it with all his might in order to have it over with; and he did it thoroughly and well. Nothing escaped his attention, not a fly-speck. He was almost a hair-splitter in his stickling for the letter, provided the letter bore the stamp of authority, as in orders, the regulations, the drill-book, the articles of war. But he did not hesitate to set his opinion and his argument against the text-book writers if he differed from them. He had little use for military theorists, and despised military shams in whatever rank or station fortune might have placed them. Though he was never a soldier by the book, indeed had rather a contempt for bookish soldiers, he was studious when he considered it worth while to be so, and he was as quick and active mentally as physically. He stood well in his class at the Military Academy and was a graduate of the Artillery School and of the War College.

From the time of Rumbough's entrance into the commissioned grade of the army up to the time of the Spanish-American War there was little chance for an officer to win any special or real distinction in our service. Rumbough fared like the average artillery officer in duties and stations, seeking no special billets and taking his lot as it came; and at the outbreak of that war he found himself yoked to a mortar battery at the Presidio of San Francisco.

He was too thoroughly wedded to his own arm to seek or to accept a volunteer commission in another arm, and his battery, moreover, was the only one in the Third Artillery trained in the service of mortars. So he stuck to his mortars, chafing under the inactivity of garrison duty and hoping against hope that he should receive orders to take the battery to the Philippines for active service; but it was not until 1903 that he received such orders. In the Islands his battery was turned into a mountain battery, but the War with Spain

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was over and the insurrection was about at an end. Later in the year, however, he was sent with his mule battery to Jolo.

There he took part in a great deal of field service against the Joloano Moros, the bravest, savagest and fiercest foe the American soldier has ever met in combat. The Moros of this island were never conquered by the Spanish, nor have they as yet been conquered by the Americans, albeit we have been at war with them well-nigh continuously ever since the first year of our occupation of the Philippine Islands. They are Mohammedans and, in desperate individual courage, they surpass all other fighting men and equal any other fighting animal. When a Jolo Moro makes up his mind to fight, he makes up his mind to die, and if he meets his foe when the spell is on him he fights and kills until he himself is slain.

Rumbough commanded his battery in many combats with these people, and everyone that saw him there testifies to his fearlessness, coolness and quick decision in action.

One officer writes:

"His quickness in an emergency was worth the strength of several men, and his decision and force made him an ideal commander in the field. I consider him one of the few men with whom I have served, who possessed those latent qualities of the real soldier by reason of which the lack of opportunity alone prevented him from becoming famous."

When our artillery came to life and the Congress in 1907 recognized its quickening and resurrection by dividing it into field artillery and coast artillery, Rumbaugh was, as a matter of course, assigned to the field artillery; because fitness, not favoritism, ruled in the choice of the officers for the two branches. He was assigned to the Third Field Artillery, and early in 1908 was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment. It was the officer then Colonel of this regiment who has written as follows of Colonel Rumbough:

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"He was a true soldier, intelligent, capable, loyal, conscientious and brave. Strong, firm and uncompromising in his views of right and duty, he exacted from his subordinates no more than he himself yielded to those in authority over him. * * * He will be sorely missed not only in the service, which can ill spare such as he, but by those who are left. * * * The notice of his death was a heavy shock to those who knew, respected, admired and loved him."

Who is better able to judge the quality of an officer than his colonel? And what finer praise than this could be written of a deceased soldier?

Rumbough became Colonel of the First Field Artillery in May, 1911, younger in years, and years younger in vigor and activity, than the average American officer when he reaches that coveted grade. It was the height of his ambition. He knew, as every officer knows, that in our little Army under its present organization a line officer's influence upon the discipline, the morale, the training, the efficiency of the service, finds its broadest field when he commands his own regiment; and that it ceases the instant he passes beyond the grade of colonel. He never gave a thought to the attainment of a higher rank. At that time he had had no symptom or suspicion of the fatal malady which was to cut him off so soon afterward. He and his friends had every reason to hope that he should enjoy nine years more of active military service; and could he have done so his influence and example would have left their stamp upon the regiment and become its most precious tradition.

He was in active command of his regiment only one year. In April, 1912, his health broke down, and from then until the day of his death, the 24th of December, he was never free from suffering. He was taken by Mrs. Rumbough, who in spite of all discouragement bravely kept up hope, first to the Army Hospital at Hot Springs, and then to Waukesha. Here he came under the treatment of an eminent specialist, Dr. Hodgson, but by this time the malady had got too strong

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a hold on the patient. At last the doctor decided that the only chance of life lay in an operation. From this Colonel Rumbough never rallied.

Never did his courage and patience and all the best and manliest traits of his character exhibit themselves more heroically than during the long dreary months of his illness. To a man of his temperament a long illness was terrible, and, except for the parting from his loved ones, death would have been a welcome release; but he bravely and uncomplainingly faced the suffering and let himself be taken from Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, to Hot Springs, then to Waukesha, and finally to Chicago for the fatal operation. His mind was bright and active and he attended to personal and official business up to the hour of the operation; and he went to the surgeon's table and to his death as a soldier should, without the slightest fear. Writing of his behavior in these last hours, one of the civilian physicians of the sanitarium at Waukesha says:

"He was the type of man the Army needs. He fought to the last with the courage that was never yet known to fail, and it is an inspiration to those who lack that courage to see one of his fortitude display it." * * *

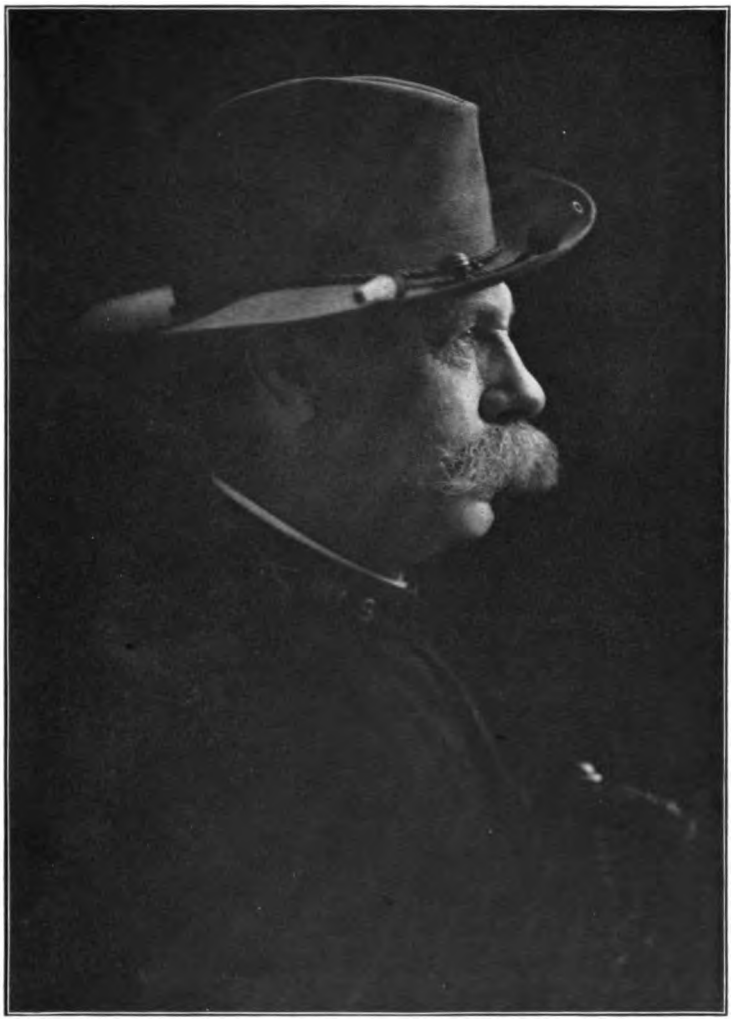
CARVER HOWLAND.

No. 2616. CLASS OF 1876.

Died, December 29, 1912, at San Diego, Cal., aged 62.

MAJOR CARVER HOWLAND was born at Providence, Rhode Island, October 10, 1850. He was the son of John Howland of Providence, Rhode Island. He comes of a military family, his ancestors having participated in the Colonial Wars and in the Revolution.

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MAJOR CARVER HOWLAND.

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He attended the public schools of Providence and was a graduate of Brown University. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1876, and joined the Fourth Infantry at Cantonment Reno (afterward Fort McKinney), Wyoming, in the fall of that year. He served on the frontier until 1883, taking part in the White River (Utah) Expedition, and from then until 1887, at West Point as Acting Assistant Professor of French at the Military Academy. After this he returned to his regiment, being stationed in Washington and Idaho. He served a tour as Regimental Adjutant of the Fourth Infantry. He served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, being in command of his Company at the Battle of El Caney; and in the Philippines during the Insurrection.

The hardships and exposure of these campaigns undermined his health and he was retired for disability in line of duty December 29, 1902, while serving as Major of the Twenty-ninth Infantry.

After his retirement he made his home in San Diego, California.

He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Descendants of the Mayflower.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of General Butler D. Price, U. S. Army.

There are left to mourn his loss his widow and one daughter, Jeanette.

Gentle and high-minded, with an undying sense of truth and honor he enjoyed the respect and affection of all who knew him. He was a loyal friend and a kind and loving husband and father.

CLASSMATE.

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CHARLES GREENE SAWTELLE.

No. 1668. CLASS OF 1854.

Died, January 4, 1913, at Washington, D. C., aged 78.

CHARLES GREENE SAWTELLE was born at Norridgewock, Maine, on May 10, 1834. His family was of Huguenot ancestry, which left France at the time of the persecution, settled in Somerset County in the South of England, and emigrated to America early in the Seventeenth Century. The immigrant, Richard Sawtell, by name, was born in Somerset County in 1636. The records show that in 1662 he was one of the first proprietors, and the Town Clerk of Groton, Massachusetts. He subsequently transferred his residence to Watertown, Maine, and was driven therefrom by Indians in 1676. General Sawtelle was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution in recognition of services rendered by the great grandfather of his mother, Abner Ellis, of Dedham, Massachusetts, who served as a representative in the General Court of Massachusetts, from 1771 to 1781, and who in 1775 was a delegate to the Provencial Congress of Massachusetts held at Cambridge. His father, Hon. Cullen Sawtelle, represented the Norridgewock District of Maine for a term (1849-1851) in the House of Representatives at Washington. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyman Sawtelle, was a resident of Northfield, Massachusetts, before her marriage.

The boy was a student at the Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, prior to receiving his appointment as Cadet at the Military Academy in 1850. His West Point class numbered 102 members, of whom only 46 were graduated in 1854, and three in the following year. During the four years Sawtelle took life easily, respected and beloved by his comrades. Having strong artistic tastes he took and held the third rank in drawing during the two years in which it formed

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GENERAL CHARLES G. SAWTELLE.

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a part of the course. Incidentally he formed a warm friendship with James A. Whistler, who for a time was a member of the class next below ours; and on one of the last times that I saw the General, he showed me as valued treasures some humorous sketches made at that early date by this favorite pupil of Professor Weir who was destined later to become a distinguished artist with an European reputation.

On graduating in 1854, Sawtelle was assigned to duty with the Sixth Infantry, having the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He continued to serve with that regiment until May, 1861, his commission of Second Lieutenant dating from March 3, 1855, and of First Lieutenant from June 5, 1860. He served as Regimental Quartermaster after February 15, 1857, and for a few months as Acting Regimental Adjutant. During these seven years his duties kept him wholly in the West, in Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas, Utah, California and Arizona; but when the war broke out he was transferred to the East, and appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, dating from May 17, 1861.

He was first stationed for several months at Perryville, Maryland, organizing, by direction of General McClellan, a new and important depot on the left bank of the Susquehanna, for the manner of doing which he was commended by that General in his report; he then took an active and responsible part in the Virginia Peninsular Campaign, disembarking and forwarding troops and supplies for the Army of the Potomac in succession from Fort Munroe, White House, and Harrison's Landing; and finally he superintended, between August 18 and September 7, the embarkation of the Army to the vicinity of Washington. Then, as its Acting Chief Quartermaster during the Maryland Campaign, he supervised the forwarding of its supplies from Washington until November 12; when, with the volunteer staff rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Second Army Corps.

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He so served during the Rappahannock Campaign, being present at the Battle of Fredericksburg on December 13, as Chief Quartermaster of the Right Grand Division. On January 24, 1863, he was appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Corps, taking part in Stoneman's Raid toward Richmond in May, 1863, and superintending the removal of stores from Aquia Creek to Alexandria in June. From June to August he was engaged as Assistant Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, in forwarding supplies from Washington and Alexandria for use in the Gettysburg campaign; then for about six months he remained in Washington as Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau.

In February, 1864, he was transferred to the West, first taking station at Brownsville, Texas, as Chief Quartermaster of the forces on the Rio Grande; in May he moved with transports and supplies to meet General Banks then returning from the Red River Campaign, joining the column at the crossing of the Atchafalaya River, where he constructed a novel ponton bridge 900 feet long, using 21 large steamers as pontons. After remaining a few days in charge of the steam transportation of the Department of the Gulf, he was appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of West Mississippi, an office which he retained for about a year, engaged in forwarding troops and supplies for the Mobile Campaign and for the Expedition which terminated in the surrender of the Confederate forces under General Taylor.

During the War, from November 12, 1862, to May 25, 1865, with a few days' intermission, he held the Volunteer Staff Commission of Lieutenant- Colonel; on May 25, 1865, he was promoted to be Colonel in the same organization, holding this grade until January 1, 1867. His service in the Southwest, during the French Intervention in Mexico, continued until September, 1867, when he was transferred to New York City and assigned to duty there under his regular

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army rank of Major in the Quartermaster Department. In recognition of his war services he received the brevets of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, all for faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion. They all dated from March 13, 1865, and were conferred upon the urgent recommendations of his commanding officers, without solicitation on his part.

After the war General Sawtelle held many responsible positions in the Quartermaster Department, at different stations in the East, West and South; and for a period of about seven years acted as assistant in the office of the Quartermaster General in Washington. Everywhere his efficiency and devotion to duty were recognized by his commanding officers, as documents signed by many of our best known Generals demonstrate. He was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Quartermaster-General, on January 24, 1881; to that of Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster-General, on September 12, 1894; and to that of Brigadier-General, Quartermaster-General, on August 19, 1896. He remained as Chief of his Department at Washington until February 16, 1897, when he was retired from active service at his own request after 40 years' service. (Section 1, Act June 30, 1882.)

He was an active member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, being elected as an original member through the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania in April, 1871; being transferred to the Commandery of the State of California in May, 1871; being transferred back to the Commandery of Pennsylvania in May, 1873; being transferred to the Commandery of the District of Columbia in February, 1884; being transferred back to the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania in December, 1890; being again transferred to the Commandery of the District of Columbia in December, 1896; being again transferred back to the Commandery of

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the State of Pennsylvania in November, 1897; and finally being transferred back to the Commandery of the District of Columbia, in December, 1907. He held the offices of Registrar, of Junior Vice-Commander, and of Commander in the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, and of member of "the Council" and of Registrar in the Commandery of the District of Columbia. He was also a member of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and of several social organizations in New York City and in Washington. In his official life he showed marked administrative ability, and as a friend he was most esteemed by those who knew him best.

General Sawtelle married Miss Alice Chester Munroe at Englewood, New Jersey, on March 30, 1869. Their eldest son, Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., was a graduate of the Military Academy in the Class of 1893, and his obituary memoir appears in our Annual for 1909. Their second son, Captain Edmund M. Sawtelle, now a Consulting Engineer in New York City, commanded Company M, First Volunteer Engineers, in the Spanish War. Mrs. Sawtelle and her daughter, Miss Alice Elizabeth, survive the General. He was a devout churchman and a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, from which he was buried with full military honors at the Arlington National Cemetery, on January 6, 1913.

H. L. A.

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CHARLES L. UMBSTAETTER.

No. 2152. Class of 1866.

Died, January 9, 1913, at Clifton Springs, N. Y., aged 67.

Charles L. Umbstaetter was born at Lisbon, Ohio, in 1846. His father was Theobald Umbstaetter, the son of a Judge in Germany, was himself educated there as a lawyer and came to the United States during that revoluntionary period which brought many Germans to this country, like Carl Schurz and others. At Lisbon he became associated with Edwin M. Stanton, afterward Secretary of War, in the practice of law. While there he married Martha McCook, daughter of Dr. George McCook of that place. When the subject of this sketch was a child, his father removed from Lisbon to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to which point Secretary Stanton had come about the same time, and they formed a new partnership at law in that city, associated with Judge Shaler, under the firm name of Shaler, Stanton & Umbstaetter.

During this period Secretary Stanton's eminent legal abilities attracted the attention of our Government and he represented the United States in fixing with Mexico the boundary lines of lower California, Arizona and New Mexico.

Charles Umbstaetter's education was obtained in the public schools of Pittsburgh, from which he entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, located in that city, and now the University of Pittsburgh. It was during his attendance at this University that he received the appointment to West Point and entered the Class of 1866, in July, 1862. Upon his retirement from the Army, he entered into commercial life, first with Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, an iron firm in Pittsburgh, and afterward entered the service of the Republic Iron Company, where he held a prominent position

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in the sales department of that company until the formation of the National Tube Company.

He married Miss Annie Loney, of Baltimore, on the 27th day of April, 1899, and made his residence at Sewickley, Pennsylvania, a suburb of the City of Pittsburgh. In the year 1905, he and his wife took up substantially their permanent residence at Luzerne, Switzerland, spending the winters in Southern France and Northern Italy, but returning each summer to Luzerne. While there his wife had an acute attack of appendicitis, and died under the effects of an operation. He brought his wife back to Sewickley for burial and spent the balance of his life in this country, living substantially at Clifton Springs, New York. His death was very sudden. Although he had been in feeble health for many years, he seemed to have recovered to a great extent and was engaged, as was his practice every morning, in playing a game of billiards. The game being finished, he went into an adjoining room to wash his hands, and fell to the floor insensible. He never recovered sensibility, but died about six hours after. His body was brought to Pittsburgh, and is now buried beside his wife in the cemetery overlooking the Valley of the Ohio River.

During Mr. Umbstaetter's service in the Army he suffered an affection of the eyes, and of the nervous system which disqualified him for active business for a long period after his retirement from the Army. He was under the treatment of a number of expert physicians, who agreed as to the conditions, but were unable to diagnose the cause until an oculist, examining his eyes, and finding no organic trouble whatever, examined into his previous life and history and came to the conclusion, undoubtedly correct, that his trouble was caused by exposure to severe cold on the plains near Fort Sully, when he was caught in a blizzard while escorting his mother some distance to the nearest railway station. The

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doctors then agreed that this exposure to cold had affected the spinal column to such an extent as to produce the severe consequences to his nervous system and to his eyesight. It took him several years to recover from these consequences sufficiently to engage in business and even then his strength and eyesight were so limited as to compel him to conserve his strength.

Notwithstanding his experience in the Army he seems to have been able to adapt himself to a commercial life. His services to the Republic Iron Company were so fully appreciated by them, that they provided a room connected with his office, where he could retire and rest for several hours during each day of business. Even with all this care his health broke down at one period and continued so for upward of a year. This led him to tender his resignation to the company. They not only declined to accept it, but held his position open for him until his recovery, and his ability to resume his duties, and paid him full compensation during that time.

In social life he was a genial, pleasant companion. His friends were devoted to him, and a large circle of them retain memories of his many good qualities.

Up to the time of his death his days in the Academy never lost interest, and he seemed never to tire of reminiscences of his army life.

C. H. TEBBETTS, '70.

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HENRY F. KENDALL.

No. 2758. CLASS OF 1878.

Died, January 16, 1913, at Portland, Ore., aged 58.

HENRY FLETCHER KENDALL, son of the late George Wilkins and Adelaide (de Valcour) Kendall, was born in Paris, France, June 18, 1855. His boyhood was spent on ranches in Comal and Kendall Counties, Texas, (Kendall County being named for his father), where the foundations for his education began under the supervision of his parents and a governess. At the time of his father's death in 1867, he was attending Saint Mark's Episcopal School in San Antonio, and two years later entered the Coronal Institute at San Marcos, Texas.

Mr. A. M. Holbrook, his father's partner in the New Orleans Picayune, suggested his coming to that city, and there he attended the Coliseum Academy, and the Boys' High School, devoting his spare time to various employments with the paper.

In January, 1873, he received the appointment of page in the Texas State Senate from Senator H. C. King and made the long journey from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Austin, Texas, in an ambulance for there were no railroads then. When but seventeen he entered the Patent Department of the Texas State Law Office and remained there till he went to West Point.

Having been appointed a Cadet at the Military Academy he entered in June, 1874, and graduated with his class in June, 1878, and then commenced his long and honorable career as a soldier.

At the Academy he seemed not to have cared for class standing, only desiring to graduate. His thorough knowledge of French, which he read, spoke and wrote fluently, would

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MAJOR HENRY F. KENDALL.

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easily have placed him high in class standing in that study but he took no interest whatever in it and once said he never opened a French book except in the recitation room. He graduated so low in class standing that he could not get the Cavalry as he desired but was made Brevet Second Lieutenant or, as it was called Additional Second Lieutenant, dating from June 14, 1878, and was promoted Second Lieutenant same regiment June 24, 1878. He was anxious to serve in Texas and succeeded in being transferred to the Twentieth Infantry, September 9, same year, and joined his company in October at Fort Clark, Texas.

But he was determined to secure a transfer to the Cavalry and he made life miserable for his Congressman till he was transferred to the Eighth Cavalry, June 3, 1879, and then commenced his career as a Cavalryman, a career for which he was unusually well qualified. He was a splendid rider, tireless in the saddle, and was a standing candidate for scouting details. I first met him at Fort Clark when he joined the Cavalry Camp, and then and there began the intimate friendship ended only by death. Both were passionately fond of hunting and fishing and the region around Fort Clark was then a paradise for a sportsman. He was a remarkable wing shot, probably the best in the Army, a sharp shooter with the Cavalry carbine, and to win the cross with the old carbine with its stubby open sights was uncommon, and his skill in finding and catching fish was almost uncanny. Pinto and Turkey Creeks teemed with black bass and his success caused a brother officer to plaintively complain: "Kendall can catch more fish where they ain't than I can where they are." In those days we had mighty hunters at Fort Clark. Colonels Bliss and McLaughlin, Major Hager, and among the then young men Van Vliet, Jones, T. W. and Shannon, "mighty hunters in Israel," but Kendall held his own. In 1884 the usual target competition for places on the Department of

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Texas Rifle Team was held at Fort Clark and all the candidates had a month's practice to familiarize themselves with the range. Kendall absolutely declined to practice and on the night before the actual contest was harried and jeered at by two of the officers who confidently expected to win places on the team, and finally one of them jeered: "Kendall, you are afraid to go in tomorrow for fear you will be beaten." And that did settle it, and he replied with a quizzical smile: "I will come out tomorrow and beat both of you"; and he did, causing his tormentor to lose out entirely. He had a wonderful instinct for country. He never used a compass yet his sense of direction was so great that he could lead his men anywhere. It was a saying in the Eighth, "take Kendall, blindfolded, up in a balloon, whisk him off hundreds of miles and drop him in an unknown country and he will head straight for wood, water and grass." Every hill, trail, creek, spring or water hole within a hundred miles was familiar to him and this knowledge was some times invaluable. He was a natural born scout. Captain McNelly, the famous Texas Ranger, once said: "Lord, what a Ranger was lost when Kendall went into the Army"; and McNelly's name and reputation was one to conjure with in those stormy days on the Rio Grande.

His modesty was very marked. It was almost impossible to drag him into society and he was a standing substitute for Officer of the Guard on "hop" nights and it was a common saying when some society officer found himself detailed for guard: "Oh, Kendall will take it for you." He was an omniverous reader, especially of scientific works and Swedenborg's works were familiar to him. French books of any kind he devoured and yet probably not two officers in the regiment knew that that language was familiar to him. Drill of any kind was a nightmare, and I used to be amused at the look of utter misery on his face at battalion drill which was always Greek to him, but in the care of his men, who adored

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him, and his horses he was unexcelled. Cruelty to a dumb beast was abhorrent to him and the most terrific outbreak of indignation I ever saw him show was provoked by seeing a trooper abuse his mount and the punishment was swift and drastic. He lived simply, apparently not caring for the ordinary comforts of life and once when ranked out of his quarters by a Captain, who condescendingly said: "You can take two days to move." He answered with that slow smile so characteristic of him, "Oh, I can move in a minute; all I have to do is to pick up my grip and whistle for my dog"; and in five minutes he was headed for my quarters for shelter. Another characteristic was his abhorrence for vulgar or indelicate stories and during all the years of our intimacy I never heard him tell a story that might not have been told at his mother's table. He was pure in thought, word and deed.

Promotion was then regimental and slow and he did not get his First Lieutenancy until April, 1885, and his Captaincy under the lineal law in April, 1891.

In August, 1887, he married Miss Mary Adair Jordan, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. H. Jordan, Nineteenth Infantry, and to this marriage two children were born. Adelaide de V, and a son, William H., both of whom with his devoted wife survive him.

From 1878 to 1888 he served along the Rio Grande, constantly scouting and patrolling the river, mean, hard work, but better than loafing in garrison. We had then an outpost of one troop of Cavalry at Meyer Spring, guarding the Southern Pacific Railroad, a sandy, desolate place, two hundred miles from the nearest house and not a tree nearer than the Rio Grande, forty miles away, and yet when a brother officer who had a sick wife was ordered there in his turn Kendall promptly offered to go in his place although he had just returned from a four months' detail in that hell-hole, and went.

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When the Eighth Cavalry made their long march of nearly 2,400 miles, from Texas to Dakota, he commanded his troop the whole distance. We messed together and his merry jokes and quiet acceptance of the discomforts of the long hot march helped wonderfully. His gun and rod furnished many a meal and his unvarying good nature whether the unfortunate caterer, the writer, had a good or bad or no dinner at the end of a long, dusty day helped mightily. The only time I saw him lose his serene indifference was one hot day in August when, after a twenty-five mile march without water and in clouds of dust, the Commanding Officer took an idiotic notion to have a regimental drill before going into camp. A drill that neither he nor anyone else had ever had or seen and Kendall's remarks on the future state of that Commanding Officer set the grass afire or ought to have done so.

Arriving at Fort Meade, Dakota, the regiment was split up among the posts and as my troop filed out that bright September day we clasped hands silently, words were unnecessary, and we never met again.

Except the two years on Recruiting Service he was with his troop until the breaking out of the Spanish War. He was then in Portland, Oregon, on a short leave and was detailed as Mustering Officer for that State, a detail he refused until assured that the Eighth would not be withdrawn from the Indian Agencies to go to the front, and so well did he do his work that he received a telegram of thanks from Corbin, the Adjutant General, and we all know that Corbin was not indiscriminate in his thanks.

He served his turns in the Islands and then came his promotion to Major of the Twelfth Cavalry and to his huge content he was ordered to his old stamping ground, Fort Clark, Texas, the post he had last left as a low down Second Lieutenant, and now he was the Post Commander.

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Once more he went to Manila and there disease marked him, a malignant growth on the neck, and he was retired for disability contracted in the line of duty and came back to Portland, Oregon, to begin the long, wearisome fight, not for cure, for that was impossible, but to prolong his life for the sake of his dear ones. He had long before joined the church of his boyhood, the Episcopal, and there was no doubt in his mind of his acceptance with his Maker to whom he yielded the same prompt obedience that he did to his Army superiors. With what bravery, patience and unselfishness he fought the unequal fight only those with him can know. A surgical operation brought no relief and he settled down to the grim fight to live as long as possible. For six weary months he lived and slept in an easy chair, not being able to lie down even for a moment, and the agonizing suffering never relaxed but not a moan or impatient word gave indication of what he was enduring. All his attention was devoted to assuaging the bitter sorrow of the wife and children, in assuring them that all was well, that he "knew in Whom he had put his trust," and that his only regret was in leaving them, and the praying mother in far off Texas. But the unequal fight could not last always. Little by little he sank, almost imperceptibly his strength waned, till death came easily and mercifully from exhaustion, January 16, 1913, and the Soldier, the Cavalryman, the Scout, the Gentleman, our Friend, dearly beloved old "Hank" reported to the Great Commander "For duty, sir."

F. E. PHELPS,
Captain U. S. Army.

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FRANK SOULÉ.

No. 2125. CLASS OF 1866.

Died, February 14, 1913, at Berkeley, California, aged 67.

Emeritus Professor of Civil Engineering, University of California:

> "To know, to esteem, to love,—and then to part,
> Makes up life's tale to many a feeling heart!"

"He was a loyal man, a man of honor, a good teacher, a good citizen, and this city and this university may well combine in laying on his bier the wreaths of memory. He cared for the students; he fought for civic righteousness while you slept; when men who called themselves good citizens neglected to register, Professor Soulé was leading in the battle." This was President Benjamin Ide Wheeler's tribute spoken at the funeral services in Berkeley to the gathered throngs of citizens and university friends.

FRANK SOULÉ was born at Woodville, Mississippi, August 6, 1845, and died at his home in Berkeley, California, February 14, 1913.

On the 6th of January, 1913, accompanied by his wife, he went to Pacific Grove, California, about a hundred miles south of Berkeley. He had not been strong since an attack of grippe three months before, but no indication of serious results was apparent. On the 8th of January, he was taken with a cerebral hemorrhage. His condition was most serious, but by the 25th of that month he had improved sufficiently to warrant his removal to his own home, where for a time he gained strength until a second stroke, a few days before his death, destroyed the last hope. He was conscious at times and realizing his condition, said he had no fear of

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PROFESSOR FRANK SOULÉ.

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death: "it is all over," he murmured. He intelligently seconded every effort of the doctor's but, brave to the end, accepted his defeat with resignation.

Professor Soulé was of New England ancestry: a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of George Soulé, who came to Plymouth in the "Mayflower" in 1620, and his wife, Mary Becket. His lineage traces also direct to John Alden and Priscilla Mullins of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims.

His father, Frank Soulé, became a resident of California in May, 1849, where he was well known as a journalist of marked ability, as one of the authors of the "Annals of San Francisco," and as the editor of the "Alta California" for a large part of the forty years of its publication.

Frank Soulé, Junior, when about the age of seventeen, was nominated for a cadet appointment from California to the U. S. Military Academy. Reporting at West Point in June, 1862, and passing the examinations, he received his warrant as Cadet, U. S. Army, and took high rank in his class—in the Academy and in the Corps. He was one of the first of his class to be selected for a corporal's rank, his military capabilities being readily recognized. The following year he was made First Sergeant of D Company, and was its Cadet-Captain in his first class year. Firm, fearless, impartial and conscientious, his control was positive and absolute; his sympathetic, warm heart had full recognition and was helpful in promoting highest military efficiency. To him, a duty required was a duty to perform with the best that was in him.

Recalling our companion in the Corps from 1862 to 1866, we read with appreciation now, a half century later, this tribute of the California Writers' Club and recognize these characteristics of our cadet days:

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"One year he was our leader, friend and guide; a year that called for devotion to duty, wisdom and patience; he was all of these and more, for while a certain high mindedness and dignified bearing were ever his, he was kind and gentle always. His fidelity to the club was characteristic of the man."

And these tributes from associates of the present period:

"He was a military man in bearing and in thought. He believed in discipline and in authority. He laid upon himself the heavy hand of self-control. He was always kindly toward and thoughtful of others."

"The friend, the man upon whom one could always rely, the man of unfailing courtesy and of kindly instinct."

Frank Soulé graduated June 18, 1866, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant, Ordnance Corps; served as Assistant Ordnance Officer at Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania, until December 6, 1867, when he was detailed as Assistant Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery at the Military Academy and Assistant Professor of Mathematics from August 31, 1868. On August 27, 1869, he was granted leave of absence and interested himself in university work in California.

August 27, 1870, he resigned from the Army to become Professor of Mathematics in the University of California. He was head of the Department of Civil Engineering and Dean of the College of Civil Engineering from 1884 to 1908, and Professor of Civil Engineering from August 1, 1872. After thirty-nine years' consecutive service as Professor, he became Emeritus Professor of Civil Engineering, July 1, 1908.

His military capabilities were called into service for the State, and Governor William Irwin, on January 21, 1876, commissioned him Lieutenant-Colonel and Engineer Officer on the staff of the Major General commanding the National Guard of California; with this rank he served two years. He organized the Corps of University Cadets and was its

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Commandant from September, 1870 to June, 1872, and when Lieutenant S. A. Cloman, U. S. A., was ordered to Manila during the War with Spain, he took charge of this Corps as Acting Professor of Military Science and Tactics from August, 1898 to August, 1900. As a West Point graduate he offered his military services to the National Government for the Spanish War of 1898.

As a Civil Engineer he was an expert authority, and his professional services were demanded for important works. Under Governor George C. Perkins, he was called as Consulting Engineer upon the construction of the San Francisco Sea Wall, and was a member of the commission to report upon it. Under Governor James Budd, he was appointed Engineering Expert to examine and report upon the foundations of the Union Ferry Depot of San Francisco.

He was in charge of the U. S. Irrigation Survey of the San Joaquin Valley and River in 1900; made report of Irrigation Investigations in California, 1901, and the report of the Department of Interior, U. S. Geological Survey, 1907, on the San Francisco Earthquake and Fire of April 18th; and contributed to technical and scientific journals for many years.

Professor Soulé interested himself in the aims and works of many societies. He was an honorary member of the Faculty Club of the University of California, and held membership in the following: Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of California, Association of the Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, American Society of Civil Engineers, Sigma Xi Scientific Society, Tau Beta Pi Scientific Society, Geographical Society of the Pacific (life membership), Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S. Commandery of the State of California, Society of California Pioneers, California Writers' Club, Athenian Club of Oakland, City Club of Berkeley, Unitarian Clubs of Berkeley and of Ala-

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meda, and for many years, Bohemian, Army and Navy, and University Clubs of San Francisco. He was a staunch supporter of the humane cause and was a member of national, state and city humane associations, displaying ever a solicitude for the welfare of children and animals and personally arresting many an ill-conducted person.

Many resolutions of regret have been passed and one may be quoted as indicative of the sentiment of others:

"Whereas, since the date of the last regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Oakland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Alameda County, its members have been called to mourn the loss of their distinguished associate, Colonel Frank Soulé, who departed this life on the fourteenth day of February, A. D. nineteen hundred and thirteen; and,

"Whereas, he was numbered among the staunch patriots who came to California at a critical period of its formative life, and who has since given texture and fibre to the citizenship of the entire state; and,

"Whereas, almost his last effort was a valuable report based on a special investigation of an important branch of our humane work; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that with a high appreciation of the genial and lovable nature of Colonel Frank Soulé; of his active and earnest efforts as one of the members of this society; of the intelligent labors which he brought to the discharge of every duty throughout his long, useful and honorable career; and with profound sorrow for his death, we hereby testify our admiration of his sterling character, and of the nobleness with which he dignified every station of human life.

"Resolved, that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this Board, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the widow of our deceased friend and associate."

The University of California records show the prominence of Professor Soulé's work in its early days previous to 1880. Mathematics, Astronomy and Engineering were his

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responsibilities, and in 1886 the Students' Astronomical Observatory was designed and built by him with special State appropriations. In the next ten years, under his direction, many important geodetic studies were maintained and measurements performed. He inaugurated the Weather Bureau Record, which later was distributed by the Department of Astronomy. In the early Nineties, after a visit to the prominent Eastern and European schools, he built and equipped a testing laboratory which has grown into the Civil Engineering Department Experiment Station.

In 1907, he passed a year in foreign travel. He was a man of multifarious tasks and of many sided usefulness in advancing the interests of the university, and no one had closer touch with the students than he.

He saw his university start from the humblest beginning and witnessed its growth to one of the most powerful educational institutions in the country; and in his hands the College of Civil Engineering greatly expanded and kept pace with the highest scientific developments. He was a force in engineering circles in the State of California. He frequently reported on road, street, sewer and water supply projects, and was an expert in judging materials and their tests.

Frank Soulé's career was worthy of his Alma Mater; it was his highest aim to have it so, for his gratitude and devotion were ever strong, and ever loyal and true to the spirit of old West Point.

The memory of the traits we loved in him in the old cadet days is still fresh. Courage, simplicity and sympathy were the keynotes to Frank's character. If a thing was right, it was to be done; if wrong, it was to be combatted; if he believed a thing should be said, he said it however undiplomatic it might be. Personal interests never influenced his decisions. He would risk his own life for a friend with-

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out a thought of his own danger. Another's sorrow or loss touched his heart and its tender interest soothed many a wound. His sympathy was with the losing side and he would risk money or standing to help anyone whom he believed to be unjustly treated. Generous and brave, he was quick to repent and acknowledge an injustice if he found he had been wrong, for he was human and possessed a spirit that was quick to arouse. He was most democratic and his friends were of every rank in life; of dignity and self-respect, his friendliness and interest in others never caused undue familiarity from anyone, high or low.

His profession was his life work but he took an active part in outside interests, and with literary, musical and artistic tastes possessed intimate friendships with writers, musicians and artists.

After his retirement from scientific duties, he took up interests that he enjoyed, and registered in the University of Paris for courses in esthetics, art and literature. A year and a half in the art centers of Europe was a rest and a great joy to him; he had previously pursued scientific studies abroad, particularly astronomy, for two years, in strengthening his university work, but this time he sought pleasure that he had earned.

The last year of his life, with all his varied interests, no pleasure seemed greater than that he drew from the California Writers' Club of which he was President—a club composed of Western writers, artists and musicians—with vigorous growth under his leadership. A director of the Society of California Pioneers, he enjoyed promoting the happiness of the surviving "Forty-niners" of whom his father had been one.

The funeral services of "this noted savant" were impressive. They were held at Berkeley on the 18th of February, 1913, and the university was closed for the day with

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the flag at half-mast, and every honor was paid his memory. The university ceremonies were beautiful and the gathering of friends filled the church and the church-yard. The university faculty and student body, the community with which he was identified, the Loyal Legion, Society of California Pioneers, and the many societies of which he was a member gathered in sadness to do him homage. Old men and young men shed tears of genuine grief. Floral offerings from far and near covered pulpit and choir; messages of regret from presidents of colleges throughout the United States and from former students all over the world were received, expressive of esteem and deep love. President Wheeler and others spoke with much emotion. Rev. Dr. A. M. Smith referred to "his beautiful home life" and "the love and honor in which he had always been held."

"It is significant," he said, "that in paying our last tribute to Professor Soulé we speak less of his well known learning and attainments than of his splendid qualities as a man."

"He was one to whom all turned in the hour of need and never in vain," said Dr. Frederick Hosmer.

His favorite hymns sung at the ceremonies were: "A Psalm of Trust," and "Back to the Field," the last stanza of which is:

"For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win,
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

Major J. T. Nance and thirteen intimate friends were pallbearers.

The grief-stricken widow's health failing under the blow, she died within five months of his death. Mrs. Soulé was Adelaide Sherwood Worden, a lineal descendant of Peter Worden, who came from England and settled at Yarmouth,

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Cape Cod, Massachusetts, dying there in 1638, and whose granddaughter, Mercy, born 1640, married Kenelm Winslow, 2nd.

Colonel Soulé ever mourned the death of a most beautiful daughter who was his pride and joy. He is survived by two sons, Beach and Douglas; the latter recently won very high honors in his university courses.

Frank Soulé was a good and devoted husband and father; his home was filled with sunshine and increasing happiness as the years sped on; and we, of his close cadet companionship, felt the sweetness of his strong individual character and his brotherly affection to the hour of his parting.

F. L. HILLS,
Class of 1866.

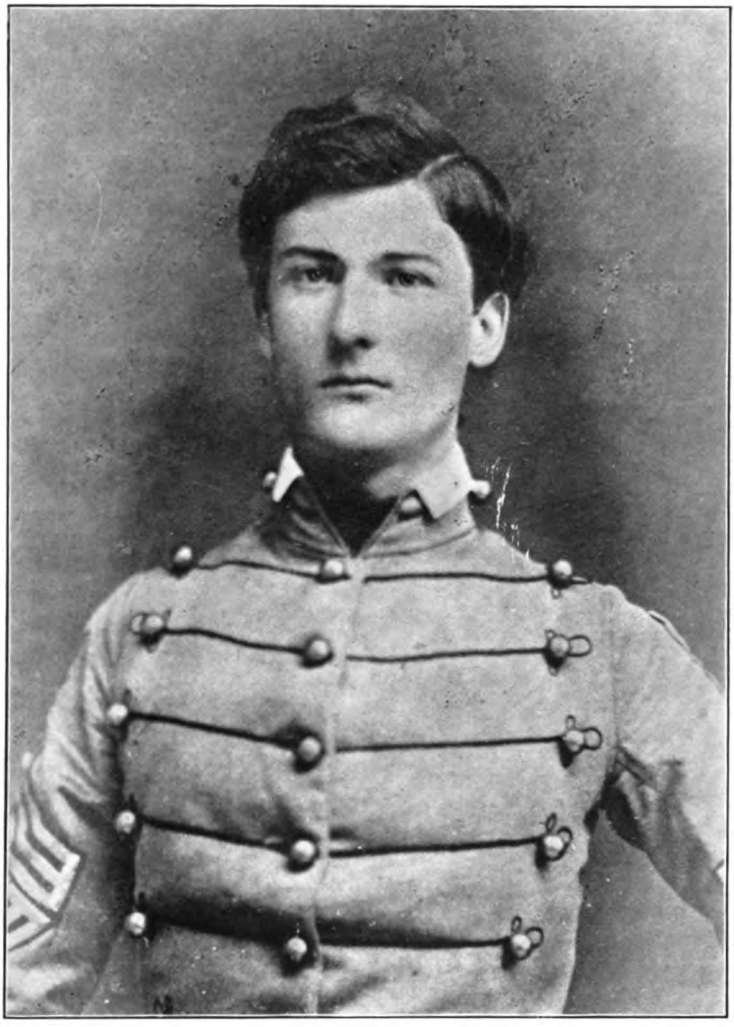
GEORGE W. C. LEE.

No. 1631. CLASS OF 1854.

Died, February 18, 1913, at Ravensworth, Va., aged 81.

"George Washington Custis Lee was the eldest son of General Robert E. Lee and a grandson of General Henry Lee, whose brilliant services in the Revolutionary War won him the name of 'Light Horse Harry.' G. W. C. Lee's mother was a daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, General Washington's adopted son and grandson of Mrs. Washington. He was born at Fort Monroe, Virginia, September 16, 1832, and received his early education at academies in Virginia. At the age of eighteen he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was graduated on July 1, 1854, as the first of that class, which contained 46 members. His father was second in the West Point Class of 1829. Other members of the Class of 1854 were Generals Oliver O. Howard and Thomas Ruger, U. S. A., Henry L. Abbot, Michael R. Morgan and J. E. B. Stuart, the famous Confederate cavalry leader, and Stephen D. Lee.

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GENERAL GEORGE W. C. LEE.

This is from a photograph taken in 1853 when General Lee was Adjutant of the Corps of Cadets at West Point, N. Y.
The Association was unable to obtain a later photograph.

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"On garduating young Lee was assigned as a brevet Second Lieutenant to the Corps of Engineers, and was sent to Florida, where he served as Assistant Engineer in the construction of Fort Clinch, on Amelia Island. He was at that place for two years, when he went to Georgia to assist in the building of Forts Pulaski and Jackson, and also in works for the imporvement of the Savannah River.

"He became a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers on March 3, 1855. From Georgia he was sent across the continent to San Francisco, where he helped in building the defences of Fort Point, at the entrance to San Francisco Bay. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in the fall of 1859, and then returned to the East, being stationed in Washington as an assistant in the Engineer Bureau, and then as Superintending Engineer of the repairs of Fort Washington on the Potomac River.

"At the beginning of the Civil War Lieutenant Lee resigned his commission in the United States Army and entered the Confederate service. He was commissioned a Major of Engineers in the Provisional Army of Virginia on May 10, 1861, and on July 1 in that year was appointed a Captain in the Confederate Corps of Engineers. In that capacity Captain Lee located and constructed the fortifications around Richmond, and on August 31, 1861, became Aide-de-camp to President Jefferson Davis, with rank of Colonel of Cavalry.

"Two years later Lee was commissioned a Brigadier General, and assigned to a command organized for local defence around Richmond. In the fall of 1864 he was commissioned a Major General and received the command of a Division in the Army of Northern Virginia, which he led bravely and skilfully until he was captured at Sailor's Creek.

"The war over, General G. W. C. Lee was appointed in 1865 to the post of Professor of Military and Civil Engineering in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia—where Stonewall Jackson had been a professor before the war. That was in October. Just a little while before, Custis Lee's father, Robert Edward Lee, had ridden across country to Lexington on his famous gray horse, Traveller, to become President of Washington College in the same town. The surrender at Appomattox had occurred in the preceding April, and at the time the Lees, father and son, were summoned to Lexington both were living at 'Derwent,' near Cartersville, in Cum-

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berland County (which is a neighbor of Appomattox), in what General R. E. Lee described in one of his letters, written at that date, as 'a comfortable small house in a grove of oaks.' It was to this place of four rooms that the Lee family, broken in fortune by the war, had retired. Father and son were both actually prisoners on parole.

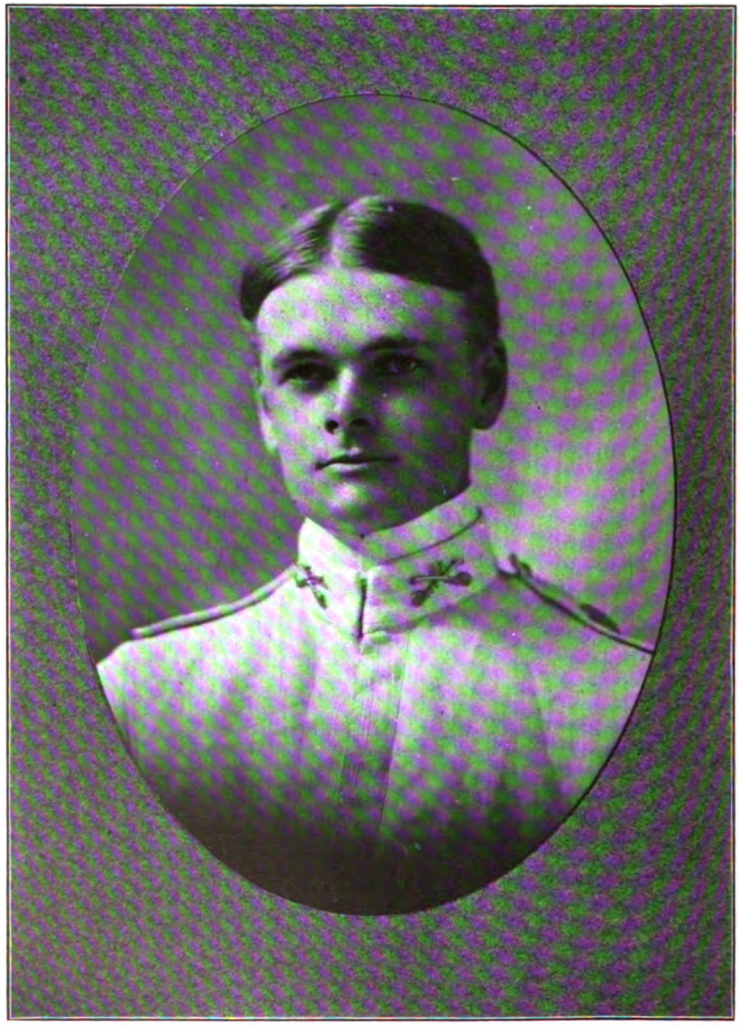
"Robert Edward Lee died in 1870. G. W. C. Lee, known in the family as Custis, succeeded his father in the Presidency the next year, and Washington College then became Wahington and Lee University, the name of the great Confederate leader, who had presided over its destinies in the first hard years of recovery from the ruin of war and defeat, being added to that of Washington, to whom the institution, once known as Liberty Hall, owed its first endowment—certain canal shares which had been voted to the master of Mount Vernon by the Legislature of Virginia as some return for his unpaid services in the War of Independence.

"The younger Lee was head of the historic school in the hollow of the Virginia mountains for more than a quarter of a century. In 1897 he retired from the active conduct of affairs with the title of president emeritus. Meantime, General Lee had received the degree of LL.D. from Tulane University and been made a fellow of the Society of Arts and Letters in England. His home was at Burke, Fairfax County, Virginia, not a great many miles away from Bull Run and Manassas.

"One of General R. E. Lee's sons still survives—Robert Edward Lee—who was born at Arlington in 1843, was a Captain in the Confederate army, and is the author of 'Recollections and Letters of General Robert E. Lee'."—N. Y. Evening Post of Feb. 18, 1913.

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LIEUTENANT ALLEN C. KEYES.

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ALLEN C. KEYES.

No. 4046. CLASS OF 1901.

Died, March 4, 1913, at Fort Clark, Texas, aged 35.

ALLEN COLLINS KEYES was born in Quincy, Illinois, on May 6th, 1878, whence, while he was still a small child, his family removed to Minneapolis. Here, in 1896, he won his cadetship by competitive examination, was admitted to the Military Academy in 1897, and was graduated No. 53 in his class on the 18th of February, 1901. His first station was at Fort Leavenworth, where he assisted in the organization of the Fourteenth Cavalry. After a few weeks' service at Fort Leavenworth he was transferred to Fort Riley, and in February, 1902, went with the first squadron of his regiment to Fort Huachuca.

In the fall of 1903 he sailed with the regiment for the Philippines and took part in all the military operations under General Wood in the Islands of Mindanao and Jolo.

The regiment returned to the United States in the fall of 1905 and Lieutenant Keyes went with his troop to Fort Walla Walla, but was almost immediately promoted and assigned to the Tenth Cavalry, with station at Fort Washakie. Here he remained until the departure of the regiment for the Philippines, in 1907, and remained with it doing troop and staff duty until its return in May, 1909.

After a short service at Fort Ethan Allen he was detached, going on recruiting duty at Lexington, Kentucky, until he was relieved and, after a short leave of absence, assigned to the Fourteenth Cavalry, joining the regiment at Fort Clark in the early fall of 1912. From the time he joined the regiment until his death at Fort Clark on March 4th, 1913, he was almost continuously in the field doing patrol duty on the Mexican border.

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A friend in commenting on his death writes:

"The deplorable condition in which we found him upon his return to Fort Clark was clearly due to the exigencies of the Service. If he had not been in the field for weeks and months with only casual and inefficient civilian medical attention his early death would not have been recorded."

Thus another name has been added to the long roll of those who have died inconspicuously for their Country through their devotion to duty and neglect of self.

Lieutenant Keyes had excellent administrative ability and a legal mind. It was the privilege of the writer to have him for a period in a confidential staff capacity and to be most forcibly impressed with his good judgment and tact in handling embarrassing situations. With many others he shares in the loss to the Service of a most efficient officer and the personal loss of a dear friend.

Lieutenant Keyes leaves behind a widow and one son, Allen Lloyd Keyes, who was the cup boy of his father's class.

* * *

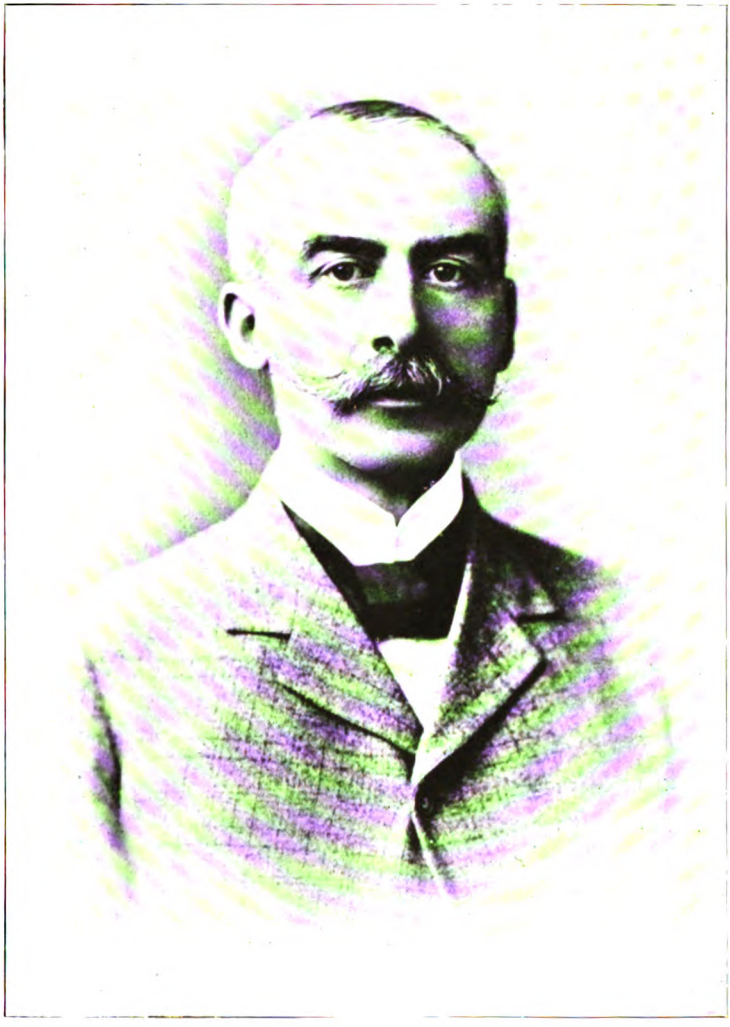
JOHN CONRAD MALLERY.

No. 2157. Class of 1867.

Died, December 6, 1912, at New York City, N. Y., aged 69.

John Conrad Mallery was born in Philadelphia, October 11, 1843. His father was Garrick Mallery, one of the most prominent lawyers in the city, a graduate of Yale College and a Judge at one time in Lucerne County, Pennsylvania. His ancestors were sturdy New England farmers of English descent. Mallery's mother's name was Janet Otto, daughter of John Conrad Otto and Eliza Todd Otto. Mrs. Mallery was descended from Dr. Christopher Otto, a court physician at

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MAJOR JOHN C. MALLERY.

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Hanover, who came to this country before the American Revolution. His son, Dr. Bodo Otto, was surgeon in charge of the encampment at Valley Forge during the memorable winter of 1777 and 1778. Dr. John Conrad Otto was a leading old-time practitioner in Philadelphia, one of the early leaders in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and one of the physicians who received from the City of Philadelphia a memorial of thanks for their services during the cholera epidemic of 1843. An uncle, Judge William T. Otto, was a prominent lawyer and reporter of the United States Supreme Court from 1875 to 1882.

It will thus be seen that Mallery's genealogy was of the best in the land.

His early school days were passed in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he was prepared for and entered Williams College in 1859, graduating with high honors in 1863. In September of the same year he received an appointment to West Point and graduated in 1867, second in his class.

His military history as given from the office of the Chief of Engineers is as follows:

Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 17, 1867; First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 17, 1867. Served as Assistant Engineer on the Geodetic Survey of the Northern Lakes, August, 1867, to October, 1869; (leave of absence, December 20, 1867, to April 5, 1868); at the Military Academy, as Assistant Professor of Engineering and Assistant Instructor of Practical Military Engineering, October 16, 1869, to August 30, 1874, and on duty with Engineer Company at West Point, N. Y., January 23, 1871, to October 29, 1873; (leave of absence in Europe, June 8 to November 30, 1872); as Chief Engineer of the Department of California and Division of the Pacific, October 24, 1874, to May 31, 1878; (leave of absence in Europe, October 2, 1877, to March 14, 1878, and on temporary duty with the Commissioner of Education in connection with the Paris Exposition, March 15, 1878, to June 10, 1878); on duty with Board of Commissioners to determine the Boundary

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Line between the States of Virginia and West Virginia, June 10 to July 10, 1878; with Engineer Battalion at Willet's Point, N. Y., as Adjutant, Treasurer and Acting Signal Officer, July 13, 1878, to March 31, 1880, and in command of Engineer Company, March 31, 1880 (leave of absence, August 23 to November 23, 1881) to November 23, 1883; and as Engineer of First and Second Lighthouse Districts, December 1, 1883 (sick leave of absence, October 10, 1884 to May 10, 1885) to May 18, 1885,—of Fourth District, May 19, 1885, to July 7, 1887,—and of Fifth and Sixth Districts, since July 9, 1887. Stationed at Baltimore, Md., Engineer Fifth and Sixth Lighthouse Districts, July 8, 1887, to November 14, 1891; Major Corps of Engineers, December 14, 1891; at St. Augustine, Florida, in charge of fortification and river and harbor works in Florida, November 18, 1891 to June 20, 1893; (leave of absence on account of sickness, June 24, 1893, to December 23, 1894); awaiting orders at Philadelphia, Pa., December 23, 1894, to January 26, 1895.

Every duty was performed with the utmost efficiency, intelligence and integrity.

He was retired from active service on January 26, 1895, under Section 1251, of the Revised Statutes, in consequence of illness contracted in the service by exposure to fever in southern swamps.

He first married Miss Anne Louise Winslow of Cincinnati, on June 26, 1873. She died in Cincinnati, September 5, 1884, leaving two sons, Winslow Mallery and Otto T. Mallery, both living. On May 27, 1897, he married Miss Jane Turnure of the well known New York family of that name, by whom he had one son, Garrick, now living.

After his retirement he spent his time between a country place at Aiken, South Carolina, Newport and Europe. He had occasional attacks of illness, resulting doubtless from the exposures which caused his retirement.

His death occurred suddenly at the Manhattan Hotel, in New York, on December 6, 1912.

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Such, in briefest outline, was the career of John Mallery, but it utterly fails to disclose the interest and charm of his life. His personality was one of the most engaging of any man that the writer has ever known. He was exceedingly handsome, gracious in his manners, and possessed of a wit of the most sparkling and delightful kind and entirely without bitterness. For those who had the privilege of knowing and being associated with him intimately, as had the writer, who was for two years his room mate at West Point, and served with him on the survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes, it is difficult to write or speak without seeming to indulge in exaggerated panegyric.

Perhaps it is permissible in such an article as this to refer to one experience where he and the writer served together in the topographic and hydrographic survey of Lake St. Clair, Michigan.

In September, 1868, when the winds became so high that it was impracticable to continue in Lake Superior, a party of four found themselves on the Steamer "Search" in the survey of Lake St. Clair. The party consisted of Captain Benjamin D. Greene, Lieutenant Mallery, a Civil Assistant, Mr. Lamson and the writer. The day's work began by rising at daybreak, a hearty breakfast at seven o'clock and departure to our various work in rowboats. Mallery and Greene were engaged in triangulation, Lamson in sounding and the writer in sketching the topography to connect with the triangulation. We returned to the steamer at sunset and dined at six o'clock, and oh, such good things to eat and such appetites! Ducks without number, fresh fish directly out of the lake, celery, and every kind of succulent vegetable from the nearby shore. The conversation was on a high plane. Every subject under heaven came under discussion, but particularly politics, religion and love. After dinner, for a couple of hours perhaps, whist; at half-past nine sharp tatoo was sounded, and at ten

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o'clock the lights had to be out. It is difficult to imagine a more agreeable experience and from what the writer has learned of Mallery's career, he had many such in the course of his life. Indeed it may be pertinent to say, that such experience as these compensate an army officer for the many sacrifices that he has to make and reconcile him to his lot.

The writer has often thought, that if army men allowed their imaginations to dwell on such experiences, it would deter many from the hazardous experiment of resigning, and attempting to make great fortunes, in which so few succeed.

The world in which he moved was richer for the life of John Mallery, and his death was an irreparable loss.

WILLIAM E. ROGERS.

THOMAS M. JONES.

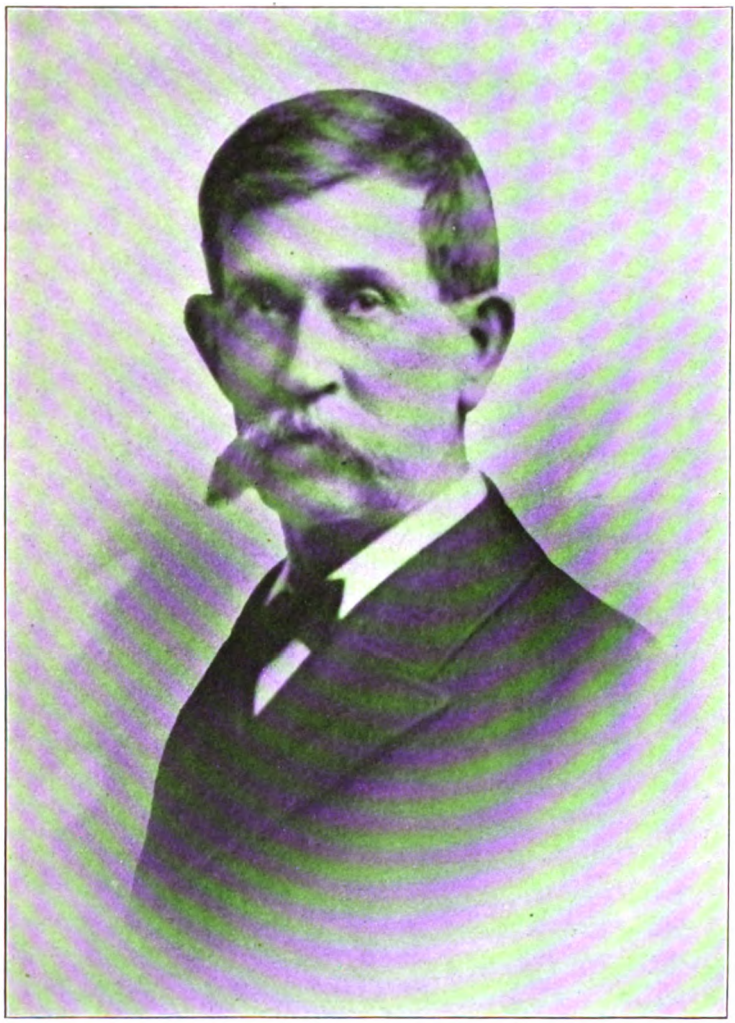
No. 1625. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, March 7, 1913, at Prescott, Ariz., aged 81.

It seemed a spirit of real prophecy which made the Class of 1853 select as their seal the pile of cannon balls and the mortar, and for their motto "We separate for service."

That service was so varied and so brilliant that it has caused some to say that it was the most famous class which ever graduated from the Military Academy. This in a way was natural from the fact that when the great struggle came on between the states, they were still in the ardor of their young manhood, but had the years of service necessary to fit them for the important places of trust which opened to them. How they filled those positions of trust and nobly proved true to their Country and their Alma Mater, the history of America must tell. Whether it was in the bril-

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GENERAL THOMAS M. JONES.

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liant lime light of distinction, or the less prominent walks of self-sacrifice and service—whether like McPherson to fill a hero's grave; like William McE. Dye to serve in all parts of the world with experiences to furnish food for a romance written by the elder Dumas; like Alston, who became a soldier of the Cross after laying down the sword, or like the subject of this sketch, who through loving service and steadfast example used his education for the benefit of others, and his scholars all over America—both white and red—rise up to call him blessed.

His father was John Jones of Pembroke, a country place near Hampton, Virginia, and his mother before her marriage was Miss Mary Booker of Sherwood, both of families which had settled in Tidewater, Virginia, in the earliest days of the Colonies. He was born March 11, 1832, and entered West Point in June, 1849.

At the Academy he was extremely popular with both professors and cadets—having a quality of ready sympathy and consideration which endeared him to everyone—but his comrade and very close friend and roommate was General H. H. Walker.

He did not stand particularly high in his class—more from inadequate preparation than a lack of studiousness or ability—and he insisted that it was only his natural love of and turn for mathematics which helped him through his first years. He always considered it one of the great privileges of his life, that during his years at the Academy he should have known and come under the influence of General Robert E. Lee—then of course only Colonel Lee—Superintendent of West Point at that time.

After graduation he was assigned to the Eighth Regiment of Infantry and stationed at Governors Island. He served here but a short time, and was ordered to Ringgold Barracks, Texas. Both here, and later at Fort Davis, he

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was closely associated with his classmate and dear friend, General William McE. Dye—at the latter garrison they were housemates.

When secession seemed imminent, and the great decision had to be made—he steadfastely put behind him the call of ambition and promised promotion, and cast his fortune where conscience and duty dictated.

His last service to the United States was to carry $30,000.00 ($20,000.00 in silver) from the Government mint in New Orleans, to pay off the United States troops at San Antonio. This was a perilous mission, and he was forced to use every bit of wood-craft and Indian lore his border life had taught him; but he outwitted the Texans and delivered the money in safety.

It was while in New Orleans on this mission that he first saw evidences that the Confederacy was really established, and from there that he sent in his resignation to President Buchanan, and offered his services to the State of Louisiana, and while there he again met General Lee, who in speaking of his action said, "Boy, I think you have taken the step too soon—Virginia has not seceded, I still hope it may be averted." Alas, how many echoed the sentiment in varying accents then and afterward.

He was made Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana, serving with distinction in this capacity, as Commissary General of the Department of the Gulf, as a Brigadier in the Kentucky and Tennessee campaigns, as Major General in command at Mobile, and in command at Pensacola.

His service was always marked by foresight, and ability in handling the resources at hand, and in providing for contingencies, and when it became necessary, in face of an overwhelming force, to evacuate Pensacola, he succeeded in getting his command out of the city, leaving an empty commissary, spiked guns and a deserted citidal for the enemy to enter.

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He was wounded slightly at Shelbyville—strangely enough the only wound he received during the war—but was taken very ill during 1863, and furloughed home to Warrenton, North Carolina, where his family had refugeed from Virginia, in the fall of that year. After recovering somewhat he accepted the command of the fortifications at the mouth of the Cape Fear River—Fort Caswell and Fort Campbell—which guarded the approaches to Wilmington.

It was while on this service that he married Miss Mary Cowan London of Wilmington, North Carolina, on June 29, 1864.

The Confederacy collapsed, carrying with it all the high hopes, all the fond dreams and the material wealth of a people little used to hardships, and with shattered fortunes, devastated lands, and a lost profession, he was left with many others to face a new epoch.

His people having been planters for generations, it was natural he should turn to farming, and he settled on Llewellyn Farm, Fauquier County, Virginia. This was a difficult task, for Virginia had not only been the battle ground, but the land had been worked for so many years that it was hard to make it yield.

He turned to educational work, and accepted a position as Professor at the Maryland Agricultural College, Bladensburg, also serving as Commandant of Cadets from 1874 to 1877, and in this work he discovered his talent. He was a born teacher. He later accepted the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction in Warrenton, Virginia. His was a very rare nature. He had an almost self-effacing modesty and an aversion to giving pain which made him beloved by young and old alike, but he had a peculiarly strong influence over young boys. In his years of teaching this quality was especially developed and the loyalty and devotion of those whom he had taught and the development

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of honor and manhood in them, caused Senator Daniel to exclaim with real impatience when asked to urge his appointment as an Indian Agent—

"Why does Tom Jones go to teach Indians? We need him here in Virginia—why doesn't he start a school for boys here in the State?"

While Superintendent of Schools in Warrenton there was a very pleasant association with his classmates at that time in Washington City. General Sheridan in Command of the Army and General Vincent, Adjutant General, and later General Schofield in Command.

I think there was but one reunion of this famous class ever held; "We separate for service" had indeed been fulfilled, this was held in 1877, when General Schofield was Superintendent of the Academy, but of those who went South only General H. H. Walker and General Jones were able to attend, one being in New York City and the other at Bladensburg, Maryland, at the time; they discovered none of the other Southerners could afford to come.

During President Cleveland's first administration he accepted the position of Indian Agent for the Shoshones and Northern Arapahos, near Ft. Washakie, Wyoming. This was a hard and thankless task in those days, and loyalty to his Indian charges seemed an unexpected quality in an agent, but General Jones established a new record, and to this day, twenty years after, the Indians speak of him with affection and regret that he left them.

With change of administration he returned to Warrenton, and in addition to his public school work took a class of special students to prepare for West Point. But the fascination of the West—the love of the open country, which had been strong upon him ever since his service in Texas, called him, and he went back to Indian work under Cleveland's

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second administration, serving as Supervisor and as Superintendent of the Training School at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Wherever he went in the Government Service he was thrown more or less with his Army friends, and many a pleasant acquaintance was renewed, some of them after forty years of separation; and what a host of names famous in the history of America come to mind in recalling his friends. Hood, McPherson, Schofield, Sheridan, and of those at the Academy with him but not in his class—J. E. B. Stuart, Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee, A. McD. McCook, O. O. Howard and many others not so well known.

It has seemed strange to those who knew him best, that a man with such a gentle nature, one who would not willingly hurt anyone, should have taken up the profession of arms. And it was this distaste for anything which was cruel or unjust which I think kept him from speaking of war. Any information in regard to his service with the Confederacy he gave in the sketchiest fashion, and insisted that the struggle being over the less it was spoken of the sooner would heal wounds to body and spirit.

There was a sweetness about his nature which made one readily understand how sincerely he was beloved, and a loyal devotion to his friends which made them keep in touch with each other through years of separation of distance and environment.

In 1898, when the Spanish War seemed assured, he offered his services to the Government—saying that he thought his experience in the Commissary Department might be of use—and although he was not accepted, it makes one feel that much valuable time and needless suffering might have been avoided had a few such experienced heads directed affairs at that time.

Between 1898 and 1908 he served in Oklahoma, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency near Fort Reno, and in the summer of 1908 moved to Prescott, Arizona.

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It seemed rather remarkable that in the evening of his life, so far from the homeland, he should have had four of his children near him, and in his passing his wife and these four children were around him. Albert Marshall, Alex London, Annie Campbell and Florence Troy Jones, of Yavapai County, Arizona, and one son, Robert London Jones who resides in Monroe, Louisiana, survive him.

He was a sincere and devoted Mason and a member of the Episcopal Church, having been baptized in that faith by his beloved classmate, Benjamin Alston.

In his being called by the Great Commander to the life triumphant, I cannot help quoting the lines he used so fondly to recite:

"Some will rest 'neath the prairie sod, and some
go back o'er the sea,
But those who are true to their Country and God
will meet at the last reveille."

* * *

ARTHUR CHARLES DUCAT.

No. 2822. Class of 1879.

Died, March 8, 1913, at New York City, N. Y., aged 56.

Arthur Charles Ducat was born at Chicago, Illinois, September 25, 1856. His father, General Arthur C. Ducat, born at Glengarry, County Dublin, Ireland, February 24, 1830, came to the United States in 1850, and was a distinguished officer of the Federal Army, 1861-1864. He served in the famous "Army of the Cumberland," filling many positions of trust with signal ability, and participated in many of the great battles of that stupendous struggle; his devotion to

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COLONEL ARTHUR C. DUCAT.

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duty, his loyalty and courage are matters of public record over the signatures of Grant, Sheridan, Thomas and others, including Rosecrans, on whose staff General Ducat was Chief of Staff and Inspector General. At the close of the war General Ducat returned to civil affairs and for many years was at the head of the military forces of Illinois. His grandmother was Dorcas Julia, a daughter of Captain Atkinson, of the English Navy, who lost an arm fighting beside his commander, Nelson, at the battle of Trafalgar.

The younger Arthur Charles Ducat, with the military blood of his forebears coursing his veins, was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and admitted to that institution July 1, 1875; graduated June 13, 1879, and was assigned as Second Lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry; he was transferred to the Third Cavalry, September 8, 1879; promoted First Lieutenant November 30, 1883; transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, February 23, 1887; Captain, Twenty-fourth Infantry, April 17, 1897; Major, Seventh Infantry, April 14, 1902; Lieutenant Colonel, Twentieth Infantry, April 5, 1909; Colonel of Infantry, March 2, 1912.

In the volunteer service he enjoyed the distinction of being appointed from the grade of Captain to the position of Lieutenant Colonel of the Forty-ninth Infantry, U. S. V., September 9, 1899, and served in the Philippine Islands as such until honorably mustered out June 30, 1901.

His military services, important and varied, are briefly stated as follows:

Served on frontier duty on Ute Expedition, September 9 to November 29, 1879; Fort Sanders, Wyoming, and in the field to July 14, 1881; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, to May 3, 1882; scouting in Arizona to July 9, 1882, and at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and scouting to July 2, 1883; in garrison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to February 13, 1884, and

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at the Infantry and Cavalry School of Application to July 1, 1885; on frontier duty at Fort Davis, Texas, and scouting August 29, 1885, to July 5, 1886; at Camp Peña Colorado, Texas, to October 20, 1886; Fort Davis, Texas, to March 17, 1887; Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and scouting, to May 29, 1888, and San Carlos, Arizona, to October, 1888; as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the State University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada, to June 12, 1890; at Fort Grant, Arizona, to September 9, 1890; Fort Thomas, Arizona, to January, 1891; San Carlos, Arizona, to July 18, 1891; Fort Bayard, New Mexico, to August 20, 1894; Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Northern Illinois Normal School, Dixon, Illinois, September 1, 1894, to November 5, 1896; at Fort Douglas, Utah, to April 20, 1898; with regiment at Tampa, Florida, to June 14, 1898, and in Cuba from June 21 to July 3, 1898; at Fort Douglas, Utah, to April 1, 1899; Fort Harrison, Montana, to June 19, 1899; Aide-de-camp to General Shafter, July 31 to September 15, 1899, and Regimental Quartermaster June 7 to December 26, 1899; at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, September 22 to November 15, 1899; en route to the Philippine Islands to December 31, 1899.

In the Philippine Islands from January 1, 1900 to May 29, 1901, being Asst. Supt. of Police, City of Manila, organizing and commanding the police force there from January 16 to May 21, 1901; on recruiting duty at Denver, Colorado, from July, 1901, to June 1, 1902; at the Presidio, San Francisco, California, to October 1, 1903; arrived in the Philippine Islands October 30, 1903, and in command of San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and Luneta Barracks, Manila, respectively, until November, 1904, when he returned to the United States; on duty at Headquarters, Department of California, to January, 1906; at Fort Harrison, Montana, to October 4, 1906; President of the

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Damage Claims Board, Camp Tacoma, Washington, from August to September, 1906; in command of Fort Brady, Michigan, October 8, 1906, to March 29, 1908; officer in charge of Division and Army Competition, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, July and August, 1907; member Examining Boards of Officers for Promotion at Forts Harrison and Assinniboine.

En route to Camp Connell, Samar, P. I., April and May, 1909; commanding regiment at Manila, P. I., June 4, 1909, to March 20, 1910, and April 14, 1911, to November 11, 1911; returned to the United States, and member of an examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to April, 1912; on recruiting service in New York to March, 1913.

Participated in the engagement at San Juan, Cuba, July 1, 1898, when he was seriously wounded; recommended and nominated for Brevet of Major for gallantry in this engagement. In engagements at Parañaque, P. I., September, 1899, and at San Pablo, P. I., in the spring of 1901.

In the very fore of the fight on July 1, 1898, Ducat's Company D of the Twenty-fourth Infantry was among the first to effect a lodgment in the Spanish works at San Juan, Cuba, when the defenders fled before the victorious advance; but the enthusiastic captain of the victors had fallen severely wounded, though not before he had cheered the command on by his splendid example of inspiring courage, for which he was recommended for the brevet of Major for his gallantry. It is of such unseeking heroes that too little is said, upon whom too little thought is bestowed, but they live.

> "Where every God did seem to set His seal
> "To give the world assurance of a man."

Colonel Ducat's entire life was one of patience, earnestness, devotion to duty and ceaseless industry. He was an accomplished linguist, speaking German, French and Spanish with a fluency almost equal to that of his mother tongue.

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Colonel Ducat was married to Elise Stellwagen of Washington, D. C., August 15, 1885. He is survived by his wife and their three daughters—the eldest, Elise Ducat Bleecker; Annie, who is unmarried, and Charlotte, who is the wife of Lieutenant Girard L. McEntee, of the Seventh United States Infantry, and they, with all who knew him, sorrow "for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still." Throughout his entire life Colonel Ducat combined in admirable proportion and harmony all the elements of mind and character that constitute a man, a soldier, a companion, one into whose hands our interests could be consigned, for

> "He was a friend of truth, of soul sincere;
> "In action faithful and in honor clear;
> "Who broke no promise, served no private ends;
> "Sought no title, and forsook no friends."

Within the limits of a brief sketch one can give no clearer understanding of his character than to repeat what was said when his sudden death caused one to realize that

> Like a flash of lightning, a break in the wave,
> Man passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

When, as a young man, Ducat came to West Point, he was a giant in build though gentle in touch; kind in mind though firm in conviction; jovial in disposition though serious in his tasks; courageous though not unduly aggressive. Such was Arthur Charles Ducat when the writer first knew him. For a lifetime he has seen him move along those lines and develop, strengthening the splendid qualities with which nature endowed him, that were fostered by noble parents and continually devoted to the service of his country and the home wherein he was so loved because he so loved it.

It has been the writer's good fortune to know many good men, many strong men, but he has never known a man who more instinctively, more resolutely, and more unshrinkingly pursued the path of duty than Arthur C. Ducat. With a modesty that ever eschewed publicity, he was ever present where the dangers of his profession beckoned — self concealed in the duty throng — steadfastly living the motto of his alma mater, "Duty, Honor, Country". He

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was not one who would ever balance in his own mind the advantages that might come to him from temporizing with his conscience as compared with the advantages of following his convictions boldly and openly to the very end whither they might lead.

One hesitates to enter the sacred portals of the home, yet with the picture of a life so faultless one cannot forbear to express an admiration of the loving quality of heart and mind that lifted Colonel Ducat so far above the ordinary plane of men and surrounded his fireside with affection, love, confidence and companionship that made his home a joy to enter, for the uplift of the sons and daughters of men.

Such was he who, on March 8, 1913, passed to his reward upon the other shore, leaving behind him a grief too profound for human expression; but he also leaves a recollection of an exalted life, so full of kindness, gentleness, noble aspirations and worthy deeds that when the clouds of sorrow are slightly dispelled the sunshine of that recollection will be a comfort next to that which comes from God.

He shrunk from everything wrong or mean; he loved everything good and right. His was the life that counts, for —

> The life that counts must toil and fight,
> Must hate the wrong and love the right,
> Must stand by truth day and night —
> This is the life that counts.

His remains rest in Arlington National Cemetery.

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THOMAS G. CARSON.

No. 3594. CLASS OF 1894.

Died, March 9, 1913, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., aged 42.

The Army lost one of its best officers by the death of THOMAS GILLISPIE CARSON, which occurred at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, March 9, 1913. Captain Carson was born on July 3, 1871, and entered West Point in 1890, graduated in 1894 and was assigned to the Fourth Infantry. He was transferred to the Fourth Cavalry in October, 1894, promoted First Lieutenant in March, 1899, and Captain Tenth Cavalry in March, 1901. He was appointed Major Eleventh U. S. Cavalry, 10th of August, 1899, and honorably discharged 13th of March, 1901. His entire service from graduation until his death was distinguished by a conscientious performance of all duties he was called upon to perform. From graduation until July 15, 1898, his service was the ordinary garrison at various army posts. On that date he sailed for the Philippines with his regiment and took part in the campaigns against Pateros and Pasig, Luzon and against Malolos, Luzon, March 25 to April 14, 1899. He was appointed Major of the Eleventh U. S. Cavalry on August 10, 1899, and served with that regiment until it was mustered out. He returned to the States and was promoted Captain and assigned to the Tenth Cavalry and served with that regiment until he entered the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1911, and remained there until ill health compelled him to leave in May, 1912. He returned to his regiment in the latter part of 1912 and performed the usual garrison duties in command of his troop at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, until he died.

Carson was of most distinguished bearing and soldierly appearance. His most distinguished trait was loyalty to his superiors. His voice was never heard raised in criticism of

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CAPTAIN THOMAS G. CARSON.

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orders received from those higher up, but his work was always done cheerfully and without complaint. His devotion to duty was remarkable and is best instanced by the fact that he had just completed a tour of guard duty the day before his death. Although warned that his health was in a precarious condition and that his life might pay the penalty he still insisted on doing his full duty, and it may be said that he died in harness. His career was a distinguished one. Adjutant of his class and captain of the football team shows what manner of cadet he was and his appointment as Major of the Eleventh Cavalry, while still a First Lieutenant in the regular service and at a time when there were numbers of able officers in the Philippines, indicates what his superiors thought of him as an officer.

In his treatment of those under him he was invariably thoughtful and considerate. Though a strict disciplinarian he had that happy faculty of getting results without friction. His cheerful disposition and fund of good humor remained with him to the end and his death left a void in the regiment which will grow greater as time goes on.

To his troops and to the regiment and especially to those of us who were his close friends his death, while in his prime, has brought great sorrow. His spirit has departed but the memory of him will live always in our hearts.

The following order testifies to the regiment's regard for our departed friend:

"Headquarters Tenth Cavalry,
Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, March 11th, 1913.

General Orders,
No. 12.

July 3, 1871....THOMAS GILLISPIE CARSON....March 9, 1913.

Since the beginning of his military career as a boy at the Military Academy, Captain Thomas G. Carson, Tenth Cavalry, has had a varied and distinguished service, one that has marked him for a

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soldier of uncommon merit. At West Point his appointment as Adjutant signalized his superiority in soldiership and his selection for captain of the football team evinced his excellence in athletics. In the Regular Army and in the Volunteers his ability and fidelity have compelled similar recognition.

In the most trying days of the Philippine Insurrection he had part in many battles and won the regard of comrades and superiors for valor and hardihood. Having shared the toils and dangers of the campaigns of Lawton, he witnessed the fall of his brave commander at San Mateo. Earning a majority, he helped to create and make renowned the Eleventh Volunteer Cavalry. Then his health and now his life have been laid as a willing sacrifice upon the altar of duty.

A devoted husband, fond father, constant friend and just disciplinarian Captain Carson was given freely the love and respect of all that knew him. His kindly speech and behavior, gentle bearing, uncomplaining, conscientious performance of duty, even to and on the day of his death, and his many noble and soldierly traits strongly endeared him to the members of the regiment who will keenly regret and lament his loss and passing from their midst. 'His life was gentle; and the elements so mixed in him, that nature might stand up and say to all the world—this was a man.'

With the stricken wife and little daughter, all of us sorrow and feel the warmest sympathy.

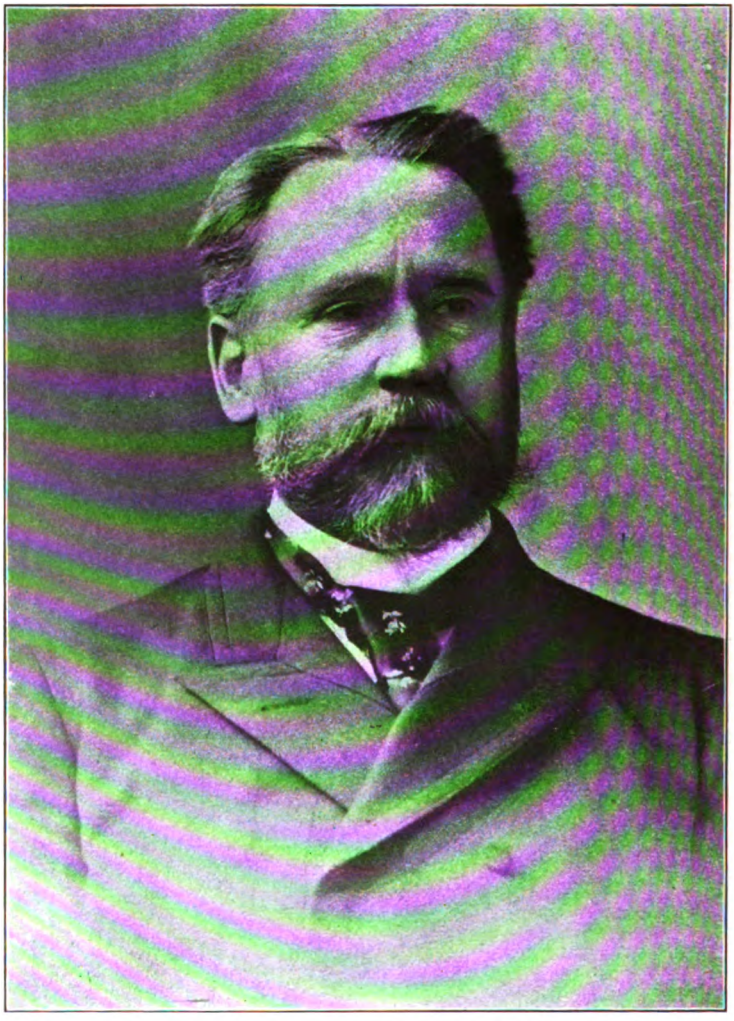
Officers will wear the badge of military mourning for thirty days.

By order of Colonel Gresham.

G. J. ODEN,
Captain and Adjutant 10th Cavalry."

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COLONEL WILLIAM E. ROGERS.

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WILLIAM E. ROGERS.

No. 2161. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, March 10, 1913, at New York, N. Y., aged 67.

COLONEL WILLIAM EVANS ROGERS was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1846. During the Civil War he served through the 1863 Campaign in the First Troop of Philadelphia and was then appointed Cadet at West Point. He graduated number six in the Class of 1867 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Engineers and assigned to temporary duty in the Department of Tactics at the Academy till September of that year. He then was detailed to Detroit on survey duty in the Corps of Engineers, and in 1872 resigned from the Army and began the practice of law, also engaging in railway construction. He did much of the survey and construction for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

President Cleveland, then Governor, appointed him to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners in 1883. He served nine years, being chairman for five. For the last twenty years Mr. Rogers had centered his activities upon the practice of law.

Mr. Rogers, who is survived by a son and three daughters, spent much of his spare time at his country residence at Garrisons, New York, where he was vestryman and treasurer of St. Philip's Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Union, the Metropolitan and the Union League Clubs. His son is Mr. William Beverly Rogers, and his daughters are Mrs Kenneth Frazier, Miss Harriette and Miss Cornelia Rogers.

The following tribute from a friend and neighbor of Colonel Rogers is from the Cold Spring, N. Y., Recorder:

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"In St. Philip's churchyard at Garrison was laid at rest yesterday the body of one who for many years had made this town his home.

"Born of a family distinguished in the history of Philadelphia, educated for the service of his country in the Military Academy at West Point, married into a family closely identified with the most cherished traditions of the Highlands, where he had his home and gave freely of his interest and time, it is fitting that a record more permanent than the passing bell should proclaim the sad tidings of his death.

"At West Point his mature years and his physical and scholastic advantages gave him an early primacy that he never lost. Always a cadet officer he acquired the 'habit of command,' an accomplishment in itself when coupled with a proper sense of its responsibility.

"So he passed out into the great ocean of opportunity which nearly fifty years ago awaited all of the military graduates, and especially those of the Corps of Engineers.

"While on the survey of the great lakes his quick intelligence discerned openings in the virgin forest that clothed their banks. And these he broadened, to the great advantage of the State of Michigan, in the development of which he bore an important part, as the town of Rogers, Michigan, attests.

"Returning to the Hudson that he so dearly loved, he served his adopted State as Railway Commissioner with signal ability and success, and finally, retiring from all public office, pursued the practice of the law.

"Such versatility is the characteristic of an active mind, such as was that of Colonel Rogers. He was equal to great responsibilities but did not overlook the importance of duly performing the daily task. His interest in the local public school was strong and so was his devotion to the church in which he worshipped. Indeed the striking features of his character were his fearless devotion to the truth as he saw it. No assembly was too great either in dignity or in numbers for his clarion tone to invoke a call for justice or for truth.

"Now he has gone to a bar where both are administered with full consideration to both sides of every subject, and one who often differed with him is sure that he has found a reward that few could claim and that many would crave.

M."

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GENERAL ALEXANDER J. PERRY.

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ALEXANDER J. PERRY.

No. 1506. CLASS OF 1851.

Died, March 26, 1913, in Washington, D. C., aged 84.

"Brig. Gen. Alexander James Perry, U. S. A., retired, who died in Washington, D. C., March 26, 1913, in his eighty-fifth year, was born in New London, Conn., on Dec. 11, 1828, and entered the U. S. M. A. in 1847. He was graduated and promoted to the Army brevet Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, July 1, 1851. His first duty after graduation was at Castle Pinckney, S. C. He was promoted Second Lieutenant July 1, 1852, and took part in the hostilities against the Seminole Indians in 1852, and was in the action against the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota in 1852. He was promoted First Lieutenant, Second Artillery, in 1854. He was appointed an Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, in May, 1861, and served in the defense of Fort Pickens, Fla., until July in that year, when he went to Washington to take charge of the Bureau of Clothing and Equipage in the Quartermaster General's office. He was appointed a Quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Lieutenant- Colonel, in 1862, and Colonel in 1864. General Perry received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1865 for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and those of Colonel and Brigadier General for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war. General Perry remained in Washington until 1870, and then served in Nebraska, Texas, New York, Washington and California, being placed on the retired list in 1892 for age, while holding the rank of Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster General. He was advanced to Brigadier General on the retired list in 1904 for Civil War service."—Army and Navy Journal.

Extracts from letters written on hearing of General Perry's death:

"My first acquaintance with General Perry was at West Point in the summer encampment of 1848, when he was the Orderly Sergeant of the Company to which I belonged. I remember well the admiration I felt for him, he was so composed and dignified and soldierly. He was considerate toward us plebes, and never gave himself into treating us with indignity, as if we were inferior

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mortals; he was of a mold too proud to seek a pleasure by giving an offense. I have often thought of those days and Perry's quiet demeanor in the exercise of his official duties, and this has characterized his army life during the many years of his active service. Experience gave him knowledge and added to his skill in performance, but hardly added to his conception of moral right and good conduct. He started in life a gentleman, and maintained that standard through all the changes of a varying military service."

"While I could not venture to claim intimacy with General Perry, nevertheless, I felt a peculiar attachment to him, because of his cordial courtesy and kindness to me at Fort Leavenworth as far back as 1859, two years before I entered the Army—or indeed seriously thought of doing so. He was, therefore, excepting General Hunter (and Horace Porter as a cadet), my earliest army acquaintance, and the longest maintained. Of course, as a Perry, he could not help being a model officer, both in efficiency and bearing, which count for so much—qualities that never deserted him even during his long retirement. We, whose sun sinks gradually to rest, cannot complain of the course of nature as it affects ourselves; but we can, and do (as now) deplore the loss that follows, for those who are left behind."

"The General was my beau ideal of an officer and a gentleman."

"He was a pillar of the Old Army, and showed the High Water Mark of its traditions."

"Ever since my first meeting General Perry, I have highly valued the good gift of his acquaintance, and every time I have had the pleasure of being with him, I have felt that this good gift was a treasure. It was a peculiar pleasure to note always the General's keen interest in everything of real account, and especially to have the benefit of his wholesome views on army matters and broad politics. He was always so bright and cheery, despite his physical sufferings, he was, in a word, such an exemplar of gentleness, courtesy, and manly worth that all his friends must now be sensible of a distinct loss in the passing of his admirable and lovable personality. Yet his memory is certain to be cherished wherever that charming 'gentleman of the old school' (and really is there any other type of gentleman?) shed his kindly glowing influence. God rest his pure, fine soul."

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"I shall always remember General Perry as a noble, Christian gentleman, and a kind employer."

"It was his bearing and personality that aroused in my boy the ambition for a soldier's career. It was his example that caused his mother to encourage her son to take up the army and turned his attention to West Point."

"There is so much that is beautiful and inspiring in a well-spent life, that it is a sweet consolation to me to realize that although I shall always miss General Perry sorely, I shall always bear in my heart and mind the sweet and inspiring influence of his gentle and forceful character. It is a pleasure to me, even now, when the sadness of his going presses, to realize that I knew and loved him, and that so long as my memory lasts, he will be to me as one of the standards, by which we live, and by which we try to shape and measure ourselves."

As illustrative of General Perry's strong influence and of his being (unconsciously to himself) a standard of truth and honor to those with whom he was professionally associated, Colonel Brainard relates a sad, interesting story of the death of one of his comrades in the Greely Arctic Expedition, which started forth on a voyage to "Lady Franklin Bay," July, 1881. Among the young men who volunteered for that service, was an artillery soldier, by name Schneider, who for sometime before his departure for Greenland, had been detailed as a Quartermaster's Clerk, and had served as such on Governor's Island, under General Perry, who was at that time Chief Quartermaster of the Department of The East. It is well known what terrible privations and sufferings, during the third year of their sojourn in Greenland, General Greely and his command endured, and how, at last, when despairing of getting relief from home; with courage and the patience of the saints, they settled themselves resignedly at Camp Clay, Cape Sabine, to await the approach of the last of foes—death.

Starvation was staring them in the face, as their supply of food was daily diminishing. The summons came surely

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to one after another of those heroes, until only seven of the twenty-five men, who started full of zeal and hope on that Arctic campaign, were alive when relief came. Schneider was called to cross the border line into the unknown world only four days before Admiral Schley came with his ship to relieve the party. Schneider had several times before expressed to Sergeant Brainard his admiration of General Perry as an exemplar of truth and honor, and as one who had always great influence with the men who served under him. Calling Sergeant Brainard to himself as he lay dying in his sleeping bag, he said:

"I have a confession to make to you—a theft—on the word of a dying man, the only crime I have committed on this expedition, when doling out the food to the men, I took more than my share.—I make this confession because I know General Perry would think it right and my duty to do so, and would wish me to do it."

* * *

THOMAS HILLIARD McNABB.

No. 4769. CLASS OF 1909.

Died, April 25, 1913, at Fort Bayard, N. M., aged 29.

THOMAS H. MCNABB was born in New York City, June 17, 1883, commissioned Second Lieutenant, Sixth Field Artillery, June 11, 1909, and retired for disability in line of duty March 30, 1912.

* * * * * *

When we recall the Tom McNabb of cadet days, we think especially of his earnestness and his devotion to whatever he went into—whether it was his studies, athletics or the work of the Y. M. C. A. With his school work he was always a painstaking and diligent student. He put the same

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LIEUTENANT THOMAS H. McNABB.

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earnestness into his work for the track meets; and in tennis he was one of first players in the class—those of us who frequented the tennis courts used to admire particularly the graceful and beautiful form that marked his play.

The following extract is taken from a letter written by a room-mate:

"I came to understand him well during the year we lived together; and I have seldom known a man who possessed finer, cleaner ideals than did Tom. He was of rather serious disposition, but beneath the seriousness there was a keen sense of Scotch humor and a love for a good joke. Tom was of a deeply religious nature, and during the busy years at the Academy he always found time to devote to the study and teachings of his Master."

After graduation, McNabb spent his leave abroad with several classmates. At this time he had no suspicion of his approaching malady, and it was not until after he had joined his regiment at Fort Riley that his serious illness developed. He went to Bayard soon afterwards, and remained there (or nearby) for nearly four years.

Of Tom McNabb's life at Bayard we of his class have little intimate knowledge. But we know from various sources, that during this long and discouraging fight, he was winning devoted and admiring friends among the people his life brought him into contact with. One of these friends writes as follows:

"It was a great pleasure to do the little that I could for Mr. McNabb, who was an example to us all in his patience and his strong Christian faith."

We know, too, that his letters to his classmates—fine, strong letters they were—never lost their note of hopefulness and faith. And we know that he continued to be the devoted and beloved "head of the family" to a circle of already bereaved brothers and sister.

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Tom McNabb has had the hardest battle to fight of any of us of 1909, and it was a brave fight that he made—who shall say that it was a lost fight? With great regret we miss his "here" in answer to the class roll call; but we admire and cherish the character and achievement of our classmate.

"1909."

CHARLES WALKER RAYMOND.

No. 2047. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, May 3, 1913, at Washington, D. C., aged 71.

Graduating at head of his class in 1865, CHARLES WALKER RAYMOND was appointed to the Corps of Engineers with the rank of First Lieutenant, skipping the grade of Second Lieutenant entirely. This sudden advancement, which he owed to fortune, was typical of the rapid strides which he was destined to make in his profession and which he was to owe to himself. He immediately took his place in the front rank of officers of his grade, and never lost it, his mind being developed and strengthened as his age, rank and responsibilities increased.

His first independent duty was to examine the Yukon River, from its mouth to Fort Yukon, in Alaska in 1869. The country had been acquired from Russia a few years before, and almost nothing was known about its interior. The Hudson Bay Company had a post at Fort Yukon, and it was uncertain whether the post was on the American or the British side of the boundary. To obtain a knowledge of the Yukon River was of much importance from a military as well as an economic standpoint. The selection of Raymond to make the examination was fully justified by the

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GENERAL CHARLES W. RAYMOND.

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result. A small steamer belonging to a fur company was to make a special trip up the river as far as Fort Yukon, and Raymond, accompanied by one assistant and provided with the necessary field instruments, took passage on her. When they arrived at Fort Yukon, those in charge of the steamer decided to shorten their stay there and to return to the mouth of the river much sooner than had been expected. Raymond had not completed the astronomical observations necessary to determine the geographical position of the post, and declined to leave until that work was finished. He was left there to find his way out as best he could. He afterward ascertained that the post was on American territory, and ordered its removal, and then he and his assistant had an adventurous journey down the river, in the course of which they nearly lost their lives. In ascending the river he made a map of it, the first one ever made. He displayed great energy, skill and tenacity of purpose throughout the expedition, and collected a large amount of information which his rare literary capacity enabled him to lay before his superiors in complete and lucid form.

In 1874 he was selected to command a much larger and more important distant expedition, that sent by the United States Government to Northern Tasmania to observe the transit of Venus. The result was as satisfactory as before.

The limits of this paper will not permit a detailed statement of Raymond's varied services. They will be found in outline in "Cullum's Biographical Register." The foregoing instances are given as showing the estimation in which he was held by his superiors in the early part of his career. He served upon river and harbor improvement, coast defenses, and surveys upon the Pacific coast, the New England coast, and the Gulf coast; also as Commissioner of the District of Columbia; his standing in his Corps increasing with every added year until, in 1890, he was assigned to duty at Phila-

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delphia, his mental powers fully matured, and his reputation thoroughly established.

He remained on duty at Philadelphia until 1902, and during these twelve years did much of the most important work of his life. There his courage and originality as an engineer were conspicuously displayed in the completion of the Delaware Breakwater according to novel designs and methods of his own. Besides the local works of river and harbor improvement and of fortification of which he had charge, he was called upon to serve upon many of the most important Boards of Engineers convened by the War Department during that period, of which there were more than a dozen to which he was detailed. Perhaps the most important of them all was the Board convened to report upon the various routes for a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. This Board made elaborate studies of the different routes, and original investigations of various matters, including locks of unprecedented lift and dimensions, consuming several years' time in the work. Its report is an engineering classic. Boards to report as to the maximum span practicable for suspension bridges, and as to the span practicable for a bridge over the Hudson River at New York, were some of those to which Raymond was called on account of his exceptional mathematical ability. The report of the former contained an analytical discussion of the Theory of Suspension Bridges, mainly prepared by him, which was subsequently used in Europe as a text-book of instruction.

His reputation extended far beyond the limits of the Engineer Corps and the War Department. In 1902 he became a member of the Council of the Permanent Commission of Navigation Congresses, having its headquarters at Brussels, Belgium, and in 1903 was made Chairman of the American Section, a position which he held until his death. In

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1902 also he was called by A. J. Cassatt, the great president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to be chairman of the Board of Engineers appointed by that road to supervise the construction of its tunnel extension into New York. This Board had for its members some of the most eminent civil engineers in the United States. In the magnificent new terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad in New York is a marble tablet, upon which appear the names of the men most prominent in bringing that great enterprise to a successful completion. Among them is the name of General Charles W. Raymond. No man could ask for a finer monument.

In 1904, at his own request, he was retired from active service. While a Cadet on furlough in 1863, he had served by authority of the Secretary of War as aide-de-camp to Major General D. N. Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, during the Gettysburg campaign in June and July, 1863. For this service he received an additional grade upon retirement, and became a Brigadier General upon the retired list. He continued however to occupy himself with the Pennsylvania tunnels and other civil engineering matters.

He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

For some years before his death he had much trouble with his eye sight and finally, in 1912, became totally blind. He had been in the hands of Dr. Wilmer, the celebrated oculist of Washington, and Dr. Wilmer expressed the opinion that the sight could be at least partially restored by an operation. Early in the autumn of 1912, General Raymond went to Washington to have the operation performed, but Dr. Wilmer found that his physical condition otherwise was such that the operation could not be risked. It was necessary that other ailments should be attacked first, and other

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specialists were called in. Then followed many months of great physical suffering, aggravated by total blindness, which were endured with a fortitude, an equanimity and a cheerfulness which were the wonder of all observers. General Raymond had many friends in Washington who made it a point to visit him frequently. If at first they were actuated by a feeling of compassion, they soon found that they were receiving as much pleasure as they gave. His mind was as clear as it ever was. He was fully posted in the news of the day and with the latest books. He was full of interesting reminiscences, and his conversational powers were of a high order. He never uttered a word of complaint. If allusion was made to his condition, he spoke hopefully of his recovery, until near the end when there could be no hope, and then there was no murmur. Men who had known him half a century gazed at him in amazement, feeling that they had never before fully appreciated the serene heroism of his character. They uttered to themselves a silent prayer that if ever such trials should come upon them they would be able to meet them as he did.

O. H. ERNST.

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GENERAL WILLIAM L. CABELL.

This portrait should go with obituary on page 35

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FRANK O. BRIGGS.

No. 2416. CLASS OF 1872.

Died, May 8, 1913, in Trenton, N. J., aged 62.

Mr. Briggs entered West Point as Obadiah H. Briggs, but the name was subsequently changed.

"Former United States Senator Frank O. Briggs died at 8:30 o'clock last night at his home, 198 West State Street, after a long illness. At his bedside when death came were his wife and their son, Frankland Briggs, a Princeton graduate, now practicing law in New York.

"Mr. Briggs had been in poor health for about a year, but was able to be about and attend to his many business interests until about a month ago, when he was advised to remain at home. For the past ten days he had been bedfast. The family physician, Dr. Nelson B. Oliphant, was in attendance almost constantly, and found that his patient had been suffering from Bright's disease, which later caused a complication of diseases.

"Despite the fact that Mr. Briggs was connected with several business corporations and a lover of his library of many thousands of choice books, he always took pride in this city, and wanted Trenton to be in the line of progress with other cities. Sometime ago he began the erection of a handsome and costly new home on West State Street, which structure is almost completed. He was a member of the Union League and Lawyers' Club, of New York; Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs of Washington, D. C.; the Bibliophile Society and prominent in the Masonic fraternity. For several years he was President of the Interstate Fair Association.

"Mr. Briggs was descended from good old New Hampshire Revoluntionary stock on his mother's side. Both his great-grandfather, Stephen Smith, and his grandfather, Obadiah Smith, fought in the New Hampshire Militia in the War for American Independence. It was at the time when the traitor, Benedict Arnold, attempted to betray West Point and the American forces there into the hands of the British, and the fortunes of the new Republic were at such a low ebb that even Washington well nigh lost all hope, when the great-grandfather took up arms in defense of his country.

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Through his father he was descended from a family of sturdy Englishmen. His father came to this country with his parents and went with them to live in Massachusetts. Subsequently they went to Holderness, New Hampshire, where the son was educated and studied law. When he was admitted to the bar he began the practice in Manchester, New Hampshire, but soon removed to Concord, where he met and married Miss Roxanna Smith, and there one August day in 1851 Frank O. Briggs was born.

"Frank O. Briggs received his early education in the town of his birth, and then went to Phillips-Exeter Academy, at Exeter, Massachusetts, to prepare for Harvard. At this time the young man had no idea of leading the life of a soldier and no intention of seeking an appointment to the National Military Academy at West Point. In fact, as he said himself, his appointment to that institution was an accident. He was at home for the summer vacation of 1868, when, one evening, General Stevens, the Representative of that district in Congress and a warm personal friend of the elder Briggs, took tea with the family. As the Congressman was about to leave the house in the evening he said to Mr. Briggs: "The young man whom I sent to West Point has failed, and if your son would like the appointment he can have it."

"At this time young Briggs was seventeen years old and the youngest member in his class, in which were men who have since gained distinction in the Army. General William H. Carter, who was in active service in the Philippine Islands, and who the recent Secretary of War, Elihu Root, says was of almost invaluable assistance to him, and Colonel S. E. Blunt, distinguished in the Ordnance Corps, were among his classmates. In the class ahead of young Briggs was Fred Grant, son of the President, and he and the New Hampshire youth were warm friends and as chummy as it was possible for the members of different classes to be at West Point. Mr. Briggs, in talking over his cadet days, said that Fred Grant was a good fellow, and, contrary to the general opinion at that time, was bright enough if he would only apply himself. The first colored cadets who were sent to West Point came while young Briggs was there. No attempt was made in those days to drive the negroes away by overt acts. But it was studied to ignore them entirely and make them feel their isolaion as much as possible, in hopes that they would leave of their own accord.

"Young Briggs graduated sixth in a class of fifty-seven and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry. After

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the usual graduation furlough he reported for duty with his regiment in the old McPherson Barracks, at Atlanta, Georgia. Although he was in the South during all the exciting times of the reconstruction period, he saw very little strenuous service, as the places in which he was located were, as a general thing, quiet and devoid of the outrages and disturbances which agitated the country during that troublesome period.

"During the memorable Hayes and Tilden campaign of 1876 Lieutenant Briggs commanded a small attachment in Senaca City, South Carolina, which was far enough removed from the trouble zone to make it only a little less monotonous than the average garrison duty. After that election he was called into Atlanta and on the same day sent to Tallahassee, Florida, where he remained during the exciting times of the electoral commission and the count of the vote which resulted in the election of Rutherford B. Hayes.

"From Tallahassee, Briggs was ordered to Columbia, South Carolina, where his command formed part of the guard of the state house. There was great excitement in Columbia during this time. The rifle clubs of that part of the state had marched into the city and threatened to take possession of the capitol and hold it for the Democratic Administration. Trouble of a serious nature was feared, and the greatest concern existed among the citizens. However, when the federal troops marched into the city the rifle clubs and the threatening organizations withdrew, and although there were constant alarms, and outbreaks were expected at any time, Lieutenant Briggs and his command were not engaged in any serious action. He was guarding the state house at Columbia in April, 1877, when Mr. Hayes, having been inaugurated as President withdrew the federal troops from the Southern States.

"In those days promotion in the Army was very slow and discouraging to a man of ambition and spirit. Lieutenant Briggs figured out that he would be an old man before he obtained his Captaincy and ten days later, when he and his command were ordered from Columbia, receiving an offer from the John A. Roebling Sons' Company, of a position in the accounting department of its vast concern, he accepted and doffing his uniform and hanging up his sword, he left the Army to become a civilian and a resident of New Jersey. The Roebling Company at that time was just completing the great Brooklyn bridge and had several other mammoth undertakings under way. Mr. Briggs made himself so valuable to the concern that in

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1883, five years after he had entered its employ, he was made Assistant Treasurer of the Company, a position which he held until his death.

"While in the Army, Lieutenant Briggs married Miss Emily A. Allison, daughter of Colonel Thomas S. Allison, who was Secretary of State of New Jersey from 1851 to 1861. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, Colonel Allison was made Paymaster of Volunteers, and when hostilities ceased he was commissioned in the same department of the Regular Army. With his family Mr. Briggs settled in Trenton, and soon became identified with the social and political life of the capital.

"The first office which he held was member of the School Board from the Second Ward, to which he was elected in 1884. He remained a member of the Board for seven years, when he was legislated out of office. During the time Mr. Briggs was connected with its department of education, many decided improvements were made in Trenton's public school system. Up to this time the city had no superintendent of public schools, the nominal superintendent being the Treasurer of the Board. This official was elected, and the system was found to be of no benefit to the schools, so a trained man was secured and made superintendent. The character of the buildings was materially improved, the number increased, the method of appointing teachers changed so that merit and not political influence was the chief recommendation to appointment, and other reforms introduced with beneficial results to the school system.

"During these years the citizens of Trenton came to know Mr. Briigs as a man of probity, both in public and private affairs, one who stood for clean politics and business administration of municipal affairs,and in the spring of 1899 the Republicans nominated him for Mayor. The campaign was an exciting one, and at times the enthusiasm ran high, but Mr. Briggs won by a majority of 816 votes. He proceeded to introduce into his administration those methods which had made him so successful in the business world. Under his direction the sewer system of the city was extended, the streets were improved and new school houses were erected. It is to Mayor Briggs that the city owes its public library. Through his exertions the Common Council submitted to the people the question of establishing the library, and it was adopted by a large vote. He appointed the first Board of Trustees, and under his administration the building of the institution was begun. Mr. Briggs was elected for a term of two years, but while he was in office the Meeker law was passed,

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and he served eight months more. When his term was ended, Mr. Briggs was renominated, but was defeated for re-election.

"While he was Mayor the Common Council passed an ordinance providing that all municipal work should be done by union labor. In the opinion of the leading lawyers the ordinance was clearly unconstitutional and would not stand the test of the courts, and Mayor Briggs vetoed it. This aroused the wrath of the labor people, and when he came up for re-election they worked hard against him. This, together with opposition within his own party, caused his defeat.

"In 1901 Mr. Briggs was appointed by Governor Voorhees a member of the State Board of Education for a term of three years, but in January, 1902, he resigned to accept the position of State Treasurer, to which he was appointed by Governor Voorhees. This appointment was ad interim until the Legislature could meet in joint session and elect a Treasurer for a full term of three years. Mr. Briggs became the Republican candidate for the full term, but was opposed by Charles A. Reed, who was then Senator from Somerset. The fight was a bitter one and close to the last minute, Mr. Briggs was opposed by the same element in his party which had been against him in his campaign for re-election as Mayor, and the tall man from Somerset was able to enlist in his behalf some powerful influences.

"The Republican caucus was held on February 4, 1902, and so close was the contest that Mr. Briggs received the nomination on the first ballot by only one vote, the vote being Briggs 31 and Reed 30. In the joint meeting of the Legislature, held February 11, he was elected by the full Republican vote.

"His conservatism and calmness of judgment characterized him a safe and careful adviser and he soon occupied a prominent place in the counsels of his party and was elected a member of the Republican State Committee.

"The next important step in Senator Briggs' political life was his election to the United States Senate on February 5, 1907.

"The announcement of his candidacy for United States Senator created a sensation and came after the Legislature had deadlocked on a choice, Senator John F. Dryden being unable to muster up a majority. Senator Briggs was thoroughly acceptable to the majority and was consequently elected.

"As soon as sworn in, Senator Briggs began to take an active part in the work of the Senate.

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"A firm believer in the doctrine of protective tariff, Senator Briggs was one of the champions of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. His first efforts were directed toward retaining the duties upon products manufactured in his own State, and in order to make his work in that direction effective he was willing to recognize the claims of representatives of other States for like protection on their products. Similarly he had devoted a full share of his energy to river and harbor and public buildings improvements in his own State.

"The Senator was Chairman of the Committee on Audit and Control of the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, having succeeded former Senator John Kean in that position. He was a member of the Committee on Military Affairs and was appointed to membership on the Committee on District of Columbia Affairs. He was also a member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and of the Committee on Fisheries. He was head of the Congressional Commission appointed to provide for the further extension of the Parcels Post.

"Among some of the important matters of legislation for which Senator Briggs stood was the appointment of the Industrial Relations Commission provided for in the resolution of Representative William Hughes, the establishment of a federal children's bureau, the establishment of a bureau of mines, re-organization of the Army, increasing the Navy, the arbitration treaty with Great Britain and France, improvements in the administration of the postoffice department, the Panama canal bill, employers' liability, workmen's compensation act, safety appliances on railroads, court of customs appeal, corporation tax law, direct election of Senators, improvement of waterways and American marine, and the Sherwood pension bill, increasing the pay of veterans.

"As Chairman of the Committee of Audit and Control, Senator Briggs introduced several reforms in the matter of expenditures and authorized expenditures for both investigations of Lorimer, the investigation of Stevenson, the Mexican and Nicaraguan revolutions, the United States Steel Corporation and the subject of campaign contributions. Voting in favor of Lorimer after the first investigation, Senator Briggs reversed his action after the second investigation and voted with the majority to unseat him.

"Senator Briggs served but one term, which expired March 24 last, his re-election being prevented by the election of a Democratic Legislature, which in February last named Senator William Hughes

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to succeed him. However, Senator Briggs was the choice of the Republicans, there being no opposition to him on the primary ticket.

"Senator Briggs never made any pretensions as a public speaker, and his work in the Senate had been confined to the deliberations of committees and in personal contact with fellow-members rather than on the floor.

"During the thirty-five years he had resided in Trenton Mr. Briggs had taken a deep interest in those matters which tended to promote the welfare and prosperity of the city, and as a public-spirited citizen he enjoyed a high degree of popularity. In the religious life of the community he was equally prominent. He was a Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church and took a deep interest in the work of the Y. M. C. A.

"In addition to his connection with the various business enterprises of the Roeblings, Mr. Briggs was a Director of the Broad Street National Bank and a Trustee of the Trenton Savings Fund Society. He was also President of the Trenton Country Club.

"With that unmistakable military bearing, which never leaves the West Point graduate, no matter when he leaves the Army for civil life, Mr. Briggs was a striking personality, while his genial disposition and his uniform courtesy to all who came in contact with him made him one of the most popular of State officials.

"Few men anywhere stood higher in the estimation of the public than Mr. Briggs. He was esteemed by his fellow-citizens. They knew him for a most even tempered man, who, although very busy with his many public and private duties was calm and collected and never perturbed or excited, no matter what exigency confronted him."—From Trenton, N. J., Gazette of May 9, 1913.

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JOHN H. GIFFORD.

No. 2218. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, May 21, 1913, at West Point, N. Y., aged 70.

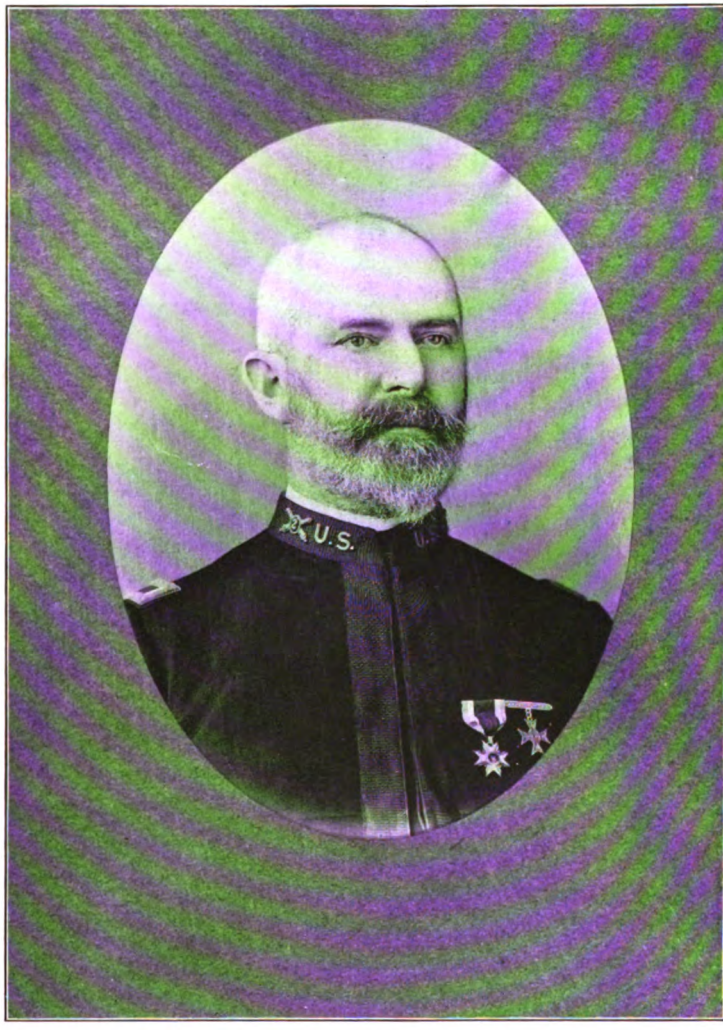
As a private soldier in the ranks of the Sixteenth Indiana Infantry, JOHN H. GIFFORD served the cause of the one and undivisible union of the states, having enlisted in May, 1861, and being mustered out exactly one year from that date. As so many of his comrades of the Class of '67, Gifford received his appointment as cadet at the Military Academy on account of services in the field. He entered West Point in June, 1863, and was graduated June 17, 1867.

As Lieutenant and Captain in the old Second Regiment of Artillery he served in virtually every section of the country. In Texas, campaigning against the ferocious tribes of the plains and mountain ranges; in Alaska (where, with several classmates, he suffered shipwreck in Cook's Inlet, in 1868, experiencing on this occasion the horrors of famine), in California, Kansas, and at numerous posts along the Atlantic seaboard. He was graduated at the Artillery School in 1873 and in 1890. His last post was at Fort Preble, Maine, where he was retired as Captain for disability in the line of duty, in 1898. In 1904 he was advanced to a majority on the retired list of the Army because of his early service in the War between the States.

After his retirement Gifford was for many years at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and for six years Quartermaster of the National Soldiers' Home.

Such in briefest outline is the simple and in no wise spectacular record of Gifford's life and service as an officer of the U. S. Army.

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MAJOR JOHN H. GIFFORD.

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Of his remoter ancestry but little is known. The family is supposed to have been of Scotch descent. Gifford's father was born at Pen Yan, N. Y., where, after the death of both parents, he was adopted by a childless uncle, by whom he was taken in very early youth to Indiana, where he grew to man's estate. At the time of his son's enlistment in the Indiana Volunteers, he was a practicing physician at the small town of Laurel, in Franklin County.

In 1885 John Gifford was married to Miss Helen B. Kimberly at Old Point Comfort, Virginia. She died in 1906, leaving an only child, a daughter, Ann, now the wife of Lieutenant James H. Cunningham, Coast Artillery. It was at their quarters at West Point that Gifford died. He had been seriously ill for many months; but the end when it came was sudden.

But after all it is neither to the lengthy record of faithful military service, nor to the incidents of his happy domestic life, that my thoughts revert now in writing these few words of heartfelt affection in memory of John Gifford. In a kindly sympathetic letter from his daughter, Mrs. Cunningham, received by me soon after his death, I read—not without a touch of deep emotion—"I have heard my father speak of you so often, and always with so much affection. One of the pleasantest days of his life was the day you and he drove around West Point last June. He told me about it again and again." Further in the letter Mrs. Cunningham speaks with loving pathos of her father—"You know how splendid he was. He was so modest, and talked so little of himself."

To us, his classmates, now standing upon the last pinnacle of age, it is the incidents of early life that are recalled most clearly, like clean cut cameos against a dull background of the intervening years. I recall John Gifford as a "plebe," exceedingly tall, gaunt, even a trifle ungainly, accepting with stoical indifference the "hazing" of that day—then at its

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worst—conforming to the customs of the corps, fetching and carrying for the "old cadets," doing, as I remember somewhat to my shame, more than his share of the toil and tribulation of "plebe camp." Seldom even impatient, never either fretful or irascible, he held steadily to his course with kindly good nature alike for classmate or the older classmen.

In his studies John went his way with equal or greater serenity. Not endowed by nature with that "fatal facility" so easily the bane and handicap of brilliant men, he "boned" "math" and "phil" with patient perserverence. Resolved to attain his diploma and a commission, he toiled early and late, often after taps, blanket over window and transom. The spring tides of semi-annual examinations rose periodically, swirling around us of the "immortals," as we clung desperately to the rocks of "subjects" and "questions." Often the waves of academic disfavor dashed beyond and above him, and subsiding, carried out into civil life the "found deficient" who had easily appeared to rank him in the last section; but leaving John Gifford always safe.

Recurrences year after year of these ordeals at last brought us to the final day. To those who know and understand the difficulties it is no irony to say that the man who is graduated at the foot of the class has made of himself in a very real sense, an "honor man."

John Gifford and I tented together every one of our four camps. We shared the cruel discomforts of the first, as "candidates" and as fourth classmen. How well I remember the first Sunday in that "plebe camp." It was a day such as early June seldom inflicts upon the Hudson Highlands—cold, cheerless, miserable. A penetrating rain added its downpour to the misery, and—for reasons unknown—no church service served to mitigate the gloom. The furloughmen not having yet left, camp was crowded. Two yearlings—quite oblivious to our feelings—made down their beds, while we

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plebes sat on the locker till the first drum for dinner roll call, thinking unutterable thoughts of "man's inhumanity to man."

But these and like experiences were only by way of that larger education—the severe training to "endure hardness" which, more than aught else—so faithfully molds the shape and tempers the spirit of the youth capable of adapting himself to the most strenuous of lives.

When at last in our turn John Gifford and I became "old cadets" we continued to share the same tent; as "yearlings" in "D" Company; afterward in "A." We held the same views as to treatment of new cadets. Frankly what we had suffered we imposed; but never with severity. John was especially gentle and unexacting. Certainly then and always he was heartily loved by every class. We shared each other's chewing and smoking tobacco, and when our sparse purses permitted, indulged together in mild revelry at the "Dutchwoman's", with turnovers and buckwheat cakes. I look back upon those days "far-called" as the happiest of life, and to dear John Gifford as the most affectionate and loyal of comrades.

A CLASSMATE.

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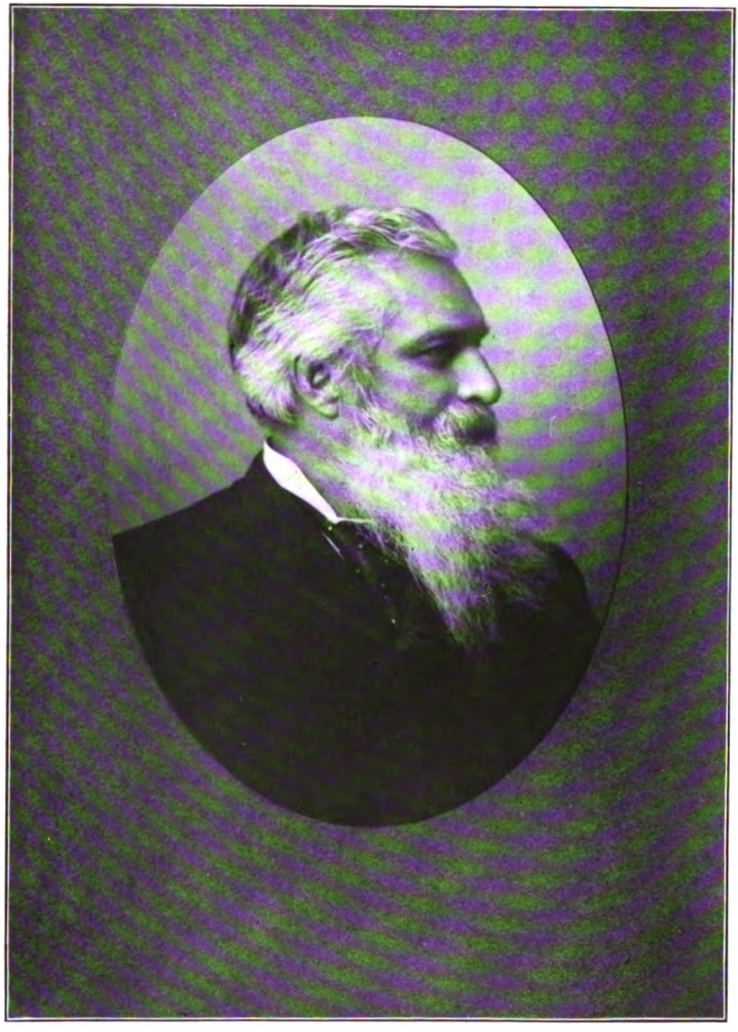
HERBERT MERTON ENOS.

No. 1758. CLASS OF 1856.

Died, August 9, 1912, at Waukesha, Wis., aged 79.

"Herbert M. Enos was born in Johnstown, New York, March 10, 1833, of tried and true colonial stock, both his grandfathers having been American soldiers from Connecticut in the War for Independence. After finishing his common school and academic studies, young Enos, through Hon. John Wells, then Congressman from his father's district, was appointed a cadet to West Point, where he was graduated with the Class of 1856. On July 1st he left there with the rank of brevet Second Lieutenant, his commission being signed by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War under President Franklin Pierce. For one year he was stationed at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., serving at the Cavalry School for Practice. In January, 1857, he was sent to New Mexico, crossing the plains as Commissary and Quartermaster of a detachment of troops sent to escort Governor Rencher on his way to Santa Fe, New Mexico, to assume his duties as Governor of that Territory. The expedition was made safely and after a short stay at Santa Fe, Lieutenant Enos went to Contonment Burgwin, near the noted old town of Taos, where he was on duty three months. Thence he went to Fort Massachusetts, Colorado, where what became known as Fort Garland was then building, and was on duty as Quartermaster and Commissary. On January 26, 1857, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, his commission bearing the signature of Secretary of War Floyd, afterward a conspicuous leader in the Secession movement. The young officer participated in various expeditions in New Mexico, among them, one in 1858 ,commanded by Major Backus against the Navajo Indians. This expedition was memorable on account of the long and tedious marches and the hardships to which the men were exposed. In June, 1859, Lieutenant Enos was assigned to Fort Craig on the Rio Grande, where he remained until October 1st, a part of the time in command of the Fort. This same year he commanded an escort to Captain J. M. Macomb of the Topographical Engineer Corps across the plains to the States. In February, 1860, he returned to Fort Leavenworth and commanded escort to United States mail and passengers to New Mexico. It is worthy of note that in these several trips across the plains, although the weather at times was severe and the country infested with

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COLONEL HERBERT M. ENOS.

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Indians, more or less hostile, he lost neither a man nor an animal. On May 14, 1861, he was commissioned full First Lieutenant, and until the latter part of September was stationed at Fort Union, New Mexico. Among the Army officers on the frontier there was diversity of sentiment respecting the Rebellion of the Southern States, most of the superior officers being not only in sympathy with the South, but actually plotting against the Government. Under this state of affairs Lieutenant Enos knew but one line of duty, viz.: to report the situation to the authorities at Washington. A succinct statement was prepared, setting forth the facts as they existed at Fort Union and in the military department of New Mexico, signed by Lieutenant Enos, Doctor Barthelow, the post surgeon, and William R. Shoemaker, and dispatched by a special messenger who was a brother-in-law of General F. P. Blair—Lieutenant Enos paying expenses of the messenger to Washington. As a result most of the superior officers, among them the commander of Lieutenant Enos' regiment, speedily deserted the post and went South.

"On August 3, 1861, he was commissioned Captain in the Quartermaster Department; he remained at Fort Union until October, 1861, when he took charge of the Quartermaster Department at Albuquerque. He was Chief Quartermaster and Commissary of an expedition against General Sibley who had invaded New Mexico with a band of Texan Confederates, with a view of conquering that territory and California. The attempt was a miserable failure, and after the Battle of Glorietta, in which Sibley's forces were demolished, he retreated into Texas. Captain Enos returned to Fort Union, and during the summer of 1862 was stationed on the Rio Grande, below Albuquerque; whence, the following January, he was assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the District of Arizona with headquarters at Mesilla. In the fall of 1863 he helped to locate a military post near where Prescott, Arizona, has since been built, and later went on an exploring expedition to locate a road to the Colorado River. The early part of 1864 he devoted to making a report of this expedition, and repelling the Apache Indians, who were seriously troubling the settlers of New Mexico and Arizona. From May 1, 1864 to November, 1865, he was engaged as Department Quartermaster in building the new Fort Union, and at the same time acted as Chief Quartermaster of the Department. Owing to impaired health he went to Santa Fe in 1865 and stayed there until 1867, when he left the Department. Early in 1868 Captain Enos was assigned to duty in the office of Quartermaster General D. H. Rucker

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at Washington, but left on sick leave in the following summer. In January, 1869, he returned to duty and was stationed at Philadelphia as Depot Quartermaster until July. He was next sent to Chicago, but owing to certain controversies growing out of the appointment, did not go on duty there. After another sick leave he went to Boston for several months, but his health became so seriously impaired that, in 1876, he was retired from the service on account of disability contracted in the line of duty, with the rank of Major. His commission as Major was issued in 1872, but as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of New Mexico, he held the rank of Colonel, and is usually designated by that title. His twenty years' service was mostly on the frontier, and as the Government's distributing officer he handled millions of dollars in money, and had control of Government property aggregating in value to many millions of dollars; but when his accounts with the Government were closed and final settlement made, the Government was indebted to him to the amount of ten dollars and eighty cents."—From Biographical Dictionary and Portrait Gallery of Representative Men.

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No obituaries were obtained of the following. Four were promised, but did not arrive up to the time of going to press.

HENRY G. COLE.

No. 3490. CLASS OF 1892.

Died, October 13, 1912, at Tokoma Park, D. C., aged 43.

GWYNN R. HANCOCK.

No. 3911. CLASS OF 1898.

Died, December 13, 1912, at Fort Strong, Mass., aged 37.

HENRY B. MOON.

No. 2863. CLASS OF 1880.

Died, September 2, 1912, at Washington, D. C., aged 56.

WENDELL L. SIMPSON.

No. 3034. CLASS OF 1884.

Died, April 23, 1913, at Garden City, N. Y., aged 54.

ALBERT TODD.

No. 2645. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, April 27, 1913, at Washington, D. C., aged 59.

MICAH R. JENKINS.

No. 2790. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, October 18, 1912, at Charleston, S. C., aged 55.

WALTER R. STOLL.

No. 2925. CLASS OF 1881.

Died, June 2, 1911, at Cheyenne, Wyo., aged 54.

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JOHN C. MOORE.

No. 1423. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, December 31, 1910, near Osage, Texas, aged 81.

WILLIAM H. MILLER.

No. 2450. CLASS OF 1872.

Died, April 11, 1913, in New York, N. Y., aged 64.

HIRAM McL. POWELL.

No. 3347. CLASS OF 1890.

Died, March 30, 1913, at Tucson, Ariz., aged 45.

LUNSFORD L. LOMAX.

No. 1731. CLASS OF 1856.

Died, May 28, 1913, at Washington, D. C., aged 78.

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INDEX.

	Page
GROUP OF GRADUATES WHO ATTENDED MEETING	Frontispiece
ANNUAL REUNION AND ROLL OF MEMBERS	5-27
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS	28-29
CLASS OF 1913	30-33
PAST AND PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION	34

OBITUARIES.

	Page
ALEXANDER, PERCY (Portrait)	48
BRIGGS, FRANK O. (Portrait)	133
BUCK, WILLIAM LANGDON (Portrait)	59
CABELL, WILLIAM L. (Portrait)	35
CARSON, THOMAS G. (Portrait)	118
COFFIN, WILLIAM H. (Portrait)	46
DUCAT, ARTHUR CHARLES (Portrait)	112
ENOS, HERBERT MERTON (Portrait)	144
GIFFORD, JOHN H. (Portrait)	140
GOODSPEED, NELSON ALLEN (Portrait)	43
GREENOUGH, GEORGE G.	45
HINMAN, FREDERICK (Portrait)	47
HOWLAND, CARVER (Portrait)	74
JONES, THOMAS M. (Portrait)	106
KENDALL, HENRY F. (Portrait)	84
KEYES, ALLEN C. (Portrait)	101
LEE, GEORGE W. C. (Portrait)	98
LOUNSBURY, ROBERT LEE (Portrait)	54
McNABB, THOMAS HILLIARD (Portrait)	126
MALLERY, JOHN CONRAD (Portrait)	102
MORRIS, CHARLES (Portrait)	63
PERRY, ALEXANDER J. (Portrait)	123
RAYMOND, CHARLES WALKER (Portrait)	128
ROCKWELL, LEWIS CASSIDY (Portrait)	52

Digitized by Google

Page

ROGERS, WILLIAM E. (Portrait) 121

RUMBOUGH, DAVID J. (Portrait) 69

SAWTELLE, CHARLES GREENE (Portrait) 76

SOULE', FRANK (Portrait) 90

UMBSTAETTER, CHARLES L. 81

WATSON, JOHN 65

WHOLLEY, JOHN H. 58

LIST OF THOSE FROM WHOM OBITUARIES WERE EXPECTED 147-148

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Madison, Wisconsin 53706

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